



INDIAN AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI.

28921/36

I. A. R. I. 6.

MGIPC-S1-6 AR/54-7-7-54 -10,000.

The Planters' Chronicle

Recognized as the Official Organ of the U. P. A. S. I. (Incorporated)

Managing Editor's Postal Address : 200 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS

Do. do. Registered Telegraphic Address : CHRONICLE, MADRAS

Managing Editor : C. LATHAM

VOL. XXV, NO. 1] SAT., JANUARY 4, 1930 [PRICE AS. 8

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EDITORIAL NOTES

IARI

Messrs. Sanderson and Company, the well-known Produce Brokers, open their Market Review, dated November 27 last, with a paragraph of considerable wisdom as regards the future production of this commodity. Commencing with an expression of hope that the efforts now being made to raise the selling price of all Tea to a paying level will meet with success, the firm goes on to remark : 'There is a keen demand for good teas and it is in the direction of **careful manufacture** that the best results are likely to be obtained' and then to conclude—the watchword '**Quality** at a **higher** cost rather than **quantity** at a **lower** one will prove far more profitable to the producer'. It is a general fashion at the commencement of a new twelve months to make fresh resolutions or frame ideals, which we intend to govern the conduct of our lives and work day by day during the ensuing year and it seems to us in the latter category scarcely a sounder one than that enunciated by Messrs. Sandersons could have been framed for the great Tea industry to adopt during 1930. To most of the large Tea producing Companies of course the urge of such a policy has for long been foreseen and provided for and to these one may only suggest 'redouble whatever efforts you have made before in this direction.' To those others, however, who, from force of any other combination of circumstances, continue to produce and put on the market

a great weight of inferior common tea 'the writing on the wall' of recent market movements should be plain indeed to read. The lately inaugurated Plucking Restriction Scheme will no doubt alleviate the ills of this industry in the not very distant future, not to mention the fresh sources of outlet now being so busily canvassed, but after all are not such *restrictive* measures always artificialities, temporary palliatives, a means to bridge an emergent crisis—no more no less—and industries such as Tea and its sister one of Rubber are so much more firmly self-reliant, when wedded to the simple rules of Supply and Demand. It is surely in the hands of Company directors and their servants all over the world, wherever tea is produced, that 'wedding' to these cardinal principles lies? The problem of immediate gain by the plucking of anything and everything off the bush can scarcely be so pressing to most concerns that their very existence depends on the last ounce of leaf being harvested, and when such production eventually entails a loss, as in some cases it must come perilously near doing by now, whatever other considerations may govern the case (and we realize in a great many instances they must be numerous) the game is surely scarcely 'worth the candle' for long! Figures talk and recent Tea statistics have never been so profound that they did not carry during the last few months a plain warning of the current march of events by the steady piling up of stocks larger and larger at each month end. Coupled with this—reports week after week of the extreme difficulty in marketing common varieties, whilst quality teas could always command a sale at their proper values, left little room for doubt *what* those inexorably mounting stocks comprised! 'Two and a bud' with a consequent care of the leaf thus obtained in after manufacture has invariably proved the salvation of the Tea industry up till now and still looks as if it always will do so. At all events such can alone redeem Tea to the laws of Supply and Demand, until such time as entirely fresh and moreover large outlets for the commodity can be secured, which at present are not available to the market. Till then coarse plucking and 'happy go lucky' manufacture, resulting in a product no one really wants under existing conditions, only go towards aggravating an already existing ill and hanging a millstone round the neck of a great industry it may well in the end have the greatest difficulty in throwing off. *Experientia docet* and the lessons learnt in 1920 should have been sufficiently hardy bought for all to register a solemn vow 'Never again'! And yet history so invariably repeats itself—to wit the recent fever of share speculation in America mated by its predecessors in 1907 and earlier again in 1879—to which all we can murmur at the finish is 'stung again'! However let 1930 be Tea's wise year and may all hearken to the seers of Mincing Lane and read, mark and learn the inner meaning of their watchword already quoted 'Quality at a higher cost rather than quantity at a lower one will prove far more profitable to the producer.' From the strictly personal point of view of the planters—screw out every ounce of crop is perhaps the natural inclination

but it seems little use screwing out what in the end you find you cannot sell or alternatively can only market with the greatest difficulty at 'starvation' rates and the position for common tea a few weeks ago was rapidly nearing that point and may be still steering such a course for aught we know. Better far—is it not—to regulate in all things (so far as lies in everyone's power) your Production to the safe Consumption figure of the product your interest covers, which is surely one of the simple axioms of Economics, but with Tea *once again* appears to have been strained to a critical 'danger point' by unrestrained production in the hope apparently consumption could somehow or other absorb the surfeit?

We much regret that, through a printer's error in our number of December 21 last, the time for the Fancy Dress Ball in the *Corrigenda* forthcoming 1930 Planters' 'Week' programme was given as 2-30 p.m. It should have been of course 9-30 p.m.

Further, in the same Programme under Tennis 'Harper's Cup' instead of 'Harper's' should read 'Sir Fairless Barber's Cup.'

We would also like to take this opportunity of correcting an obvious error in our Editorial Note in the issue of December 28, writing under the caption 'The Old Year Passes' on page 1194 line 25 for 'before' read 'after.'

PERSONALIA

BIRTH

STANES.—On Monday, December 30, 1929, at Coimbatore, to Evelyn, wife of E. H. Stanes, of Messrs. T. Stanes and Company, Limited, a daughter.

CHANGE OF TITLE

It is notified in the Madras Press that as from January 1, 1930 the estate in the Shevaroy District formerly known as Manesty Hill will be styled in future Manasseh Tote.

OTHER PLANTING NEWS

MR. H. WADDINGTON, who had been for a short visit over the Christmas holidays to Ootacamund, returned to headquarters on 1st instant.

The resignation of LT.COL. L. L. PORTER, O.B.E., V.D., of his seat in the Legislative Assembly as member for the Madras European Constituency therein has been officially gazetted and electors are called upon to elect another member in his stead.

ITEM OF INTEREST

The Hon'ble MR. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., whose appointment as a member of the Governor of Madras' Executive Council was recently approved by H. M. the King, assumed his office with effect from January 3, 1930, in succession to the Hon'ble Sir N. E. Majoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

PLANTERS AND POLITICS

We want to introduce this note with a word of explanation. It has been asked more than once why *The Planters Journal* interests itself in politics. The answer is a very simple one. *The Planters Journal* is not in any narrow sense a technical Journal. Its aim and object is to provide a complete paper meeting the social, political and scientific sides of the life of a Planter. In the social side only broad issues can be dealt with and but rarely personalities, because *The Planters Journal* is an All-India paper. From north to south of India, in Ceylon, in the Federated Malay States and as far afield as Java and Sumatra, it regularly finds its way. Personalities, therefore, are not of great general interest. But those personal subjects relating to and of interest to all, are regularly dealt with. Matters of scientific research in tea, coffee and rubber, these are equally broad in their appeal.

And as the bulk of the circulation of *The Planters Journal* is in India, and as politics and labour in this country are closely allied, it is essential that the Planter, if he is to be a success, should have access to a broad, political outlook such as *The Planters Journal* has always maintained. That then is our reason for our interest in 'Politics for Planters.' And as there is in India only one political body which the European element has, European Association, it becomes the bounden duty of every Planter and his wife to be members of that body. Both in the north of India and the south Planters are in ever increasing numbers joining the Association. The splendid turnout in numbers when the President of the Association, or the members of the staff visit garden areas, is most encouraging. Planters have in this respect put to shame big cities like Calcutta and Bombay, where the apathy is something to be deplored. As the President himself is a Planter, and needs of the planting community are therefore assured of sound representation, we look to Planters throughout India to rally to the Association. If there is any difficulty in securing membership application forms (the Association is open to all Europeans of British nationality), application should be made direct to the General Secretary, European Association, Stephens Court, Calcutta, or if desired, direct to the offices of *The Planters Journal*, 13, Ezra Mansions, Calcutta, from where the application forms would be forwarded to headquarters.—*The Planters' Journal and Agriculturist.*

CO-OPERATIVE RUBBER SELLING AGENCY

R. G. A. COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS

At the annual general meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association, held in April last, a resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee to consider and report on co-operative selling.

The committee's report has now been presented, and was duly adopted at a meeting of Council of the Association held on Monday last.

Co-ordinated selling by groups is recommended by the Committee. Central selling in relation to the whole producing industry is declared to be impracticable because of the following facts, taken from a table showing the estimated distribution of area under rubber at the end of 1927 :—

That approximately one-third of the area planted with rubber is under British ownership ;

That a tenth is owned by Dutch concerns domiciled in Holland ; and

That nearly a half is under Asiatic ownership, comprising individuals of many nationalities, races, and creeds, numbering hundreds of thousands, and incapable of organization.

UNIFICATION

There remained the question of the advisability and practicability of unified selling for such section of the industry as was capable of organization—not more than one-third of the planted acreage.

'The objective of any central selling organization would be the attainment of a price higher than can be obtained by present methods of selling. Central or co-operative selling along the lines generally advocated would involve the creation of an establishment superimposed on the existing market organization and a duplication of functions. It would have to risk carrying any world's surplus production that may occur, while the larger part of the producing industry outside the organization would be free to sell in competition without the burden of such responsibilities.'

'It would have no control over production and no influence over cost. Its existence would proclaim it an open and avowed seller and under all these circumstances it would be peculiarly vulnerable to attack.'

The committee recommend accordingly that central selling on these lines would involve considerable risks, and the success of its operations would be extremely problematical.

REDUCING COMPETITION

Being of opinion that advantages would accrue from the reduction of competition between sellers, the Committee considered whether any practical means could be adopted to achieve that without incurring the risks inherent in establishing some outside selling organization.

The largest section of the rubber-producing industry within the membership of the association and domiciled in this country is associated in groups. Over 60 per cent. of the total output of the membership of the association is under the control or direction of fewer than 20 groups of companies. The remainder is distributed over 37 groups, and approximately 100 separate companies unassociated with any other.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recommend :—

'That the 37 smaller groups should, for the purposes of selling, combine either with the larger groups or with each other to form groups of a size that would be equivalent to an output of not less than 4,000 tons per annum.'

'That the separate unassociated companies should, for the purposes of selling, seek association either with one another or with existing groups to a similar extent.'

'That when that position is established each resulting group, and also each of the groups which at present comprise over 60 per cent. of the membership output of your Association, should sell its standard quality rubber as one unit and pool its sales for the benefit of each company within each group.'

'That each company should endeavour to establish and maintain either by itself or with the assistance of the group with which it is associated, a position of financial strength that will enable the group to sell in consonance with an orderly policy free from the pressure of financial stringency.'

NINETY PER CENT REDUCTION

If these recommendations were given effect to, the number of sellers in the Association would be reduced at once by 90 per cent.

'From the experience gained in, and confidence engendered by, the practical working of this scheme, an ever-increasing measure of co-ordination may develop which may well lead ultimately to a complete fusion of all the groups into one selling unit,' it is stated.

'No company or group would necessarily lose its identity. No expense would be involved in the setting up of fresh organizations. Selling policy would continue to be closely related to production. There would be no duplication of existing functions, while the risks inherent in the establishment of an organization such as has been under examination would be entirely eliminated.'

COMMERCIAL RESEARCH

The association has for many years past provided for the benefit of the rubber industry an efficient statistical service. It may not be generally appreciated that the association has relied on private enterprise for that service, and it has been given freely and voluntarily. The Committee are of opinion—and they recommend—that the association should now set up an adequately equipped and staffed commercial research department in

charge of a qualified man. That department, when created, should assume responsibility for all statistical service, and develop it on lines more comprehensive than have hitherto been attempted. It would endeavour to collect and collate all the facts and figures relating to the production and absorption of rubber, and continuously study all the economic factors affecting the industry.

FORWARD SALES

'Your Committee have been asked to give an opinion on the advisability or otherwise of forward sales,' the report concludes. 'In the opinion of the Committee, there is nothing inimical to rubber producers in forward selling. The time when such sales should be made and terms thereof are matters of judgment.'

'Forward sales at an unspecified or contingent price are best avoided, to the extent to which these are practised a vested interest is created for the depression of prices.'

OFFER OF HELP ACCEPTED

Among the resolutions adopted by the R.G.A. Council at Monday's meeting was that the Council, in adopting the report and the recommendations for unified selling, gratefully accepts the offer of the Committee to continue in office and to work out the details necessary to carry their suggestions into effect. The council 'welcomes the co-operation of any producer outside the R.G.A. membership, particularly Dutch producers, and requests the Committee to endeavour (a) at the earliest possible date to bring about the complete fusion of all the groups into one selling unit, and (b) to formulate plans by which finance up to an agreed figure per pound of rubber lodged for sale may be made available to all companies which agree to join the scheme' — *The Home and Colonial Mail*.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE MEETING

OF THE

**Madras Branch of the European Association, held at Spencer's Buildings, Mount Road,
Madras, on Monday, December 23, 1929, at 6 p.m.**

Present :

Messrs. G. W. Chambers (*Chairman*), F. G. Luker (*Vice-Chairman*), H. Waddington, F. E. James, O.B.E., M.L.C., A. C. Rowdon, J. W. Macfarlane, A. G. Vere, J. K. Metherell (*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*).

1. The Minutes of the previous Committee Meeting held on Monday, November 18, 1929, having been read, were duly signed.

2. *Membership —*

The election of the following was confirmed :—

(ELECTED ON NOVEMBER 25, 1929.)

Armstrong, G. G.
Brown, R.

Armstrong, Mrs.
Cayley, C.

(ELECTED ON DECEMBER 3, 1929.)

Croad, J. H.	Gibbs, G. V.
Matthews, W. W.	Mercer, A. C.
Moffitt, W.	Murch, W. H.
Perry, R. J.	Power, F.
Rowland Knox, J. A.	Watson, A. H.
Wootton, C. E.	

(ELECTED ON DECEMBER, 16, 1929.)

Cooke, J.	Dibdin, C. T.
Edwards, M. J.	Pollok, J.

(ELECTED AT THIS MEETING.)

Gray, J.	Koechlin, M. C.
Boas, H. A.	Cullen, R. B.
Fraser, J. S.	Roby, J. E.
Wilkes, J. H.	French, B.
Warmington, K. P.	Ragg, Mrs. C. A.

Vere, Mrs. A. G.

The names of the following were struck off the list for reasons stated :—

<i>Resigned</i>	<i>Left India</i>
Burridge, R. A.	Lennem, W. F.
Wilkes, J. S.	Hampton, R. K.
Haldwell, W. H.	Keal, H. H.
Sampson, Miss I. M.	Markivetz, Miss E.
Barton, Phil. M.	Thompson, M. E. S.
Langley, W. K. M.	Willows, F.
Bazelgette, E.	
Ireland, F. W.	

Deceased.

Johnson, W. H.

3. The following payments were sanctioned :—

- (1) To Mr. G. W. Chambers, Rs. 65, being expenses of attending the Conference at Bombay.
- (2) To Spencer & Co., Ltd., Rs. 70-11-0, being expenses of last General Meeting.
- (3) Payment of Rs. 85 to Masonic Hall for rent for the coming Dinner.

4. Read a letter from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras, stating that His Excellency the Governor and Lady Beatrix Stanley, Miss Stanley and Lady Mary Campbell have accepted the invitation of this Association to Dinner on February 1, 1930.

5. Read a letter from the South Indian Motor Union referring to the abolition of toll-gates throughout the Presidency and asking this Association (1) to write to the Government supporting the abolition and (2) to appoint a representative to join the proposed deputation to His Excellency the Governor,

Decided to write a letter to the Chief Minister supporting the abolition of toll-gates and to appoint Mr. Chambers to join the deputation.

6. Read correspondence with Colonel L. L. Porter, O.B.E., V.D., in which he resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly as he will be proceeding Home next month. The Hon. Secretary was instructed to thank Col. Porter for his services and ask Mr. Alexander to stand for election.

7. Read Minutes of the 480th meeting of the Council and Statements of Accounts.

It was decided to circulate the Minutes of the 21st Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council to the Committee. ..

8. Decided to circulate Mr. Chambers' report of the business of the last Conference held in Bombay.

With regard to the definition of an European, it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Council subject to the final draft of its proposals being submitted to Branches for approval.

9. Recorded a letter to the Central Administration, informing the Council how much Colonel Crawford's visit was appreciated by the Madras Branch.

10. The Trichinopoly Branch Committee wrote to the General Secretary on the subject of the Provincial Committee. Decided to point out that, in accordance with the rules of the Association, the Committee of the Senior Branch is the Provincial Committee with the addition of one representative from the other Branches in the Province. Mr. R. H. Martin is the representative for Trichinopoly Branch. The Nilgiri Branch will appoint a representative as soon as it is able to do so. The Committee can meet whenever any subject of sufficient Provincial importance arises.

11. Recorded with regret a letter from the General Secretary, stating that Commander Reynolds of the Royal Empire Society will not be able to include Madras in his present tour. It was noted that the whole of South India will be included in the next tour to be arranged at some future date.

12. Read correspondence with Mr. Waddington on the subject of recruiting new members in the Planting Districts. It was noted with pleasure that the Executive Committee of the U.P.A.S.I. had agreed to address District Associations on the subject and the suggestion that the Honorary Secretary should do likewise was accepted.

13. Recorded the following :—

(1) Letter from Mr. James together with a letter from Mr. L. P. Atkinson

(2) A petition to H. E. the Governor by Mr. J. Pereira.

(3) A Tabulated Statement of principal recommendations made by the Provincial Committees to the Simon Commission.

J. K. METHERELL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,

TEA PLANTING IN NYASALAND

The Achievements of the Past Twenty Years Indicate Good Prospects for the Industry in the Future

The news that the tea harvest which has just been reaped in Nyasaland exceeds all previous records must draw attention to the growing importance of the tea industry in what is sometimes called the Cinderella of the British African Dependencies, writes a special correspondent to *East Africa*.

In 1908, 23,948 lb. of tea was exported from Nyasaland; by December 31, 1926, the area under tea was returned at 5,788 acres and the export for the year was a little over 1,100,000 lb.; in 1927 the area had grown to 7,070 acres and the crop to 1,235,500 lb. The figures for 1928 are: for Mlanje and Cholo, 7,589 acres, producing 2,080,000 lb.

THE MLANJE AND CHOLO DISTRICTS

Planting in Nyasaland, in contrast to what obtains in some other African dependencies, is limited by the fact that there is not a great amount of unalienated land available for the newcomer. In Mlanje, for example, the centre of the tea industry, no leasehold land suitable for tea is now to be had, but freehold tea land can be bought for about £5 an acre, a fact not likely to interest many private individuals. A syndicate or a well-managed company, however, with a minimum capital of £10,000 might find it profitable. There are already thirteen producing tea plantations in the district, and as an indication of the trend of events it is noteworthy that, with all the tea-growing areas available in India and elsewhere, Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., the world's largest caterers, have chosen Nyasaland—and in Nyasaland, Mlanje—to lay out their own plantations and grow their own tea. Their factory is of the very latest design, and so pleased are they with their venture that late in 1928 they formed five new companies to extend their interests. Other tea estates in Mlanje are also enlarging their operations, and there is no doubt that in Mlanje the 6,523 acres at present under tea will rapidly be increased.

West of Mlanje and adjoining Blantyre and Chiradzulu is Cholo, one of the most important, and from the planter's point of view, the most settled district in Nyasaland. For many years it was thought that Mlanje had the monopoly of land and climate suitable for growing tea, but in 1906 Mr. R. S. Hynde, one of the pioneers of the country, began experiments with tea in the Cholo district, where the rainfall, though less than in Mlanje, is even better distributed. The first trials were made on an old coffee estate, 'Badanga,' and they proved so successful that in 1919 a small company was formed to develop the property. Cholo, in fact, has proved quite suitable for tea, and as it is a healthy district attractive to settlers, it is expected that the 1,066 acres now under tea, with an annual crop of some 75,000 lb., will eventually become 20,000 acres with an output in proportion. But here again, as in Mlanje, all the freehold land available for Europeans—say between 2,000 and 3,000 feet—has been taken up and would cost a newcomer anything from £3 an acre upwards. Nevertheless, there is probably more opportunity in Cholo for the individual planter to make good than in Mlanje.

A very promising sign is the increased inquiry evident in Nyasaland for areas suitable for tea, and well planned and scientific investigations which the Department of Agriculture is making into the matter. A useful little pamphlet, 'Conditions for Tea Growing' (Agronomic Series, Circular No. 4) has just been published by the Government Printer, Zomba, in

which Mr. A. J. W. Hornby, the Agricultural Chemist, gives the results of his research up to date. These indicate that potential tea areas have been found near Western Chinteché and the foothills of the Nyika Plateau; that is to say, much further north than Mlanje and well up on the north-west shore of Lake Nyasa.

RAINFALL

A careful comparison of rainfalls in tea districts tends to show that climatic conditions in Nyasaland's possible tea areas are comparable to those in East Bengal and Assam rather than in Ceylon—which means that, while not ideal, they are good for all practical purposes. The great difference between the minimum and maximum daily temperatures which occur in North-East India and in Nyasaland are not observed in Ceylon and Southern India; so far as investigations have gone, the temperatures at altitudes of 2,500-3,500 ft. in Nyasaland at about 15° S. latitude are comparable to those in the Brahmaputra valley at elevations of 250-1,000 ft. above sea-level; but in Assam—the Brahmaputra valley—the crops may reach 725 lb. per acre, which is not much below the Ceylon average of 750 lb. per acre. In Mlanje very varying figures have been recorded: 750, 567, 312, 442, and 712 lb. per acre for different mature gardens.

Many North-East Indian soil series, too, have their counterpart in Nyasaland, as chemical and mechanical analyses by ordinary methods go to show. Mr. Hornby has been struck on comparing analyses of soils by the 'acid' method how fertile Nyasaland soils appear in comparison with many India and Ceylon tea soils; but it must be remembered that mere soil analysis is by no means an absolute guide to the character of a soil. Fertilizing and modern methods of preventing soil erosion will no doubt increase the tea crops.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT SEED

Finally, the vital question of the class of seed to be planted is considered. A very small leaf China tea is very objectionable, and too much of this was present in the original Nyasaland *jat*. It is worth noting that Mr. M. F. Bell, a planter of great experience, in the pamphlets he wrote for the Department of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory, recommends strongly that tea seed should be obtained from Assam only, as such seed is carefully grown, handled and inspected, and is therefore probably free from disease. He is not adverse to Limuru (Kenya) seed, which is inexpensive and well worth the consideration of settlers. The price of Assam seed landed on a Nyasaland estate would be about £12 per maund (82 lb.).—*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*.

RUBBER

EXPERIMENTAL TAPPING OF HEVEA BUDDINGS—V.

By DR. C. HEUSSER in *Archief voor de Rubbertuin*, 13e Jaargang No. 9, September, 1929.

In this communication are assembled the results of the continued tapping of the experiment recently reported and of new experimental tappings of the Hevea buddings. It contains the yield statistics of—

- A. The isolated seed gardens of
Clones 33, 36, 49, 50, 52, 80, 139, 142.
- B. Experimental plantation of Tjinta Radja,
Clones 27, 28, 36, 35, 49, 139 and seedlings.

- C. Experimental plantation of Boekit Maradja,
Clones 33, 49, 51, 53, 65, 71, 76, 80, 147, 65, 163, 152, 174,
182 and seedlings.
- D. Tamiaang Rubber Estates,
Clone 256.
- E. Soengei Pantjoer,
Clones 26, 33, 36, 49, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 145, 151, 152,
157, 161, 164, 165, 166, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 188,
190, 207, 208, 209, 212, 214, 222.

A. EXPERIMENTAL TAPPINGS IN THE ISOLATED SEED GARDENS

In the attached tables¹ are shown the results of the continued experimental tappings of clones 33, 36, 49, 50, 52 and 80 over a period of 14 months. They are a continuation of our Communications Nos. 40, 44, 55, and 59.² The clones 139 and 142 have been newly incorporated in the above. The annual averages in these tables have no further connection with the previous tapping years April–February and May–March respectively, but are calculated over the calendar year. This change was made in the interests of greater uniformity in the tapping experiments. Seeing that on the East Coast planting of buddings is mostly carried out in October–December, the calendar years practically coincide with the years of age of the buddings.

Clones 33, 50, 52, 80, 139 and 142 were still tapped on the old panel, but a new panel was opened at a height of 1·20 metres on clones 49 and 36 in October, 1927. With the exception of the foregoing, the tapping system for all the clones remained the same, viz., a single left-hand cut at an angle of 30° over one-third of the circumference, alternate monthly tapping with a bark consumption of 45 mm. per tapping month. To calculate the annual yields, the average yield per tapping should be multiplied by 150 tapping days.

Since tapping began on the one-third cut, clone 33 as well as all the other clones, has remained free from brown bast. In clone 36 the oldest buddings again gave no further trouble this year from wind damage. Bark renewal, with the exception of the rejected clone 52, was satisfactory, and was very good in the case of clone 50, 80 and 36. The growth of the buddings is very good with the exception of clone 33. The latter appeared backward in girth increase and leated very quickly.

With regard to the yields, the following is to be observed:—

The falling-off of yield due to wintering was in general very great in 1928. As a result of this, clone 33 only showed an increased yield of 2 g. In spite of the high tapping cut, clone 36 showed an increase of 8·2 g. in yield and is at present the best of the clones standing in the seed gardens. Budding No. 7 gave an average of 100·6 g. in October 1928 and on October 10th reached 147 g., being the highest day's production obtained. It is to be regretted that this clone in its early stages is so susceptible to wind damage. Clone 49 showed a decrease of 1·3 g. in 1928, compared with 1927. This is thought to be due to climatic factors. The increase in yield of clone 50 was only 1·6 g. It must be admitted that a bigger increase than this was expected, but it is believed that a bigger increase can be

¹ Tables not reproduced.

² *Archief voor de Rubbercultuur*: VIII No. 1 (1924), IX No. 8 (1925), XI No. 5 (1927) and XII No. 1 (1928).

counted on next year. In July, clone 50 flowered and bore fruit for the second time, so that during the past year, 18,350 viable seeds were harvested from the 10 buddings. It is not beyond the realms of possibility that this had a detrimental effect on the production.

The yield of clone 52 increased considerably. Although the figures show that on primary bark reasonable yields may be obtained, the unsightly bark renewal makes that this clone will not be able to compete with better ones.

Clone 80 has made good progress, but owing to the loss of half of this seed garden in 1927 through a whirlwind, the reliability of the average is diminished.

The yields of clones 139 and 142 are not such that they can be put on a par with the A.V.R.O.S. clones at present in use.

As, however, the tapping results of the seedlings of these two clones have been discussed in our Communication No. 70, it has been considered advisable to publish the yields of the buddings here.

B. EXPERIMENTAL TAPPINGS ON TJINTA RADJA III

The experimental tappings of buddings and seedlings reported upon in our Rubber Series Communications 54 and 59¹, were continued, thanks to the kind co-operation of the manager and staff of the estate.

The latex from the clones and the seedlings of selected trees was again weighed separately each day on the estate. On the 8th, 15th, 22nd and 30th of each tapping month measurements of the rubber content were taken and from these measurements the yields per tree per tapping were calculated. The seedlings from 36 × 35 and the illegitimate seedlings of 49 were again measured as before by the usual method, namely, coagulating in the cup, crepeing, drying and weighing the monthly yields.

Tapping was carried out alternate monthly, with a left-hand cut at an angle of 30°. In the case of the buddings a new panel was opened during the year at a height of 1·20 metres, and the length of the tapping cut was reduced from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the circumference. This transition was not made simultaneously for all the trees, for the majority it was carried out during the second tapping period, and for the remainder during the 6th tapping period.

The seedlings are still being tapped for the most part on the old panel over half the circumference. The consumption of bark was normal ($1\frac{1}{2} = 45$ mm).

Growing conditions have been considerably improved during the past year by digging drains. Bark renewal is good for all the clones, and the yields of buddings have very satisfactorily improved. Clone 49 still remains the best yielder, with a yield of 258 per cent. of that of the seedlings from selected seed. Cross 36 × 35 attained the highest yield per tree, being 4 times that of the seedlings from selected seed. As, however, the number of seedlings trees is small and the experimental tappings with the same crosses on Soengei Pantjoer show less favourable results, the above must be accepted with a certain reserve. This, however, does not detract from the fact that amongst the trees of this cross (36 × 35) there are valuable new clones for isolation. The three-year's old buddings of the very promising numbers will prove this after a few years. Tree No. 25 of

¹ *Archief voor de Rubbertuin, X No. 12 (1926) and XII No. 1 (1928).*

38 x 35 gave a yield of 13.7 kg. in 1928, and tree No. 18, 12.92 kg. The illegitimate seedlings of 49 have jumped up 15.2 g. These seedlings were all tapped on the foot of the tree.

C. EXPERIMENTAL TAPPINGS ON BOEKIT MARADJA

We are indebted to Mr. H. J. V. S. Holder, Manager of Boekit Maradja Estate, for the extensive yields measurements, from which the average tapping results have been calculated and compiled in the accompanying table.¹ In conjunction with his Staff he has continued admirably the experimental tapping described in detail in our Communication No. 58.²

The continuation of the experiment covers a period of 1½ years (July 1927–December 1928). To the clones tapped from the commencement, viz. Nos. 51, 65, 71, 76, 80, 152 and 163, and the control seedlings, five new clones of the same age were added in November 1927, January 1928 and March 1928, namely Nos. 33, 49, 53, 147 and 182. The former clones were continued for half a year on the same panel (one-half the circumference) and thereafter on a new panel over one-third of the circumference and 80 cm. above the junction. For the control seedlings the new tapping panel was also set out over one-third of the circumference, but the change was made one tapping period later and the height tapping was only 62½ cm. The new buddings added to the experiment were tapped over half the circumference at a height of 50 cm.

With regard to the number of trees of each group that were tapped, the following is to be noted:—The experiment was commenced with 200 trees which were tapped alternate months in two series of 100 trees, Series A being tapped in the odd months, and Series B in the even months. When it appeared after tapping for 1½ years that the yields from both series were practically the same, the experiment was continued from the beginning of 1928 with Series A only, the trees from Series B being reserved for other experiments. The group of control seedlings was however increased from 100 to 200 trees. As the result of wind damage the number of trees of clones 163 and 80 was reduced from 100 to 50. With the newly-added clones the numbers of buddings had to be limited as follows:—Clone 174, 20. Clones 33, and 49, 25, Clone 182, 50.

The first three columns of the table show the annual averages per tree per tapping for 1926, 1927 and 1928 (i.e., the 4th, 5th and 6th years of age). In the last column the annual yield per tree in kilograms dry rubber for 1928 is given. The table also shows the monthly averages obtained during the 9 tapping periods of the continued experimental tapping.

The new yield statistics of Boekit Maradja give rise to the following provisional remarks:—Amongst the clones already tapped Nos. 152, 71 and 163 appear again to be the most striking. The yield per 200 trees (i.e., per hectare) in the 6th year of age would be 750 kg. for 152, 694 kg. for 71 and 662 kg. for 163. Clones 51 and 76 remain less valuable. Clone 80 has not fulfilled expectations and although its production is 1 2/3rds that of the seedlings, upon the introduction of new clones, this clone has to be put in one of the last places in the list of the usual A.V.R.O.S. clones. Amongst the new clones tapped, 49 stands out. With this clone it is very noticeable how these trees which were first tapped at the age of five years, commence with a high production, and have hardly reacted to the rather heavy wintering of 1928. With clone 49 a yield of 792 kg.

¹ Table not reproduced.

² *Archief voor de Rubbercultuur*, XII No. 1 (1928).

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„ CITY OF SIMLA ..	2nd April	19th „	26th „
„ CITY OF PARIS ...	16th „	1st May	7th May
„ CITY OF VENICE ...	24th „	10th „	17th „
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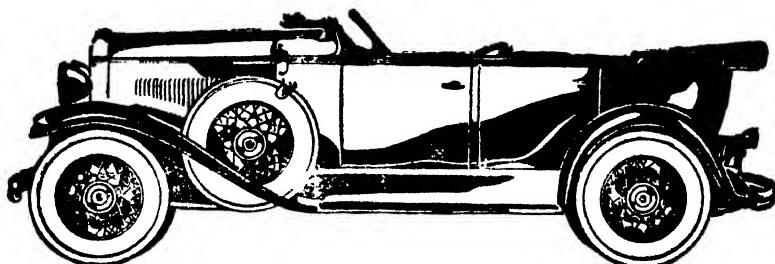
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per 200 trees can be reckoned. The yields of 53, 147, 182 and 33 are also considerable. Clone 53 is one of the clones previously misjudged owing to the first yield measurements, of which the yield, now that we have other more promising clones, does not in the first place draw attention. Clone 33 possesses without doubt high-yielding capacities, but even on the good soils of Boekit Maradja still remains a sparsely growing tree

With all these clones bark renewal was satisfactory. Statistics concerning bark renewal, latex concentration, etc. will be published in the next Communication on these experimental tappings, in comparison with the control seedlings. The oldest renewed bark will be then $3\frac{1}{2}$ years old.

D. EXPERIMENTAL TAPPINGS WITH CLONE 256 ON TAMANG RUBBER ESTATES

Clone 256 was discovered during an examination of a budded plantation on Tanah Terbang. In the report on this examination¹ this clone appeared as No. IV, resp. I.T.I. To prevent any confusion, it was mutually agreed later to give this clone the number A.V.R.O.S. 256

The buddings were planted out in October 1920, and originated from a mother-tree on Tanah Terbang which, up to the present, has not been traced. The first production measurements were taken in 1925 and 1926. In 1927 these measurements could not be continued owing to certain circumstances. For the purpose of selective thinning, however, the usual latex measurements were carried out this year. The buddings belong to the class producing over 100 cm.

We are in possession of complete list of the yields in dry rubber since January, 1928, for which we are indebted to the painstaking co-operation of Mr. Rusterholz, Manager of Tamang Rubber Estates. The trees were tapped alternate months with a left-hand cut over half the circumference. The average height of the tapping cut in 1928 was 60 cm. above the union.

The measurements were first of all made for 8 buddings. By means of the seeds a further 12 buddings in October 1928 were identified as belonging to 256 and included in the experiment. The yields were determined for each individual tree by daily coagulation in the cups, individual collection and hanging up of the coagula on separate wires for each tree. At the end of a tapping period, the monthly yields were hung for 14 days in the smokehouse and when completely dry were weighed at the experimental station and the daily averages calculated. The average daily yields over 1928 (the 8th year of age of the buddings) are assembled in the accompanying table.² The number of tapping days was 161, and the average annual yield per tree works out at 6.71 kg.

The buddings of 256 are almost ideal trees as far as their outward appearance is concerned. They are good growing trees with a straight trunk and smooth thick bark, and show excellent bark renewal; branching is rather regular and strong, and the crown is not too broad.

E. EXPERIMENTAL TAPPINGS ON NEW CLONES IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN OF SOENGEI PANTJOER.

The buddings of the clones mentioned below were planted out in 1922 and 1923, partly in rows simultaneously (Nos. 214, 212, 209, 208, 207, 188,

¹ *Archief voor de Rubberveldkunst* 1926, p. 199.

² Table not reproduced.

222, 2nd series) and partly at different times as supplies between the seedlings planted in 1921 (1st series). The development of the buddings of the latter series was therefore irregular. In order to obtain yield statistics which can be compared with each other to a certain extent, the buddings of this last series were taken into tappings when they had a girth of 40 cm. at a height of 1 metre, and for calculating the annual averages, the 6 first tapping periods have been taken as the first tapping year, and the 7th to 12th periods as the 2nd tapping year.

In the first experimental series a number of partly known clones which really were not intended for clone section, were included in addition to the new clones (181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188 and 189). These buddings, sometimes represented by only a few specimens, are authentic buddings of the mother-trees, which in 1920 were mostly used for crossing. After hesitation, these clones (Nos. 26, 33, 36, 49, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 145, 151, 152, 157, 161, 164, 165, 166) were added here as it was felt that approximate figures are better than none at all.

The clones planted out in rows all at the same time were brought into tapping simultaneously (December 1927). The yields of 10 trees from each clone were measured together. Only 2 buddings of clone 222 were present.

All buddings were tapped on the first panel at a height of 50 cm. above the union, with a left-hand cut over half the circumference. The second panel was set out over one-third, and at a height of 1 metre. The bark consumption was limited to 45 mm. per tapping month as usual, and tapping was carried out alternate monthly.

From the resultant yields, the following observations can be made :—

1. Clones 185, 183, 214, 209, 222, 186 gave a higher production than the old clones at present in use. Further yield figures will have to be awaited before a definite valuation of these clones will be possible.

Clone 185 stands out particularly by its high production, as a yield of 34 g. during the second year of tapping has never before been reached by any A.V.R.O.S. clone. The pity is that this clone forms crooked stems with continuous grooves.

2. Clones 188, 166, 207, 208 belong to the very promising numbers.

3. The remaining clones experimentally tapped have, in our opinion, little chance of giving better yields than those at present in use.

FINAL REMARKS

1. Clones 49, 50, 71, 152, 163 and 256 are, as regards yield and period over which observations were made, foremost in the list of A.V.R.O.S. clones.

2. The great sensibility of clone 36 for wind damage forms a serious drawback.

3. The yield figures of clones 183, 185, 186, 209 and 214 justify full interest and accurate further observations.

4. The yields of clones 27, 35 and 53 show that they differ only little in order of yield from the clones mentioned sub 1.

5. Clones 80 and 33 have not fulfilled expectations.

SPORT AND SPORTSMEN

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE OF INFORMATION AND
COMMENT FROM BRITAIN

BY
'AN OLD PAULINE'

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Most people had hoped that the Professional Billiards Championship of 1930 would be more representative than it has been in former years; but it seems that we are to be denied this. With the array of talent we have in this country at the moment, the least one could hope for would be that the tip-top British players would enter.

It seemed highly probable that the two visitors, Lindrum and McConachy, would enter, because, although both are tied up by contracts to play on one particular make of table, and although they would probably both want to be back home for the opening of their own seasons, British titles seem to have a great attraction all over the world.

Why, then, when the entry list is closed, do we find the names of only Joe Davis, the holder, Tom Newman, Melbourne Inman and Claude Falkiner?

AMERICA'S BACKWARDNESS

Why does America not send a representative over here to attempt to walk off with the title? We are not anxious to lose it. In fact, many people think that America already has the entrée to too many of our championships. British golf and lawn tennis titles are already over there, which is, perhaps, a painful thought. The reason probably is that billiards, as played in America, differs in vital respects from ours. The Continental style, in which the table is devoid of pockets and in which all the scoring is done by cannons, is the more popular there.

It seems to me that this is going to influence our game so much that we will follow suit.

NO CONTENDERS

If no more enthusiasm is shown than there is now, the time may come when there will be no contenders for the British professional title.

Willie Smith, at whose expense Walter Lindrum is making the world sit up and take notice, won the championship in 1923 and since then it has been divided between Tom Newman and Joe Davis. Smith will not enter again, for reasons best known to himself. Certainly the reasons he gives are not very convincing. And Davis and Newman will not go on for ever fighting the issue between them.

Furthermore, the younger players will tire of a yearly battle between these two, and the competition will fall even flatter. Surely, the obvious way out is to switch over to the Continental style and throw the entry open to any who like to try their luck.

With such a scheme, we should have contenders from France, Switzerland, in fact, from all over the Continent, and also from America, and then, with the title threatening to leave the country, we should see a revival in British billiards.

KAYE DON TO RIDE IN BRITAIN

Kaye Don, the famous racing motorist, visited Wales this week with other motor experts, to inspect the beach course at Pendine Sands, on the coast of Carmarthenshire.

The reason has not been definitely stated, but it is thought in well-informed circles that he has gone there with a view to making that the scene of his attempt next year on the world speed record set up by Sir Henry Segrave, as yet better known as Major Segrave.

It is sincerely hoped that the inspection proved satisfactory, because, if so, there will be no need to travel to Daytona Beach, Florida, as he had intended.

After the experts have expressed their opinion, only the sanction of the Automobile Association to hold the trial there will be necessary.

THE PENDINE TEST

Pendine Sands are, in the main, delightfully suitable for high speed driving, but they have been out of favour since Signor Foresti's 400-horse power car overturned there in 1927, when he had a miraculous escape from death.

The course is perfect for nearly seven miles. There is, however, an awkward stream which has always been held unconquerable in previous tests of more than 200 miles per hour; it is extremely dangerous.

There are many, however, who hold the opinion that it is but a detail in these days of engineering, and all depends on the present investigations whether the attempt is to be made there next year.

If so, it is thought more than likely that Captain Malcolm Campbell, in his famous 'Blue Bird' will also make the attempt. This year, he chose South Africa for his efforts.

FRED HUISH—60

Fred Huish, the former Kent county cricketer, has been appointed Secretary of the Sunbridge Park Golf Club on the eve of his sixtieth birthday, which he celebrates next week.

There must be many to whom Huish's name brings back pleasant memories. Undoubtedly, the most vivid memory of Fred is on that occasion when, playing for his county against Surrey, he caught one man out and stumped nine.

When the War came along, he retired from the game for good, but he left behind him a distinguished record. Over the period of nineteen years, during which he played for Kent, he captured 1,262 wickets, 906 by catches and 356 by stumping.

Huish is an all-round sportsman, and at soccer, strangely enough, he was a goal keeper. He is fond of a round of golf, and, in addition, he is no mean shot.

STEEL SHAFTS COMEDY

A curious point about the golf match between Cambridge University and Royal Worlington and Newmarket, which the University won by seven games to three, was that not one of the players used steel-shafted clubs, although several were carried.

The matches were played on the day following the announcement from St. Andrews' that 'Steel shafts, as approved by the Rules of Golf Committee, are declared to conform with the requirements of the clause in the Rules of Golf on "Form and Make of Golf Clubs".'

T. A. Bourn was one of the few who tried a shot with a steel-shafted club, but he 'bungled' it and put the club away for the remainder of the outing.

The fact is that, although the innovation has been awaited many years, now it has come along, the general run of good players are not enamoured of it.

Harry Vardon, the famous professional, has gone so far as to describe its introduction as 'a shame.'

HIGHER CHARGES AT WIMPLEDON

Wimbledon Tennis championships next year are likely to differ in many respects from their forerunners.

In one way, the public will be concerned; a new system has been devised for the distribution of season tickets during the fortnight. The price of the books is to be increased from four guineas to six guineas, and the likelihood of a spectator being present at each day's play is reduced.

The books will be issued for one week only and will be divided into two classes—A and B. Applicants may apply for two A books or two B books, or one of each.

Thus, although depriving some of the opportunity of seeing play for the entire period, many more will be given the chance of seeing *some* of the play.

NO PROFESSIONALS EXPECTED

It is considered unlikely, by the way, in official circles that the Wimbledon meeting of 1930 will include exhibitions by professionals. Although it may eventually become an 'open' meeting, the elaborate arrangements which have been made for next year would be seriously upset by such an innovation, and their alteration would probably entail a good deal of expense.

Anyway, we have yet to learn how the international lawn tennis body views the suggestion of professionals playing in the same tournaments as amateurs.

DIXIE DEAN UNDER A CLOUD

Dixie Dean, the Everton Football Club record goal-getter, is under a cloud, though not a very black one, it seems.

He has been reported to the Football Association for being concerned in the promotion of a six-a-side football competition, as far back as August. He is said to be at a loss to know what his offence is, and, while I do not claim to have a better knowledge of his affairs than he has himself, I cannot help thinking that he is to be questioned for staging a tournament during the 'close' season.

It has been suggested that his crime is in organizing a tournament with six-a-side teams, since the rules state that there shall be eleven men to a team. This, however, does not appeal to me as the reason for his being reported, because I have attended many such matches.

The competition was between schoolboys for a Northern charity, and perhaps the trouble is that a collection was taken during the match. Anyway, two of the boys who took part in it were subsequently barred from playing in a local cup match.

Hence the inquiry.

LONDON,
December 5, 1929.

U.P.A.S.I. SPORTS CLUB

List of subscriptions received (for the year 1929-30) at the
U.P.A.S.I. Office up to December 21, 1929

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Jones, K. B. W.
Mackie, A. H.
McDougall, Capt. A
Ricketts, C.
Shaw, W. S.

DISTRICT NOTES

Kalthuritty Valley Club

A Tennis tournament was held on Saturday and Sunday, December 14 and 15, and two events decided.

In the 'Ladies' Singles Handicap' Mrs. Branson won the 'Edward Lord' Challenge Cup for the second time, after 2 good matches, in which her steady play was too much for her opponents to overcome.

D. H. Booth is to be congratulated on winning the 'Dunlop' Cup, in the Men's Singles Handicap from the ope 30/2 mark.

'LORD' CHALLENGE BOWL HOLDER MISS B. BRANSON

Ladies' Handicap Singles

-15·5	Mrs. Branson	Mrs. Branson	6/3, 4/0 retired	Mrs. Branson
+15·1	Mrs. Carson Parker			
- 5	Mrs. Lodge	Mrs. Lodge	6/3, 6/3	6/4, 6/4
- 2	Mrs. White			

Results.—

'DUNLOP CUP' HOLDER . A.P.D. LODGE

Men's Handicap Singles

+ 1	Bye	I. D. Edward	W. Gillespie W. O.	13/11, 4/6, 6/4	D. H. Booth		
- 3	D. Bryson						
-30	W. Gillespie	D. H. Booth			6/4 6/4		
-15·4	E. Gray						
-30·2	D. H. Booth	W. D. M. Boultbee	6/4, 1/6, 6/2	D. H. Booth	D. H. Booth		
-15·4	H. R. Bowling						
-30·2	W. D. M. Boultbee						
- 2	A. H. L. White	A. P. D. Lodge	7/5, 6/3	A. P. D. Lodge	A. P. D. Lodge		
-60	A. P. D. Lodge	J. A. Stevenson				6/1, 6/4	
- 4	P. Cruickshank		A. P. D. Lodge				
-15·1	J. A. Stevenson						
+ 1	A. W. Leslie	C. E. Smith	7/5, 6/4	C. E. Smith	3/6, 6/1, 6/4		
-30·2	C. E. Smith						
- 1	Bye	H. R. C. Parker	6/2, 6/2				

—(From a Correspondent.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The 'Planters' Chronicle' is not responsible for its correspondents' views.)

A. Humidification in Tea Factories

To

THE EDITOR,

THE 'PLANTERS' CHRONICLE', MADRAS.

DEAR SIR,

The article by Mr. Dunn in your issue of 21st on the subject of Humidifiers is interesting, but inconclusive. Instead of ending his article with a statement of the cost of the installation, he should go further and prove that it is a PROFITABLE investment by next publishing authenticated figures to show the improvement in market prices achieved as a direct result of the installation of humidifiers. A simple graph showing (1) Market average, (2) Estate's position in comparison to market average before installation of humidifiers, (3) Estate's position after installation, would be instructive.

Yours faithfully,

C.

December 27, 1929.

B. Tea Plucking Restriction

To

THE EDITOR,

THE 'PLANTERS' CHRONICLE', MADRAS.

DEAR SIR,

As restriction is so much to the fore at present, it is likely that you are going to give us relevant extracts from the papers. In case you have not received the *Financial Times*, I give herewith a quotation from it :

' In the meantime Mincing Lane has been discussing the question of sales to Russia. I will be one of the first to agree to a resumption of earlier relations provided the transactions are conducted on a cash basis. Credit to Russia is an item that we in the tea trade have heard of before.

' Sales to Indian natives at production cost, or fractionally below, seems to me an infinitely better palliative. As a temporary measure, it holds great possibilities. There is a potential market on the doorstep of the Plantations that has never been properly explored.'

Every one knows that the present prices in India are artificial ; in many cases it would pay buyers to purchase in London and bring the teas back for sale.

But in the meanwhile Ceylon and Java Dusts are coming into Indian ports, and when the last chances of obtaining current rates disappear, we in South India may find Ceylon and Java too well established for our liking.

* There is an enormous potential market in India ; in many places tea is to Indians what it was to people at Home in 1850, almost a precious article, to be kept in a silver canister and dealt out like rich spice. Then the price at Home was about seven shillings a pound ; when the cost halved, the consumption increased an hundred fold.

There seems no reason why this should not happen in India.

Therefore, why not :—

(1) Divert Cess Committee funds to further efforts in India, even if propaganda in America be cut down, though preferably, keep both going.

(2) Let some big firm organize a Proprietors' Committee in South

India, and try to get producers to release a proportion of their output at a low price (one could almost say a reasonable price) and so endeavour to stimulate consumption.

Every one bases all their hopes on Russia, but it must be borne in mind that Russia is opening large tracts in tea itself ; so any present diversion of stocks, probably at desperate rates and entailing great risks, might not be a final solution.

Yours faithfully,
J.

December 24, 1927.

RUBBER

Symington and Sinclair's Weekly Market Report

Since our last Report the Market has remained dull and only a small business has been going on from day to day. There has been some selling of first hand Rubber both on the Spot and for forward delivery and although trade buyers, both European and American, have shown some interest at the present level of prices, sellers have preponderated on the whole. Prices show a decline on the week of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ all round.

The Malayan shipment figures for November, to which we refer more fully below, were published on Tuesday morning and had if anything a slightly depressing effect on the market. As we stated in our Report last week, estimates of about 45,000 tons only were in circulation then and although Gross Shipments for November are actually 1,660 tons less than those for October, the fact that seems to stick in people's mind is that shipments to the United Kingdom are still heavy and there would appear to be every prospect of a steady increase in United Kingdom stocks continuing for several months to come.

The figures referring to November shipments from Malaya as issued by the Malayan Information Agency are as follows :—Gross Shipments amounted to 46,279 tons (October 47,937 tons) with Foreign Imports 11,204 tons (12,516 tons), whereof 8,361 tons (9,171 tons) were declared as wet Rubber. Making the usual allowance for moisture and dirt in the wet Native Rubber, we estimate the dry equivalent of the imported Rubber at 9,114 tons (10,223 tons) which, deducted from the Gross Imports, give a figure of 37,165 tons (37,714 tons) as the nett exports of Malayan produced Rubber.

Shipments of Malayan produced Rubber to date for the current year now amount to 408,421 tons and a total of nearly 450,000 tons for the year looks likely. This exceeds original estimates made earlier in the year by 70,000 tons to 100,000 tons. It is fortunate that estimates of consumption made at the same time also erred heavily on the low side compared with what has actually taken place.

Of the gross exports 9,361 tons (October 10,063 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 28,545 tons (29,230 tons) go to the U.S.A., 5,007 tons (4,972 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 2,544 tons (2,942 tons) to Japan and 822 tons (730 tons) to other destinations.

We received by cable from the Dutch East Indies Rubber Association the figures of October shipments, which we give below with the figures for September for comparison.—Gross shipments amounted to 23,880 tons (September 22,797 tons), whereof 13,200 tons Estate Rubber (12,422 tons) and 10,680 tons Native Rubber (10,375 tons). Making the

usual allowance for moisture and dirt in the wet Native Rubber, we calculate the dry equivalent at 8,010 tons (7,781 tons). The total export of dry Rubber therefore amounts to 21,210 tons (20,203 tons). Shipments to date this year and last work out as follows :—

	Estate Rubber.	Native Rubber (dry).	Total (dry Rubber).
Jan /Oct. 1929	130,929 tons	87,064 tons	217,993 tons
Jan./Oct. 1928	116,434 ,,,	69,806 ,,,	186,240 ,,,
Increase	14,495 ,,, = 12·45%	17,258 ,,, = 24·72%	31,753 ,,, = 17·05%

It is worth pointing out however that almost the whole increase in shipments occurred in the early part of the year as is shown by the following comparison :—

Total Shipments (dry equivalent) from Dutch East Indies.			
Jan./May 1929	110,682 tons	June/Oct. 1929	107,311 tons
Jan./May 1928	84,742 ,,,	June/Oct. 1928	101,498 ,,,
Increase	25,940 ,,,	Increase	5,813 ,,,

An average rate of increase of 5,200 tons per month for the first five months is thus seen to have sunk to an average rate of under 1,200 tons in the next five months. The effect of a lower price on shipments seems to show pretty clearly in these figures

The closing quotation for Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday evening was 16 cents buyers (flat parity 7½d.), showing a fall of ½ cent on the week. The New York Rubber Exchange closing prices yesterday were—December, 15·90 (*last week 16·10*), January 16·20 (16·60), March 16·80 (17·10), May 17·20 (17·60) and September 18·20 (18·50).

We give below a record of business done to-day with prices current at 3·30 p.m.

STANDARD RIBBED SMOKED SHEET.	Business done.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Spot	-/7½	-/7½	-/8
December	-/7½	-/7½	-/8
January	-/8	-/8	-/8
January/March*	-/8½	-/8½	-/8½
April/June*	-/8½	-/8½	-/8½
July/September*	-/8½	-/8½	-/8½
January/December*	—	-/8½	-/8½

* Equal Monthly quantities.

OPTION QUOTATIONS.—Option quotations remain purely nominal and we will be glad to obtain quotations for specific positions if required.

STOCK.—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago :—

	Landed.	Delivered.	Stock.
LONDON—Week ended 30th Nov., 1929.	2,885 tons.	1,359 tons.	52,538 tons
1st Dec., 1928.	695 ,,	2,564 ,,	16,855 ,,
LIVERPOOL—Week ended 30th Nov., 1929.	526 ,,	253 ,,	17,752 ,,
,, ,,, 1st Dec., 1928.	100 ,,	160 ,,	2,271 ,,

17, MINCING LANE,
LONDON, E.C. 3.
December 4, 1929.

SYMINGTON & SINCLAIR.

COMMERCIAL AND METEOROLOGICAL
I. Summary of latest Market Reports and Prices to hand.—
 (a) Some of the higher London Prices—

Best prices realized on the London Market				Average prices obtained for tea			
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	Dates of auction	District	Week ending December 5, 1929	January 1 to December 5, 1929	January 1 to December 5, 1928
(A) TEA (WEEKS ENDING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5 and 12, 1929, respectively).				N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Pachai Mallai	22	1 10 (12)		S. India.	a 1 1·22	1 3·88	1 4·45
Thay Mudi	248	1 4½ (5)		Ceylon...	a 1 1·06	6 1 3·42	1 3·27
Mukotti Mudi	207	1 4½ (12)		Java ...	1 5·49	1 7·05	1 6·85
Thoni Mudi	129	1 4½ (5)		Sumatra.	10 08	1 0·06	1 0·51
Mukotti Mudi	318	1 3½ (12)		Nyassa-	10 85	1 2·00	1 1·80
Gajam Mudi	168	1 3½ (5)		Land	Nil.	1 0·29	1 1·17
(b) Central Travancore.	220	1 3½ (12)		Total..	a 1 1·94	f 1 4·36	f 1 4·66
Kuduwa Karnum	100	1 2½ (12)		Week ending December 12, 1929	January 1 to December 12, 1929	January 1 to December 12, 1928	
*Semni Valley	93	1 1½ (5)		N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kolie Kanum	96	1 1½ (5)		S. India.	a 1 0·84	1 3·80	1 4·47
Inji Mullay	88	1 1½ (12)		Ceylon .	g 1 1·73	h 7 3·39	i 1 3·33
Tunga Mullay	91	1 0½ (12)		Java ..	1 6·60	1 7·02	1 6·91
Mount	72	1 0½ (12)		Samatra	9·86	1 0·04	1 0·56
*Stagbrook	114	1 0½ (5)		Nyassa	10·84	1 1·72	1 1·85
(c) Kanan Devans.—				Land	Nil.	4 0·29	1 1·18
Munaar	116	1 5½ (5)		Total	f 1 1·81	k 1 4·29	l 1 4·69
Lockhart	216	1 5 (12)		N.B. — The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below —			
Yellapatty	161	1 5 (12)			a 6,168	b 337,545	c 293,766
Chokanaad	151	1 5 (12)			d 88,031	e 3,817,563	f 3,807,856
Pernavurrai	184	1 4½ (5)			g 5,809	h 343,354	i 301,593
Vagavurrai	119	1 3½ (5)			j 85,019	k 3,902,552	l 3,897,011
Nettigudi	83	1 3½ (5)					
Chundavurrai	82	1 3½ (5)					
Guderale	135	1 3 (12)					
(d) Mundakayam							
Yendaray	158	1 0 (5)					
(e) Nilgiris.—							
Nonsuch Est.—							
*Ibex Lodge	126	1 10½ (5)					
Nonsuch	111	1 9½ (5)					
Parkside	247	1 7½ (12)					
Prospect	124	1 7½ (12)					
Terramia	108	1 6½ (5)					
Glendale	85	1 5½ (12)					
(f) Nilgiri-Wynaad.—							
Peria Shola	48	1 3½ (5)					
Wentworth	90	1 0½ (5)					
Barwood	71	1 0½ (5)					
Do.	83	1 0 (12)					
(g) South Travancore.—							
Ambanaad	31	1 3½ (12)					
Koney	69	1 1 (5)					
*Venture	86	1 0 (12)					
*Isfield	66	1 0 (12)					
(h) Wynaad.—							
Tanga Mulla	84	1 0½ (12)					
Do.	150	1 0 (5)					
Touramulla	86	1 0 (12)					

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

(B) COFFEE

SPECIAL CABLI, LONDON

January 1, 1930

'A' QUALITY 142s.

MARKET QUIET

(C) RUBBER

The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crepe on Tuesday, December 31st, 1929, was 8d.

LONDON RUBBER STOCKS

Week ending Saturday, December 21, 1929, were 53,894 tons, an increase of 714 tons on December 14, 1929 inventory

LIVERPOOL RUBBER STOCKS

Week ending Saturday, December 21, 1929, were 18,696 tons, an increase of 433 tons on December 14, 1929 inventory.

(b) *Precis of Market Reports* :—

1. **TEA.**—We have on the present occasion two market reports to deal with, those for weeks ending December 5 and 12 respectively. In the earlier period the opening Monday's (December 2, 1929) sale recorded a better demand ruling for all descriptions, though prices at times were subject to a fluctuating irregularity. Clean Commons were on this occasion in somewhat strong support, whilst Finest sorts were as always a best feature to an advance frequently of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. The succeeding Wednesday, though commencing at preceding rates, did not hold them, values at the close being the worst of the week, best liquoring sorts alone being the exception to this however and realizing at full prices. Plain *Southern Indian* growths could be quoted steady, but *High Grown Travancore* and *Nilgiris*, where quality showed evident, sold satisfactorily. On the following Monday (December 9, 1929) the easier tendency of the preceding Wednesday carried on and even became more pronounced. Commons and Mediums were of course the counters to 'feel the wind' first and reacted a full $\frac{1}{2}d.$, but good teas moved off without difficulty to excellent enquiry at late rates. Wednesday, December 11, 1929, chronicled an improved tone and proceedings all round appeared to be in brighter vein. Clean Commons and Mediums were towards the end of the Sale in better request—at a rise at times of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ as regards the former. Some Dooars invoices with an early cold weather 'snap' quickly came under notice and were strongly bid. *Southern Indians* were in fair supply and marketed on this occasion better than the Northern Indian growths and much on a par with last Ceylon values.

Calcutta. At their auctions of December 17 the catalogue comprised some 40,500 chests of which 7,500 packages were Dusts. Quality of offerings showed an all round improvement and some really nice teas were 'in print'. The Rooms evidently appreciated this latter and the sales went with a good swing right through at considerably enhanced values in some instances. Commons and low Mediums advanced 3 to 6 pies per lb., whilst useful Medium Assam B.P.s were in such request as to go ahead from 1 to 2 annas. Persian buyers were once more active in the grades that command their interest, whilst a few choice Darjeelings on view captured the 'cream' of their market. Dusts were on the whole a dearer section especially for the grainier sorts. The foregoing was the last sale of the old year and this market is now closed until January 6, 1930, for the Christmas holidays.

Colombo had in print for the sale of 17th instant—the last of the current year—3,076,398 lbs., which came to a rather better market than of late and a more general demand. *Nuwara Eliyas* and *Maturatas*: Although quality and selection of these was only moderately good conditions were active and full prices marked. *High Crowns*: Dimbula again offered the best standards in this section, in comparison with which Uvas were plain. Best quality B.O.P.s having colour were in good favour with the market and moved off readily at enhanced rates. Brokens with thin liquors were however neglected, but O.P.s claimed a steady market and Pekoes quoted unchanged. *Medium* elevations with an indifferent range on view were mostly rather neglected. With the *Low Crowns* well made B.O.P.s maintained late rates, but all other sorts marked a general decline of 2 to 4 cents. All *Fannings* and *Dusts* were inclined to ease and chronicled an irregular market. Next Colombo Tea Sale is fixed for January 7, 1930.

South Indian teas in auction of 10th ultimo were.—

Estates	Breaks	Averages	Estates	Breaks	Averages
Chittavurai	13,488	90	A. A.	5,205	54
Kanniamallay	14,201	76	Chulika	4,000	52
Madupatty	17,272	66	Chinnar	3,625	44
Tuttopolham	3,495	61	Pookulam	6,015	42

2. **RUBBER.**—**Colombo**. On December 19, 557 tons were brought to the hammei, when a moderate demand ruled for good grades. Contract R.S.S. marketed steadily at 38½ and similar Crepe at 38 cents, a drop of 2 cents in each case on rates made at the auction of 12th. Other off grades showed falls of 1½ cents to 2 cents in most cases, except some of the cheaper scraps for which demand was very poor and sometimes these latter were almost unsaleable.

3. **COFFEE.**—Messrs. T. H. Allans report under date of December 11 of this market as under :—

Rather more coffee was in auction than during the previous week, and the market remains very quiet except (as we have said previously) for anything really attractive, when it will be noticed that prices are 'extreme'. No East Indian coffee has been sold during the week, but some new crop Costa Rica met a good demand from the Continent. There is no fresh news from Brazil.

Auctions will be suspended from December 19 to January 7.

STOCKS

Week ending December 6, 1929.

*Present**Last year*

African	Bags	29,939		24,059
Indian	"	6,034	as against	11,943
Other Kinds	"	68,970		71,286



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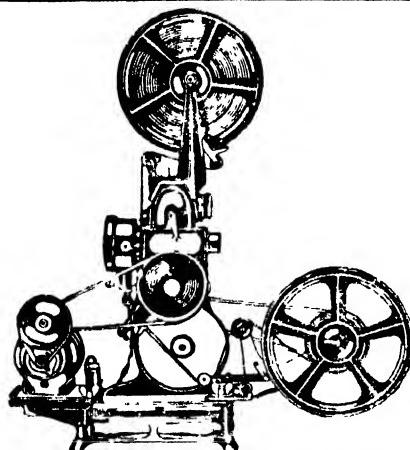
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PATHE INDIA,

167, MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS.

II. Weekly Rainfall Statement

*From Sunday, December 22, 1929, to Saturday, December 28, 1929
(both days inclusive).*

Stations are arranged in order approximately south to north and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.

Stations	W.	P.	Total.	Stations	W.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	...	90·87	90·87	25. Kotagiri .	...	69·73	69·73
2. Kalthuritty.	0·64	107·85	108·49	26. Ootacamund.	...	44·07	44·07
3. Kallar Bdge.	1·07	149·33	150·40	27. Yercaud ...	...	65·78	65·78
4. Koney ...	0·06	145·62	145·68	28. Mango Range	0·22	112·61	112·83
5. Pattanapura.	...	142·89	142·89	29. Devala ...	...	149·10	149·10
6. M'kayam ...	0·36	210·17	210·17	30. Devarshola.	0·44	74·74	75·18
7. Peermade ...	...	239·82	239·82	31. CALICUT ...	...	127·74	127·74
8. Twyford ...	...	249·85	249·85	32. Kuttiyadi ...	...	216·28	216·28
9. V'periyer ...	0·18	113·39	113·57	33. Vayitri ...	...	186·74	186·74
10. Kalaar ...	...	242·48	242·48	34. Manantoddi.	...	120·13	120·13
11. Chittuvurrai	1·55	49·96	51·51	35. Billigiris ...	0·51	75·15	75·66
12. Bod'i KANUR	...	25·98	25·98	36. Sidapur ...	...	84·43	84·43
13. COCHIN ...	...	122·92	122·92	37. Pollibetta ...	...	79·64	79·64
14. Mooply ...	...	155·15	155·15	38. Somwarpett.	...	53·41	53·41
15. Pachaimalai.	0·03	122·87	122·90	39. Saklaspur ...	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	0·79	215·90	216·69	40. Kadamanie ...	0·08	272·14	272·22
17. POLLACHIE ...	...	35·45	35·45	41. Ballupete ...	...	72·99	72·99
18. Nell'pathy...	...	114·45	114·45	42. Balehonnur ...	...	68·38	68·38
19. Karapara ...	...	148·38	148·38	43. Merthisubgney.	...	122·21	122·21
20. Pullengode..	...	148·33	148·33	44. Kelagur ...	...	122·09	122·09
21. Nilambur ...	...	119·80	119·80	45. Durgadbettta.	...	111·58	111·58
22. Naduvattam ...	...	93·18	93·18	46. MANGALORE ...	...	160·97	160·97
23. Nilgiri Peak.	...	137·20	137·20	47. MADRAS ...	...	41·34	41·34
24. Coonoor ...	...	57·40	57·40				

W=During the week.

P=Previously. (i.e., from April 1, 1929)

COMMERCIAL AND METEOROLOGICAL—(continued.)

The following report on the Madras Market is made available to us through the courtesy of Messrs. Huson, Todd & Co. :—

III. The Madras Market Report

(Current on Monday, December 30, 1929)

SHARES

Since our last Report, dated 19th instant, owing to the Christmas and New Year Holidays, the market was open for 6 days only but business was satisfactory.

Banks.—Imperials have improved with the Fully Paids changing hands at Rs. 1,540 and Partly Paids at Rs. 325 cum, the half yearly dividend expected shortly. Other Banks were quiet.

Mills.—These were steady with a fair turnover in the leading scrips : rates, however, were easier on balance. Buckinghams were transacted at Rs. 173/174 and Malabars, after a long interval, changed hands at Rs. 252½.

Rubbers.—There was practically nothing doing here and prices were again easier. Thodapuzhas have sagged to Par with business done at this level.

Teas.—Here also the tone was weaker and prices have slightly declined to buyers' levels, Peermades being done at Rs. 26½ with Periasholas reaching Rs. 5 and United Nilgiris having dealings at Rs. 110.

Miscellaneous.—Spencers both Ordinary and Preferred Ordy. again saw good business at quoted rates. United Breweries Orlys. improved to Rs. 142½ Ex-dividend with the Prefs. changing hands at Rs. 98.

IV. Selected Madras Market Quotations
Current on Monday, December 30, 1929

					Buyers	Sellers
PLANTING						
Cochins	Rs. 15	.	.	..	27½	30
Devasholas	Rs. 7	...	..	..	...	6
Eddivannas	Rs. 15	.	.	..	15	16
Halleyburia Tea Estates	Rs. 10	..	..	..	...	26
Kalasar	Rs. 15	..	..	..	...	9
Kinalurs	Rs. 10	..	..	..	...	16
Kuttiadis	Rs. 15	..	..	..	11½	12½
Malankaras	Rs. 30	...	..	..	...	75
Nelliampathy Hills	Rs. 10	...	..	..	...	7
"	(Rs. 10) Rs. 7 paid	..	..	..	4	6
"	7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	..	..	..	...	99
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates	Ordy. Rs. 10	..	..	..	...	8
"	(Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid †	..	..	..	...	7
"	7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	..	..	..	...	100
Peermades	Ordy. Rs. 10	..	..	..	26½	27½
Peria Karamalaik	Rs. 15	..	..	..	46	48
"	(Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	..	..	..	30	32
Periasholas	Rs. 10	..	..	..	5	5½
Periyars	Rs. 10	..	..	..	8	10
Pudukads	Rs. 15	..	..	..	...	27½
Rockwoods	Rs. 10	..	..	..	...	2
Thodapuzhas	Rs. 10	..	..	..	...	10
Thirumbadis	Rs. 10	..	..	..	...	17½
United Nilgiris	Rs. 100	..	..	..	...	110
Vellamalais (Rs. 15)	..	..	..	..	...	21
"	(Rs. 15) Rs. 12 paid	..	..	..	...	18

† 5th and final call of Re. 1 is payable on or before 21-1-30.

* Final call of Re. 1 is payable on or before 24-1-30

V. Sterling Rubbers

By the courtesy of Messrs. Huson, Tod & Co., Brokers, Madras, we are enabled to reproduce the following latest Stock Exchange prices received by them per special London cable, dated December 21, 1929.

NAME	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or - on the last week	
		£	s	d.		
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	..	£ 1	0	10	6	...
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£ 1	1	3	9	..
3. Malayalam Plantations	..	£ 1	1	5	9	...
4. Merlimau Rubber	...	2s.	0	2	4½	...
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£ 1	1	15	0 X.D.	- 2s.
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0	1	9	...
7. Pullangode Rubber	..	£ 1	0	15	0	...
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	..	£ 1	0	12	3	- 3d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£ 1	1	14	9	...
10. Travancore Rubber	..	£ 1	1	5	6	...

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 2]

January 11, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Telegrams :—‘CHRONICLE’, MADRAS

Letters :—Post Box No. 386, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL NOTES

ABOUT OURSELVES

IN undertaking the Editorship of the *Chronicle* for a short period, we are fully aware of the risks we are running. It is easy to criticise, but difficult to meet all the critics. Our aim will be to improve the *Chronicle* in the directions in which it obviously needs improvement; but it will be impossible for us to please everyone. There were once four editors. One tried to please his directors, and he had to resign because they could not pay his salary. One tried to please the public, and he was dismissed because he libelled the directors. The third tried to please both the directors and the public, and he hanged himself. The fourth, however, only tried to please himself, and he was always paid, was never sacked, and lived to a ripe old age. But then he had neither directors nor public! We on our part must try to please our readers, and yet not displease the Executive Committee. The awful risks we run will be greatly mitigated if all who read the *Chronicle* will help by making suggestions, sending articles, and writing occasional letters to the Editor.

ESTATE LABOUR

Mr. Venkataramana Iyengar, M.L.C., representing Coimbatore, has lately visited a number of estates in the Nilgiri-Wynaad at the invitation of the Chairman of the District Association. His object was to make independent investigations into conditions of labour, and the result of his visit is a report which he has submitted to the managers of

the estates concerned, giving his observations and making various suggestions. The report makes interesting reading, and is written impartially. As portions of it have been already published in the *Hindu*, the question of printing a number of copies for the benefit of members of the Association is under consideration. Mr. Iyengar is at present in the Anamalais on the invitation of Mr. Ireland Jones, Chairman of the District Association.

ARE PLANTERS A DEPRESSED CLASS ?

A grant of land was recently issued to a European Planter in the Nilgiris, and the form granting the *darkhast* contains the following clause :—

That if the land is alienated by way of sale, gift, mortgage or lease in perpetuity, except to *other* members of the Depressed Classes or ceases to be owned by the pattadar or his legal heirs or *other* members of the Depressed Classes . . . etc., etc.

Since when have planters become members of the Depressed Classes ? Perhaps their depression is connected with the current prices of tea ! In any case, it looks as though the Government, by mistake, classed the unfortunate applicant as a Badaga. Surely this is a matter for the legal sub-committee of the European Association !

POLITICAL NOTES

The programme of the Indian National Congress at Lahore are calculated to annoy, amuse, and exasperate the observer. The declaration of Independence is foolish, as it involves the boycott of the Round Table Conference, and the revival of the policy of non-co-operation. No boycott is successful unless it is complete, and already Liberals, Mohammedans, Landholders, Christians and the other minorities, including Europeans, have declared their intention of going to the Round Table Conference. In fact, all will be there, except a small body of irreconcilables whose influence will decline as reason asserts itself. Non-co-operation has been tried before and found wanting. It always means a certain amount of bloodshed, as non-violent non-co-operation is an impossible doctrine for imperfect men in an imperfect world. The result of the whole thing is that Congress itself is split into three parties, and all the co-operating elements in the country are being brought together on a common platform once more. Lord Irwin's policy has never been more strikingly justified. There will be those in England and India who will now say 'We told you so !' They are wrong. The Viceroy has rallied to his side all the constructive and thinking elements in the country and has broken the boycott of the Simon Commission. The Indian National Congress, distracted by its own feuds and divisions, will live to rue the day it refused co-operation at this critical hour.

In the meantime, the following quotation from the Calcutta letter of the Financial Correspondent of the *Hindu*, dated January 4, is most instructive :—

The recent decision of the Indian National Congress at Lahore re-affirming the Gaya resolution as regards the repudiation of debts has caused serious disturbance in the market for India's sterling loans. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1955-65 Loan has suffered a sudden and sharp set-back from £82 to £69 $\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1958-68 loan from £82 to £69. So colossal a decline as £13 to £13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in securities of this kind is certainly such as would make the authorities and all those interested in Indian finance give deep thought

and anxious consideration to this question. While conditions in the London market are becoming daily more and more difficult for the flotation of any loan on behalf of India at that end, the need for the Government to borrow is becoming more and more pressing. Judging from the present conditions in the Indian business world, there can be no doubt that the tax realizations this year should fall short of the budget estimates appreciably. It is a well-known fact that on account of the depression in the cotton mill industry, the income-tax realizations have suffered a loss in recent years between Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores. The contribution by the jute trade to income-tax in the current year must compare unfavourably with last year. . . . It may not be an altogether inaccurate guess that revenue realizations might well prove to be short of the estimates by no less than 3 crores in the current year. It will be remembered that, the budget for 1929-30 already provides for a deficit, and that this deficit is to be made good by drawing upon the revenue reserve fund. If to the deficit already anticipated is added a shortage in revenue realizations, the position of the budget becomes grave indeed. Even with balanced budgets, the Government of India have been finding increasing difficulty in regard to the New Loan flotations in the domestic market and their difficulties would be increased a hundredfold when it transpires that the revised results for the current year show a deficit and that the 1930-31 budget also could not be easily made to balance. With London shut out because of the disruption in the prices of Indian gilt-edge securities, and with Indian capital market already unpropitious and rendered still more so both by financial and political considerations, what would the Government of India do to satisfy their requirements? It is not as though their requirements could afford to be postponed. It is urgent and imperative that the Government should raise the money. But how will they raise it? Echo answers 'how'.

F.E.J.

TAPPING RESULTS AND OTHER OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING CROSSES OF HEVEA TREES IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN OF SOENGEI PANTJOER

By DR. C. HEUSSER in *Archief voor de Rubberveldkunst*, 13e Jaargang No. 9, September, 1929.

I. INTRODUCTION

The tapping experiments on Tjinta Radja¹ and Boekit Maradja² have shown that the yield of buddings of certain clones during the first years of tapping is much higher than that of the seedlings from mixed seeds of ordinary mother-trees. From the above experiments however it must not yet be concluded that each group of seedlings will give a lower yield than buddings. The possibility exists that under favourable combinations (crosses or self-pollinations) with certain mother-trees, seedlings can be obtained that on an average will give just as good results as the best clones. If this does not appear possible with the first generation of seedlings it can be obtained with following generations. The importance of seed selection with Hevea trees must not be under-estimated and in this connection we consider it desirable to publish the yields of the first three tapping years of the seedlings obtained by us by artificial pollination, and also to report upon the general behaviour of the various families.

The experimental material.—With two exceptions the crosses were made between March and May 1920 and were fully described in our Mededeeling No. 27.³ The resulting seeds were harvested in August-October 1920

¹ *Archief voor de Rubberveldkunst*, 1926, p. 630 and 1928, p. 57.

² *Ibid.*, 1928, p. 25.

³ *Ibid.*, 1921, p. 11.

and planted out in nurseries at the experimental station. In October 1921-January 1922 the seedlings, approximately one year old, were planted out as stumps in the experimental garden of Soengei Pantjoer, after the majority had been marketed. The crosses 36 x 35 and 36 x 139 date from 1919. First of all they were planted out in an isolated garden but after being repeatedly damaged by deer and finally by a lalang fire, it was decided in 1922 to transplant them to the newly-opened experimental garden on Soengei Pantjoer. Although they recovered very well they may be considered as being of the same age as the remaining crosses. A total of 1,691 stumps were planted out belonging to 30 different combinations between 17 different mother-trees. The number of trees per cross varies considerably and some groups are only represented by a few individual trees. This is due to the low percentage of successes in pollination and the barrenness of the trees.

Of the trees originally planted, 1,450 were still in existence at the end of the third tapping year. The loss of more than 15 per cent occurred in the first year, partly on account of unsuccessful plants (no selection took place in the nurseries) and partly on account of root diseases. On a block where previously a djohor jungle (*Cassia Siamea*) had grown the loss of plants due to root disease amounted to 40 per cent. The following numbers of tappable trees were present :—

At the end of the fifth year (first tapping year) 1,241 (85 per cent. of the total trees).

At the end of the sixth year (second tapping year) 1,345 (93 per cent.).

At the end of the seventh year (third tapping year) 1,396 (96 per cent.).

The plantation.—The ground on which the trees were planted (8 2/3 ha) is situated on the edge of a plateau along the river Soengei Merah. It is slightly undulating and consists uniformly of coarse sandy red soil with a clay liparite subsoil. According to verbal reports the land was last planted with tobacco about 20 years previously. When taken over it was for the greater part grown over with lalang. Every one to two years the lalang was burnt down so that the top soil was not in the best condition. The rainfall on Soengei Pantjoer amounts to 1,900-2,000 mm. per annum.

Planting and upkeep.—Before planting the ground was chankolled three times, and afterwards the rows between the trees were planted with *Mimosa invisa*. The rows of trees were kept clean to a width of two metres. During the second and third years the entire plantation was provided with catch-pits and on the bunds *Vigna* was planted and later on *Centrosema pubescens* between the *Mimosa* strips. A clean ring was however always kept around the trees. Too much attention was not paid to the removal of harmless weeds, but particular care was taken to see that the garden remained free from lalang. By this method upkeep costs could be maintained at a low level even compared with those occurring in actual practice. The beneficial effect of the *Mimosa* on the top soil must be given here special mention. It broke up the soil and gave rise to a considerable amount of humus. It is thought that the average good yields are partly due to the *Mimosa*.

With a view to ease of control the trees from one cross were planted together in rows of fourteen trees. To make individual comparisons of the

families it would have been better to plant the crosses in alternate rows ; but for comparisons between individuals of the same family block planting is preferable. Figure 1¹ shows the position of the crosses in the plantation.

The planting distance is 7m. x 7m. square. This wide distance was chosen to allow observation of the unhindered development of the trees as well as their yields.

Tapping.—Tapping was commenced in November 1925, four years after planting out the stumps, or five years after harvesting the seeds. The trees were considered tappable when they had a circumference of forty cm. or over, at a height of 1 m. Those trees that were undersized at the commencement of tapping were added to the experiment after they had attained a circumference of 40 cm. By this addition the calculation of the averages of the slow-growing crosses was adversely affected, but from a practical point of view it is fairer that this unfavourable character should reduce the average production rather than that a comparison should be made between the best-developed trees of each cross. The tapping system consisted of a one-third left-handed cut at an angle of 30°, alternate month tapping. By tapping every alternate row—on the even months the odd rows, and on the odd months the even rows—approximately the same number of trees were tapped from each cross every month. No tapping was done on Sundays, and the number of tappings was therefore reduced to 150–155 tapping days or ± 45 per cent. of the usual number of tappings with the system of daily tapping. The consumption of bark was limited to 45 mm. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ") per tapping period, and practically amounted to 25 cm. per tapping year.

The first tapping panel for the first two tapping years was set at 50 cm. above the ground, and over half the circumference. During the third year tapping was carried out on the second panel over $\frac{1}{3}$ the circumference and was commenced at a height of 75 cm. The change over from the first to the second panel was made on all trees at the beginning of the third year. Those trees therefore which were taken into tapping after commencement of the experiment were not tapped completely over the first panel.

Yield measurements.—Yield measurements were carried out in the usual manner ; the latex was coagulated in the cup, each day the coagulum was hung up on a separate iron wire for each tree, the coagula for the month were creped, dried and weighed and the average yield per tapping calculated. The total production, calculated by summation of the yields per tree, was regularly controlled for each block by the monthly sales of the rubber samples.

Tappers.—The tappers were recruited from the labour force of the experimental garden and instructed by a good tapping mandoor. As the tapping coagulation and collecting of the production gave more than twice as much work as the tapping on an ordinary estate, the tapping task was set at 150–200 trees. To eliminate the human element of the tapper, they were changed round, each tapper moving on daily to the next task, and

¹ Not reproduced.

after reaching the last task going back to task No. 1. By this means each tree was tapped by the same tapper an equal number of days and these days were evenly divided over the entire tapping period.

II. TAPPING RESULTS.

The total yields of the crosses.—To form a judgment of the influence of collection, by comparison of the yields of the entire selection plantation with crop statistics from practice on the one hand, and yields of individual families and trees on the other, the figures relating to the entire plantation are reproduced below. It may also be important to study the course of the yields in connection with climate (wintering), change of tapping panels, etc., with a larger number of trees of which reliable yield measurements have been obtained from the first day of tapping.

Table 1¹ contains, in addition to the monthly total yields in kilograms of dry rubber, the number of tapping days, the number of trees tapped, the number of tappings and the average yield per tree per tapping in grams. Further for each tapping year are given the total and the average yields of the series of trees tapped in the even and in the odd months and the figures for the whole year.

The annual averages are calculated from the total yields by dividing by the number of tappings, and amount to grams of dry rubber per tree per tapping :—

7.78 for the 1st tapping year, 18.63 for the 2nd, 20.24 for the 3rd tapping year.

If the average is calculated from the average annual yield per tapping of the individual trees, the figures found are as follows :—

7.30 \pm 0.11² for the 1st tapping year, 18.19 \pm 0.24, for the 2nd, 20.50 \pm 0.31 for the 3rd tapping year.

The reason for these small differences is to be found in the new trees taken into tapping during the first two years, and the falling out of a few trees (wind-damaged and brown bast trees) during the third year.

The first set of averages can be regarded as having been obtained in practice, but the second set, however, are more accurate for the purpose of comparison of yields of families and individual trees.

In Table II the practical yields per hectare and per tree obtained in the experimental garden are compared with the yields statistics from unselected estate plantations of the same age. The latter figures are estimated.³

¹ Not reproduced.

² Standard error of the average.

³ Maas (*Archief voor de Rubberveldkunst*, 1.25, p. 201) states —

For the 1st tapping year	110 lb	per acre	(123 kg. per ha.)
Do. 2nd do.	180 „	do.	(210 do.)
Do. 3rd do.	240 „	do	(269 do.)

Improved tapping methods and better soil conservation justify the estimate of higher figures for present-day yields.

TABLE II.

	Description	1st tapping year	2nd tapping year	3rd tapping year
Soengei Pantjoer crosses	Yield per ha in kg.	133	415	490
	Yield per tree in kg.	1.20	2.80	3.11
	Average per tree tapping in g.	7.78	18.63	20.24
	Number of trees tapped per ha	143	152	160
Estimated estate yields	Yield per ha in kg.	125	250	350
	Yield per tree in kg.	0.74	1.25	1.52
	Average per tree per tapping in g.	5.7	7.8	9.5
	Number of trees tapped per ha	170	200	230
Control trees on Soengei Pantjoer	Yield per ha in kg.	47	227	243
	Yield per tree in kg.	0.48	1.37	1.21
	Average per tree per tapping in g.	3.1	9.1	8.0
	Number of trees tapped per ha	157	171	200

From the first year of tapping the yield per hectare in the experimental garden is not much higher than that of an average good plantation, owing to the greater planting distance

In the second tapping year the yield is more than trebled. The yield for the third year is higher but not in the same proportion, which can be ascribed to the change over to a new panel at 75 cm. and on $\frac{1}{3}$ of the circumference instead of $\frac{1}{2}$. The average yield per tapping in the first year is already much higher than for an ordinary plantation of the same age, whilst in the second year with 18.6 g. it reaches an unexpected high figure. The increase in the third year is relatively small, being again due to the change over to a new tapping panel.

Assuming that tapping and upkeep were better in the experimental garden than on the average estate, and also admitting that the average yield per tree is favourably influenced by the wide planting distance, the higher yield per hectare is so great in the experimental garden that the beneficial influence of selection cannot be disregarded.

At the same time as the crosses, 28 unselected stumps were planted out on Soengei Pantjoer in two rows. The stumps were taken from a native rubber plantation, and their development is good. They were taken into tapping at the same time as the crosses and individual yields were measured. Although the number of trees is small for a good control, the variations amongst these trees are so great that a certain value can be attached to the results obtained and they have therefore been included in Tables I¹ and II.

¹Tables I and III and figures not reproduced.

The decreases in production, owing to wintering and to change over to a new tapping panel, are clearly apparent in Fig. 2.¹ In each of the three tapping years the lowest yields occur in the months of March and April and amount to the following percentages of the annual average :—

	1926	1927	1928
March	...	62%	74%
April	...	53%	64%

During the first two tapping years the influence of wintering is less pronounced than in the third year. Whether this phenomenon has any connection with the climate or with the increasing age of the trees or with the height of the tapping cut cannot be ascertained with certainty, but we suspect that all three factors contribute to it.

The reduction in yield upon change over to the new tapping panel was not greater than was expected. If we assume that the tapping months of December and January are 12 per cent. better than October and November, and reckon upon a reduction in yield of 20 per cent. as a result of shortening the tapping cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, then the detrimental effect of changing over to a tapping height of 75 cm. can be stated at 37 per cent.

Yields of the various families.—Table III² shows the average monthly yields per tree for the various families. In the last column of each tapping year the corresponding annual average is shown, together with its standard error. The annual averages are calculated from the annual averages of the individual trees and not from the monthly averages.

The annual averages are graphically given in Fig. 3³ in which the three superimposed columns represent the averages of the three tapping years.

1. A glance at this graph immediately shows the big variations between the yields of the various families. Upon further examination it is strikingly apparent that particularly those crosses of which Mother-Tree No. 157 was one of the parents, belong to the best-producing families, whilst the combinations with No. 145 contain the worst families. It so happened that in the experimental garden the best cross 157 x 164 was planted next to the worst-yielding cross 145 x 139. In addition to the crosses with 157, some of the families belonging to 161, 164, 155, 138, 49, 36, 151 and 146, also gave good yields. Besides 145, the parents 140 and 139 also exercised a certain bad influence upon the offspring.

2. Important individual differences in the annual percentage increases between the families are also to be seen. Between the first and the second year these differences are not so strikingly apparent, but between the second and third year they are easy to read from the graph without much calculation. The cause of this may be twofold :—

(a) The development of the yielding power with the age of the trees does not progress in the same ratio with different families (*e.g.*, compare families 138 x 139 and 138 x 146).

¹ Tables I and III and figures not reproduced.

² Not reproduced.

³ *Ibid.*

(b) With different families the yields are not all dependent upon the height of the tapping cut to the same extent.

Whilst some of the families, in spite of the change over to a new tapping panel and shortening of the tapping cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ (which took place at the commencement of the third year), still showed a considerably increased yield over that of the second year, others on the contrary have shown a reduction in yield.

For selection purposes therefore the first tapping year cannot give a true aspect of the quality of the families, and true conclusions must be based upon several years' observations. A yield which is only slightly dependent on the height of the tapping cut as shown by many combinations of 161, 165, 157, 138 and 36 can be regarded as an advantageous character for the family.

(To be continued)

TEA

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND NOVEMBER 1 TO 30.

(Reproduced from 'The Tea Brokers' Association of London Tea Market Report' for week ending Thursday, December 19, 1929).

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1929	1928	1927	1929	1928	1927
India ...	45,598,611	44,957,211	54,914,642	5,134,708	6,742,489	4,006,107
Ceylon ...	9,216,264	8,652,307	10,765,447	3,094,674	3,465,178	1,919,113
China ...	665,531	1,057,535	1,893,927	162,250	263,929	331,056
Java & Netherlands ...	4,627,681	5,261,683	4,814,186	799,874	1,552,946	833,172
Other Countries	786,056	837,137	479,065	86,953	32,269	21,887
Total lbs. ...	60,894,143	60,765,873	72,867,267	9,278,459	12,056,811	7,111,335

FROM JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30.

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1929	1928	1927	1929	1928	1927
India ...	265,683,412	253,843,187	259,498,203	48,982,963	46,298,483	44,911,173
Ceylon ...	140,868,854	130,130,050	130,499,124	24,832,276	25,545,059	23,236,679
China ...	7,495,359	5,766,107	12,165,579	2,061,350	2,693,140	3,110,050
Java & Netherlands ...	78,862,850	64,923,784	68,081,823	9,648,784	9,971,788	8,293,418
Other Countries	4,691,668	2,894,918	3,313,365	593,768	359,202	346,846
Total lbs. ...	497,602,143	457,558,046	473,558,094	86,119,141	84,867,672	80,898,166

SPORT AND SPORTSMEN

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE FROM BRITAIN

BY

'AN OLD PAULINE.'

Primo Carnera, the Italian giant boxer, has caused the biggest stir in the sporting world that any individual has caused for many moons. He has roused newspaper critics—even editors—prominent sportsmen, such as Lord Lonsdale, and those who take but a mild interest in boxing. He has roused them to such a pitch that they have even said that he should be debarred from ever boxing in this country again. Stop the Carnera fight! That is the exclamation they utter. He is a human tiger, a man-eater, and as such, tragedy will take place if he is allowed to continue to fight here, they say. Yet Carnera fights. The man who is hooted continues to draw large crowds for the promoter who is banned—namely Mr. Jeff Dickson, the Paris-American promoter.

LESSON SORELKY NEEDED

Why is this? you ask. He would be a bold man to answer such a question with any measure of finality, but there seems to me but one answer. Carnera, the almost lovable, overgrown boy has brought colour into a situation that had grown dismal through the laxness of those who occupied the main positions in the picture. The heavy-weights were sorely lacking in the essential qualities for first class heavy-weights, and Carnera at least came along with the power to bring a fight to an end by the knock-out. That he has not always done this has not been without its use. He has proved to some of the leading men that, if they are not very agile, they will be sent to the boards, and that they, too, must harness to this agility the blows that will bring about a knock-out.

IF HE MET SCOTT

Phil Scott, the British heavy-weight champion, has said that, as a boxer, Carnera seems from all accounts to be a farce. In his present raw state, the Italian may be a farce, when matched with the best of his division. But I have seen him box, and for a novice, he shows good promise of developing into more than a mere fighter. If he is allowed to have his chance, and by dint of perseverance earns the right to meet Phil Scott, the British champion will be in a sorry state if he does not realize the value of finality. Scott's fights have been sadly lacking in knock-outs, and in this respect, he would do well to take a lesson from Carnera. The giant does at least try to bring a bout to a premature close by this means.

TEAM ON THE TRANSFER LIST

Association football is providing sensation after sensation this season, but dominating the whole situation is the financial side of the question. The latest move comes from the Notts Forest club, who have placed all their players on the open-to-transfer list. The reason given is that they must raise funds. This is rather a sad story, because the need has been brought about by the making of certain ground improvements which involved the expenditure of more money than they could afford. But the Nottingham club are not alone. Only recently, Swansea Town placed eight of their players on the transfer list 'to raise funds to enable them to get other players.' Another club next door almost to Swansea, Merthyr Town, also find themselves in a precarious position financially. On Saturday, in a cup-tie match, their gate realized only £50, a ridiculous figure for even an ordinary League fixture. From Merthyr we may expect something even more sensational than the news supplied by Notts Forest.

THE 'F.A.' MOVE IN

Such a state of affairs is made the more noticeable by the fact that it comes along at a time when the Football Association are making the prime move of their existence—moving from that uninspiring dwelling in Russell Square, under the intellectual shadow of the British Museum, to more stately surroundings of Lancaster Gate. They moved this week. It is the ninth time, since the inception of the Association 66 years ago, that the headquarters have been changed. It is the first time that they have had worthy accommodation.

THE 'KING OF SECRETARIES'

Originally, the meetings were held in a tavern. Next the editorial office of a London sports paper, now defunct, was the scene of the football administration of England. Following that, were moves to another newspaper Office, to what was more or less an attic in Chancery Lane, and thence, by degrees, to Russell Square. Yet most of these changes have been made under the eye of Mr. F. J. Wall, the Secretary, or, as he has been described throughout the world, 'The King of Secretaries.' The proudest day of his life was when the Association took up residence in its latest quarters, for there, he feels, football questions, affecting the Empire, can be dealt with in a manner worthy of their importance.

BETTING SUPPORTS OF GREYHOUND RACING

Greyhound racing has been put to the test in this country for the first time. In a certain provincial town, the bookmakers went on strike. It is estimated that about four thousand or five thousand turned up at the track on the first night of the strike, and when they learned that there would be no betting, about three-quarters of them went away. The cause of the strike is of no account to us at the moment, nor is the outcome of it, but the

lesson is. It shows conclusively that the interest in the sport in this country is, generally speaking, maintained only by the gambling element. In this respect, it differs vitally from dirt track racing. Those who attend the speedway do so out of pure fondness for the sport, because no bookmaker is allowed inside the grounds officially. There are many who deplore this fact, but at least it shows that there is some worthy cause for the large attendances during the year, while the test of greyhound racing has left no doubt in our minds that betting is the only material reason for the increase experienced in the gates.

JACK HOBBS—47

During the last week, two incidents of interest to cricketers have taken place. The first was the departure of a team of veterans to represent the M.C.C., in the West Indies, and the second was the celebration by Jack Hobbs, the famous Surrey and England batsman, of his forty-seventh birthday. For a cricketer, he must be classed as a veteran. Furthermore, he is the finest veteran we have in this country, but he has not gone to the West Indies. The point has aroused a lot of comment here, because it is felt in some quarters that he has been slighted. But this is definitely not so. I understand that he *did* receive an invitation to go with the team, but declined to accept it for personal reasons.

TOO OLD FOR CONTINUOUS CRICKET

One of the penalties of being a cricketer of his stamp with a birthday at this time of the year is that he rarely is able to celebrate the occasion at Home. Last year, Hobbs was in Australia at the time, and this year, had he accepted the M.C.C. invitation, he would have been on the high seas. This information was given me by his son, who manages the sporting equipment which Hobbs owns in Fleet Street, London, the centre of newspaperdom. Maybe it is because of the business that he has turned down the offer. More likely, however, is the suggestion that at his age he feels he cannot carry on in cricket for two summers and two winters in succession. He fell sick during the past season.

PORTABLE TOTALIZATORS

Very soon, the only electric portable totalizer, which has been made by a Nottingham firm, will be tested in this country. Before this, however, even before it has been approved by the Racecourse Betting Control Board, orders are said to have been received for the installation of similar machines on various courses. These orders run into about a quarter of million pounds.

One of the chief advantages of this 'tote' is that it can be installed with the minimum of trouble. The only preliminary work necessary is the laying of the cables. The frames for the machine need not be permanent and it can, therefore, be moved from course to course easily. It is thought highly probable that it will pass the test satisfactorily and in view of this,

it is likely that it will be in operation on many courses next year. The machine seems to be the very thing that was outlined by the Board recently as suitable for those courses on which the meetings do not justify the erection of permanent totalizators.

'WAKERS' AGAIN

Wales meet England in the first international Rugby match of the season early next year, and the selectors for both countries are doing overtime. England's second trial takes place this week-end, and many are surprised at the inclusion of W. W. Wakefield. He has done great things for England in this pack, and once he gets on to the international field again, he will continue to do good service. His inclusion has been severely criticised, but I think this is mostly based on the fact that he is getting on in years so far as the international field is concerned. The reason for my confidence in him is that he has been showing splendid form with the Harlequins, of which club he is again captain this season. On the results of the trials so far, I think that England will have a very stiff proposition in Wales. The Welsh forwards are probably better than they have ever been, while Jack Bassett, the policeman full-back who represented England and Wales in the Rowland Hill Memorial game, is probably without equal in the kingdom. The other back divisions, though not quite so strong, are by no means weak. Wales, in fact, seems fully to have justified the faith placed in them.

LONDON,
December 19, 1929.

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DISTRICT ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

A. COORG

Minutes of a Quarterly General Meeting of the Coorg Planters' Association held in the Bamboo Club, Pollibetta, on Wednesday, December 18, 1929, at 11 a.m.

Present :

Messrs. J. S. H. Morgan (*Chairman*), S.P. St. C. Raymond, D. J. Duncan, L. Newcome, W. P. Scott, G. Scotland, W. A. F. Bracken, J. Aird, D. O. Tweedle, H. F. Murland, J. H. Sprott, D. N. Pitcairn, W. A. Davies, B. S. Bucknall, A. F. J. Nicolls, R. H. B. Harper, J. H. Jeffrey, N. M. Scholfield, J. B. Reid, R. C. Alderson, R. B. Cunningham, P. G. Tipping, H. B. Babington, G. M. Brameld and A. M. Webb (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitors :

Capt. Tipping and Messrs. E. N. Whittaker and R. E. L. Luard.

Read notice convening the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting, having been published in the *Planters' Chronicle*, were taken as read and confirmed.

U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting.—The delegates' report, having been circulated, was adopted and a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. J. S. H. Morgan and Lt.-Col. H. F. Murland for having attended, was passed.

After a discussion, it was agreed that this Association should get in touch with other District Associations concerned with coffee, before the next Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I., with a view to consolidating their mutual interests.

Labour Department—Control Committee Reports —

Mysore.—Mr. R. B. Cunningham reported on the last Meeting of the Control Committee of this Division, and also reminded members that the Superintendent had a large stock of 6 and 12 annas printed Coorg Labour Act agreement forms on hand, and requested members to assist in reducing this stock by obtaining their next season's supply from the Mysore Office.

Mangalore.—Mr. J. S. H. Morgan explained that he was unable to attend the last meeting, and at the same time requested that someone might take his place as representative. After a unanimous request, Mr. J. Aird kindly consented to act.

The Honorary Secretary was requested to draw the attention of the Director of the Labour Department to the absence of European control over the Canara Division at the most important time of the year when labour was due to come up for the crop season.

Coffee Propaganda and Empire Marketing Board.—The Chairman explained that the Committee had requested Mr. F. E. James to inquire if Mr. Lindsay would kindly furnish us with his suggestions and ideas with a view to preparing a scheme of propaganda. It was decided that, pending a reply, the matter should be left in the hands of the Committee to discover the best plans to further the interests of Coffee in this direction.

In view of the information given on pages 139–144 of the Book of Proceedings, it was decided to request the U.P.A.S.I., to approach the Empire Marketing Board with regard to East India Coffee being included on their posters.

After an interesting discussion in which it was pointed out how much more essential and wiser it would be to advertise East India Coffee in this country, the Honorary Secretary was instructed to find out from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., as to the best methods of advertising Coffee in India and to request the Executive Committee to approach Government on this subject.

Coffee and Pepper Stealing Prevention Fund.—Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. R. Wright, explaining the financial position of this Fund.

Correspondence and any other Business.—Read.

(a) Notice calling an Extraordinary General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I., for January 6.

(b) Secretary UPASI's letter *re.* Water Tax on Estates.

(c) Director Labour Department's letter *re.* sale of Canarese Handbook for Rs. 3 (post free) obtainable from Messrs. Begg Dunlop & Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 171, Calcutta.

(d) Letter from District Magistrate explaining that Court days in Mercara would be held on Tuesday and Wednesdays.

*U.P.A.S.I. Secretary's Report.—*The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Newcome and seconded by Mr. Raymond.—

'That this Association considers that the cost of Rs. 3 per copy of the Annual U.P.A.S.I. Book of Proceedings should be borne by the U.P.A.S.I. and not by local Association'.

Carried unanimously.

It was also pointed out that the price seemed unnecessarily high, considering the poor manner in which the book had been produced, in that every two leaves were stuck together.

Read letter from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., calling for continued support of the S.I.P.B. Fund.

The Chairman appealed to members for better support and reminded them that collections would be made by the V.P.P. system in February next.

Read letter from the Secretary, S.I.M. Union, requesting this Association to elect a District representative. Decided to write and ask Mr. E. C. H. Morgan if he would act.

Read letter from Mr. Newcome in which attention was drawn to the serious illegality in allowing Personal members in the face of Rule 2 of the Rules of the C.P.A.

The Committee were requested to look into this matter.

*Other Business.—*The expenses incurred in connection with the presentation of an address to H.E. The Viceroy were duly sanctioned.

*Proposed Amendments of the Law of Evidence.—*The meeting were informed that the Sub Committee had looked into the matter and their report was adopted.

Subscription to the U.P.A.S.I.—(In Committee). The question of the large and growing expenditure of the Parent Association was discussed and it was resolved to form a Sub-Committee to invite the co-operation of other Associations to go into the matter. Messrs. Nicolls, Newcome and Aird kindly agreed to serve.

Coffee Scientific Department.—Members were informed that Mr. W. W. Mayne had visited Estates in Coorg from December 7 to 14 accompanied by Mr. F. R. Sanders, District Agricultural Officer designate, Tanganyika.

In answer to several questions that had been brought to his notice, the Honorary Secretary read a short report concerning this Department.

The meeting decided that the Honorary Secretary be requested to write and inquire from Dr. Coleman whether Mr. Mayne's period of training at the Balehonnur Station is to be defined, and also to write and bring to the notice of the Advisory Committee of the Balehonnur Station, the great damage caused in Coorg by Mealy Bug and Cockchafer, and request them to approach Dr. Coleman with reference to these two pests being given immediate attention at their Station.

Contract Rates paid for Cultivation, Building and other works.—The Committee were requested to consider the matter of collecting information on these matters.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Honorary Secretary, the meeting ended.

A. M. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

J. S. H. MORGAN,
Chairman.

B. ANAMALLAIS

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Anamallai Planters' Association
held at the Anamallai Club on Saturday, December 21, 1929, at 2-30 p.m.

Present :

Messrs. J. H. Ireland Jones (*Chairman*), E. Hardy, O. M. Hetherington, J. C. Blackham, B. D. Darkin, G. A. LeMesurier, A. W. F. Mills, E. N. House, C. W. Mayow, A. C. Cotton, A. V. Danagher, C. F. Clarke, G. B. Reade, R. M. Greig, F. A. Stone, J. P. M. Hewett (*Junior*), G. Stevens, H. de V. Gosselin, E. Johnson, G. M. Oakes, F. J. B. Diaper, R. C. Bulteel, T. Davenport, N. B. S. Hewett (*Senior*) and C. E. Dennys (*Honorary Secretary*).

By proxy. Mr. J. E. Sampson.

The notice calling the meeting was read by the Honorary Secretary.

Election of new Members.—The following gentlemen were duly elected :—

Mr. F. A. E. Threadgill, proposed by Mr. Blackham, seconded by Mr. Darkin.

Mr. L. E. Stephen, proposed by Mr. Blackham, seconded by Mr. Darkin.

Mr. R. S. Creed proposed by Mr. Blackham, seconded by Mr. Darkin.

Mr. C. Stuart, proposed by Mr. Darkin, seconded by Mr. Blackham.

Mr. G. R. Thurnham, proposed by Mr. Darkin, seconded by Mr. Blackham.

Mr. P. Carey, proposed by Mr. Hetherington, seconded by Mr. Ireland Jones.

Confirmation of the Minutes.—The Minutes of the following meetings, which had already been circulated to all members, were confirmed *nem con.* :—

Minutes of the 24th Annual General Meeting of June 12, 1929.

Do.	General Committee Meeting of July 31, 1929.			
Do.	do.	do.	do.	August 10, 1929.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	September 14, 1929.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	September 18, 1929.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	September 25, 1929.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	September 28, 1929.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	October 19, 1929.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	October 30, 1929.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	December 7, 1929.

Bangalore Delegates' Report.—Mr. Mills read the report of the two delegates who had been sent to Bangalore to represent this Association as follows :—

' MR. CHAIRMAN & GENTLEMEN,

' We have pleasure in submitting our report to you of the last Bangalore Meeting at which we had the honour of representing this Association.

The resolutions in which this Association was chiefly interested were
(1) Rules for collecting the cess payable to the Labour Department.

' The alteration of the existing method we opposed both in the open meeting and in the special Sub-Committee, but were outvoted. In the Sub-Committee, as a compromise, I voted for Mr. Pinches' scheme which had the merit from our point of view of allotting part of the expenditure incurred in a division to those that use it, but that also was turned down and a flat rate was agreed on.

' (2) That Department should have a prior call on all balances standing to their credit, though the actual sum should be transferred to the general reserve, was carried without opposition.

' Our resolution regarding the Tea Advisory Committee getting out a scheme of progress and work for the Tea Scientific Department was lost, but a resolution allowing the Tea Advisory Committee to meet more than once, if it considers necessary, was passed.

' I may add here that the general feeling seemed to be that, while each district should keep in touch with the Scientific Station by having a member on the Tea Advisory Committee, there was no need for a large number of people to meet often. That, apart from the one general budget meeting, the balance of the work and meetings might be carried out by a smaller number of 3 or 4 only, chosen by the Tea Advisory Committee themselves, who would keep district members fully posted and get that district's

opinions on matters before any meeting took place. Generally speaking, it would be a 'Control Board' more than an Advisory Committee.

'That a Tea Scientific Advisory Committee of some sort was most desirable seemed to be the opinion of nearly all districts, and I think it is up to the present Tea Advisory Committee to frame some scheme that would carry such weight, both from its rules, its standing, and its membership, that it will be above criticism. At least that sort of criticism that wishes to abolish it.'

'Ceylon has a Control Board consisting of representatives of District Associations, owners and Managing Agents. I do not say that this is an ideal one for us, but there must be some method of forming a strong, useful, and reliable Committee that will have everybody's support, and which will do much valuable work.'

'The book of proceedings has now been published and circulated and will give all details of resolutions and amendments that do not directly affect us and of which I do not propose to make special mention.'

'Other items of interest I might mention and on which nothing immediate was done were :—

'The improvement of the *Chronicle*, Mr. Congreve's scheme for education, Labour Rule XIII regarding restriction of labour, and Mr. Congreve's resolution regarding the abolition of the Tea Advisory Committee, and the appointment of a Director—were referred to the Executive Committee, and, in the last case, to the District Associations for report and further considerations.'

'We have nothing further to add, Mr. Chairman, beyond saying we shall be very pleased to answer any questions.'

On the conclusion of his speech the Chairman thanked the two Delegates, on behalf of the Association, for the work which they had done at this meeting and his sentiments were endorsed by the members present at this meeting.

Minor Forest Produce.—This item was put on the agenda at the request of Mr. Cotton who put forward the following resolution :—

'That collectors of Minor Forest Produce should pay profits into the Association by instalments and not only once a year.'

Seconded by Mr. Mayow

Mr. Cotton then went on to say that, to his knowledge, one of the collectors had already collected a certain amount of money which, at the moment, was lying idle and, in his opinion, could be put to some use by the Association now.

Considerable discussion ensued, during which Mr. Johnson asked Mr. Cotton whether the instalments were to be paid monthly or quarterly, to which he replied that he did not mention any particular time for payment because he was of the opinion that this should be left to the discretion of the collectors.

The above resolution was then put to the meeting and carried *nem con.*

Township.—The Chairman read to the Meeting a letter, dated December 10, 1929, to the Honorary Secretary from Mr. Cotton.

A very interesting discussion took place anent the contents of this letter, and in particular that part of the letter dealing with the closing of the short cut going through that part of Naduar Estate Tea which is in the Club land.

At the same time Mr. Johnson pointed out to the meeting that the Capital Expenditure on the Township land exceeded the amount estimated for.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to write to the Chairman of the Township Committee and draw his attention to this increased expenditure and the following resolution was put to the Meeting by Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Hardy :—

'That no further money should be spent on the Township until the question of the right of way below the Club, which is in Township land, is settled to the satisfaction of the A.P.A.'

Passed unanimously.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to circulate this resolution to all members of the Township Committee.

Mr. Cotton then suggested that the Honorary Secretary should be instructed to write to the Collector of Coimbatore and ask him for a copy of the map of the Township which was surveyed in November 1925 at the orders of Mr. Cox, then Collector of Coimbatore.

Cardamoms.—The Chairman read a letter, dated November 22, 1929 from Mr. House to the Chairman, A.P.A.

Mr. House spoke to this letter and explained his reason for writing it.

Some discussion ensued, at the end of which Mr. House put the following resolution to the Meeting :—

'That the Executive Committee of the U.P.A.S.I. be asked to go into the possibility of the Coffee Scientific Department taking up the study of Cardamoms and to ascertain what acreage would be willing to support the idea, provided the capital and maintenance costs are reasonable.'

Seconded by Mr. Reade.

Carried unanimously.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to forward this resolution to the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., with a copy of Mr. House's letter, dated November 22, 1929, for necessary action.

Labour Dispute.—The Chairman stated the facts of this dispute to the Meeting and asked the Meeting for their opinion on the matter.

Considerable and animated discussion then took place, at the end of which the following resolution was put to the Meeting by Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Johnson :—

'Proposed that, as the Superintendent of Government Cinchona has refused to abide by any decision of the local P. A., he is transgressing

Rule II of the U.P.A.S.I. and that the matter should be brought to the notice of the Executive Committee for necessary action.'

Carried unanimously.

Inspection of Buses and Carts by Police.—The Honorary Secretary read a letter, dated November 25, 1929 from the Manager, Stanmore Estate, re. the above.

It was pointed out by Mr. House that, under the Coffee Act, the Police are supposed to inspect all buses and carts proceeding down the ghat during the Coffee Season which extended from the middle of October to the middle of April.

Mr. Reade then put the following resolution to the Meeting, seconded by Mr. House :—

'That the District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, be requested to arrange that all buses and carts leaving the District be examined, with a view to preventing the removal of stolen produce (Tea, Coffee and Cardamoms).'

Carried unanimously.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to write to the District Superintendent of Police to the above effect.

The Advisory Committee.—The Chairman called on Mr. Davenport to speak to this item, which he did as follows :—

'In view of the fact that the next meeting of the T. A. C. is due to take place next month, I would like to say a few words on the working of this Committee.

First I would like to read to the Meeting a letter, dated November 28, 1929, from the Travancore P. A. which reads as follows :—

" It has been proposed by my Association that I bring up a resolution at the next general T. A. C. meeting that a reduction in the members of the Tea Advisory Committee be considered.

I shall be glad of the Committee's ideas on the subject and shall be obliged if you will circularise them accordingly. Personally I am inclined to think the present Committee is unnecessarily unwieldy and might be considerably reduced with advantage, by districts combining and each group sending one member as follows :—

1. South Travancore, Mundakayam and Central Travancore.
2. Nilgiris, Nilgiri-Wynaad, Wynaad and Mysore.
3. Nelliampathies, Anamallais and Kanan Devan Hills.

Each group member would necessarily keep his group informed of everything of interest in connection with the Tea Station, and Districts would of course air their views at T. A. C. meetings through the member representing them.

This is a matter which will have to be gone into at the annual meeting in January, but in the meantime it might be as well to exchange views on

the subject in anticipation and perhaps valuable time can be saved, which would otherwise be taken up in lengthy discussion at the meeting."

Before this meeting decides what it wishes to do with regard to this letter, I would like to say definitely that no progress has been made by this Committee since it was formed a year ago. The primary idea of this Committee was to keep districts in touch with the work of the Scientific Station and the Officers in charge of it.

At the Committee Meeting held last January it was decided that, if the Station was to be of much use to Planters, it must be enlarged. At present there are only 5 acres for field experiments, a quite inadequate acreage. It was then suggested that, while Dr. Shaw was on tour, he should keep a look-out for 100 acres of land suitable for experiments. On the completion of his tour Dr. Shaw had picked out two pieces of land which might prove suitable for his requirements, one piece in the High Range and one in the Anamallais.

Since this suggestion was put forward and the site of the land more or less chosen, nothing further has been done. Even at the meeting in Bangalore the question of more land was not even suggested.

The root of the trouble with the T.A.C. was that they were a subordinate body and could not push their ideas, with the result that nothing was done at all.

At Tocklai, for instance, Dr. Carpenter has 100 acres of Tea and ten Scientific Officers under him, and he is in sole charge of the work of the Station and so can push any ideas which strike him as being sound, with the result that that Station is of distinct benefit to Northern Indian Planters.

I would suggest that, instead of the present arrangement of a subordinate Committee, a Board of Control composed of the following should be formed :—

Group Managers,
Agents and Visiting Agents,
and one Government Official.

There is over a lakh of rupees available for expenditure in the right direction, and something definite should be done in the near future.

It was suggested at Bangalore that a programme of work should be made out but this suggestion was turned down, due probably to lack of confidence in the members of the T.A.C.'

Mr. Mills.—‘ I would like to suggest that the Board of Control be composed of the following :—

2 Agents or Visiting Agents of prominence,
2 Experienced Practical Planters,

1, the Member for Tea on the Executive Committee,
making a total of 5 men.’

Mr. Cotton —‘ I am pleased to hear that the enlarged T.A.C. has been found to be impracticable and that it was now thought advisable to reduce the number of this Committee. This means that we are going back to the original idea, which was a small Committee. I understand that the main trouble of this Committee is the question of finance.’

Mr. Davenport.—‘The main trouble of this Committee is not so much finance as the subordinate position which it holds. If in the Scientific Station the work on Tea, Rubber, Coffee and Minor Products were combined, then it would be a good thing if it was run by the Executive Committee; but as it is entirely run for the benefit of Tea, then it should be controlled by Tea Planters. On the Executive Committee there are, at the most, only two Planters, the balance of the Executive Committee being composed of men who have no interest whatsoever in tea. In my opinion, the Travancore resolution is not enough and does not hit at the root of the trouble. But before we go any further, I would like to hear the opinion of the Meeting anent this resolution.’

Mr. Johnson.—‘In my opinion, the present composition of the T.A.C. should be upheld till it is scrapped definitely for something better.’

The Chairman.—‘I think that the members of the T.A.C. should put up a combined scheme for the reorganization of the T.A.C. and put it up to their respective P.As. for confirmation and that the matter should then be threshed out at Bangalore.’

Mr. Davenport.—‘I am in agreement with Mr. Johnson.’

Mr. Cotton.—‘There is one weak spot in the present composition of the T.A.C. and that is that no Planter has the power to vote money for any scheme.’

Mr. Johnson.—‘It strikes me that the T.A.C. have ideas, but these ideas are never allowed to get any further.’

Mr. Mills.—‘I would suggest that the name of the T.A.C. be changed to that of Tea Control Board and that they are given powers to act on their suggestions.’

Mr. Johnson then put forward the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Cotton :—

‘That the Tea Advisory Committee be asked to consider the question as to the possibility of the U.P.A.S.I. Tea Scientific Department amalgamating with the Ceylon Research Institute.’

Carried unanimously.

It was then intimated to Mr. Davenport that this Association was not prepared to back up the Travancore Resolution.

Survey.—The Chairman stated that he had circulated to all interests copies of a letter, dated December 17, 1929, from the Officer in Charge, No. IV Survey Party, Cannanore, which he had received.

He also read a letter received by him from the Group Manager, Mudis Estates, dated December 19, which raised some questions *re.* the detail of the survey which was going to be made by this party.

The Chairman stated that he gathered from Mr. Firth, the Director of Survey, whom he met on December 16, 1929, that they wished to put as little detail as possible in their survey.

The Chairman stated further that there would be a meeting of all interests early in January to go further into the question of this survey.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to circulate copies of the letter from the Officer in Charge, No. IV Survey Party, to all Managers.

Special Magistrate.—The Chairman announced that Col. Dyer had resigned his appointment of Special Magistrate as he was leaving the District, and called for a fresh nomination.

Mr. Gosselin proposed and Mr. Stone seconded that Mr. Davenport should be elected.

Mr. Davenport kindly consented to take on the duties.

A.P.A. Rules.—Mr. House spoke to this item and stated that in his opinion Rule No. 1 was obsolete and should be altered.

Mr. LeMesurier rose on a point of order and quoted the Rule XV of the A.P.A.

The Chairman acknowledged that a resolution could not be put at this meeting but stated that he would like to hear the opinion of the members on this point. It could then be brought up for final discussion at the next General Meeting.

An interesting discussion ensued, some of the members being of Mr. House's opinion and others against it.

U.P.A.S.I. Rules.—Mr. Mills brought up the following resolution :—

'That attendance at C. C. Meeting be confined to the three largest subscribers of that area. Other Associations with over a 1,000 coolies from that division are entitled to express opinions and to vote by proxy. They can send a representative to the meeting, but at their own expense.'

Seconded by Mr. Johnson.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Sanders' Visit.—The Chairman stated that he expected Mr. Sanders to arrive up in this District about January 2, 1930, but members would be advised definitely of the dates of his visit later on.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

C. E. DENNYS,
Honorary Secretary.

J. H. IRELAND JONES,
Chairman.

TEA RESTRICTION

[As we go to press the following cable has been received by the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., from the South Indian Association in London.]

Limitation Crop Committee unanimously resolved to recommend Restriction Scheme based on 1929 crop to be effected in relation to average London price or equivalent for three years 1926-27-28 as follows :—

Estates whose tea sold below an average of 1s. 5d. per pound for abovementioned three years to reduce to 85 per cent. of 1929 crop. Estates whose average was over 1s. 5d., and below 1s. 7d. to reduce to 90 per cent. and estates whose average was 1s. 7d. or over to reduce to 95 per cent. Issuing circular to our members recommending above provided support of 75 per cent. South Indian producers is secured and that North India, Ceylon and Dutch interests both in London and Amsterdam co-operate with us on basis of (procuring) equal or greater reduction. Please circularise your local members asking for support and information showing restricted crops estimated. Estates or new clearing producing less than 400 lb. per acre not affected.

COMMERCIAL AND METEOROLOGICAL

I. Summary of latest Market Reports and Prices to hand—
Some of the higher London Prices—

Best prices realized on the London Market			Average prices obtained for tea								
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending December 19, 1929	January 1 to December 19, 1929	January 1 to December 19, 1928	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, December 19, 1929)		s d		N. India. 1 1·16 S. India. a 1 1·61 Ceylon... 1 6·25 Java ... 9·48 Sumatra. 11·26 Nyassa- Nil. l a n d Total.. d 1 2·20	1 3·72 b 1 3·35 1 7·02 1 0·05 1 1·88 1 0·29 e 1 4·25	1 4·49 c 1 3·40 1 6·97 1 0·58 1 1·92 1 1·18 f 1 4·73					
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —					<i>N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—</i>						
Thay Mudi ...	230	1 5			a 7,257 d 91,476	b 350,611 e 3,994,058	c 308,510 f 3,979,261				
Mukotti Mudi ...	118	1 4½									
Nalla Mudi ...	144	1 4½									
Pannimade ...	76	1 4									
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>					(B) COFFEE :—						
Kuduwa Karmum ..	100	1 2									
Glenmary ...	93	1 2									
Chenkara ...	98	1 1¼									
Twyford & Ashley Est.					SPECIAL CABLE, LONDON January 1, 1930						
White Hills ...	128	1 1½									
Inji Mullay ...	77	1 1½									
Pasumilay ...	91	1 1¼									
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —					'A' QUALITY 14s. MARKET QUIET						
Periakanal ...	80	1 5½									
Yellapatty ...	226	1 5½									
Lockhart ...	108	1 4½									
Chokanaad ...	118	1 4½									
Upper Surianalle ..	76	1 3½									
Nullatanni ...	105	1 3									
Thenmallay ...	104	1 3									
(d) <i>Mundakayam</i> —					(C) RUBBER :—						
Orkaden ...	100	1 2									
(e) <i>Nilgiris</i> —					The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, January 7, 1930, was 7½d.						
*Parkside ...	192	1 7½									
Prospect ...	178	1 7½									
Brooklands ...	102	1 3½									
*Glendale ...	110	1 5½									
(f) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —					London Rubber Stocks						
Seaforth ...	98	1 1									
Wentworth ...	117	1 0½									
(g) <i>South Travancore</i> —					Week ending Saturday, January 4, 1930, were 56,616 tons, an increase of 2,356 tons on December 28, 1929 inventory.						
Ambanaad ...	29	1 3									
Ani Erangel ...	208	1 1½									
(h) <i>Wynaad</i> —					Liverpool Rubber Stocks						
*Tanga Mullia ...	53	1 0½									
Arrapetta ...	130	1 0½									
*Pootoomulla ...	108	1 0½									

* Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in circulating the Averages.

II. Weekly Rainfall Statement

*From Sunday, December 29, 1929, to Saturday, January 4, 1930
(both days inclusive).*

Stations are arranged in order approximately south to north and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.

Stations	W.	P.	Total.	Stations	W.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	...	91·15	91·15	25. Kotagiri	...	73·69	73·6
2. Kaitthiritty.	...	108·49	108·49	26. Ootacamund.	...	44·44	44·4
3. Kallar Bdge.	...	150·40	150·40	27. Yercaud	...	66·46	66·4
4. Koney ...	...	145·68	145·68	28. Mango Range	...	112·83	112·8
5. Pattanapura.	0·15	142·89	143·04	29. Devala	...	149·10	149·1
6. M'kayam ...	...	210·17	210·17	30. Devarshola.	...	75·18	75·1
7. Peermade ...	...	239·82	239·82	31. CALICUT	...	127·74	127·7
8. Twyford ...	...	249 85	249·85	32. Kuttiyadi	...	216·28	216·2
9. V'periyar ...	...	113·57	113·57	33. Vayitri	...	188·16	188·1
10. Kalaar ...	0·10	242·48	242·58	34. Manantoddi.	...	120·13	120·1
11. Chittuvurrai	0·01	51·51	51·52	35. Billigiris	0·01	75·66	75·6
12. Bodr'KANUR	...	25 98	25·98	36. Sidapur	...	84·43	84·4
13. COCHIN	0·01	123·37	123·38	37. Pollibetta	...	79·64	79·64
14. Mooply ...	...	155·15	155·15	38. Somwarpett.	...	53·41	53·41
15. Pachaimalai.	...	122·90	122·90	39. Saklaspur	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	...	215·69	215·69	40. Kadamanie	...	272·22	272·22
17. POLLACHIE	...	35·45	35·45	41. Ballupete	...	77·99	77·99
18. Nell'pathy...	...	114·45	114·45	42. Balehonnur...	...	68·38	68·38
19. Karapara ...	0·03	148·38	148·41	43. Merthisubgey.	...	122·21	122·21
20. Pullengode..	...	148·33	148·33	44. Kelagur	...	122·09	122·09
21. Nilambur ...	...	119·80	119·80	45. Durgadabett.	...	111·58	111·58
22. Naduvattam	...	94·30	94·30	46. MANGALORE	...	160·97	160·97
23. Nilgiri Peak.	...	137·95	137·95	47. MADRAS	...	44·13	44·1
24. Coonoor ...	0·02	61·37	61·39				

W=During the week.

P=Previously. (i.e., from April 1, 1929).

The following report on the Madras Market is made available to us through the courtesy of Messrs. Huson, Tod & Co. :—

III. The Madras Market Report

(For week ending Thursday, January 9, 1930)

(A) EXCHANGE

Since our last report on the 19th ultimo there is an appreciable change notable in the market. During the remaining working days money became tighter and Exchange firmed up until on the 30th ultimo Government raised its buying rate to Rs. 5 31/32d. The market had free sellers of T.T. at 1s 8 15/16d. After the turn of the year, however, no doubt the result of Government's purchase of Exchange, money became much easier, and the

Government rate, which has recently been so effective on the market, has ceased to operate in that way. The rate is unchanged at 1s. 5 31/32d., but there are no sellers at better than 1s. 5 29/32d. and there are buyers at 1s. 5 15/16d. The quotations for T.T. on London at the close are 1s. 5 29/32d. Ready and on to March, 1s. 5 7/8d. April, and 1s. 5 27/32d. May/August. At the end of December there were no buyers in the market for Three Months Credits at under 1s. 6 1/2d., but after re-opening 1s. 6 7/32d. became available, and today there are buyers here and there at 1s. 6 3/16d. possibly to the end of March. While business was very dull at the end of December, there appears to be considerably more doing in the New Year.

(B) MONEY

As the result of heavy sales of Exchange to Government above mentioned, money is definitely easier. After 5½ and even 5¾ per cent was paid for Call money at the end of December, lenders today would accept 5 per cent and borrowers quote about 4½ per cent. On the 23rd ultimo tenders for Three Months' Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 110½ lakhs, but only Rs. 96½ were accepted. On the 7th instant tenders however amounted to Rs. 159½ lakhs and 1½ crores were accepted. Government is still paying about 6s. ½d. per cent per annum and are inviting tenders next week for two crores. The Imperial Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent, and the percentage of cash to liabilities shown in the last two returns are 19·93 and 19·13 last week.

(C) SHARES

Banks.—There was not much doing in these. *Imperials* were easier during the early part of the week, but closed steady, the fully paids quoting Rs. 1,335 and partly paids Rs. 335. Other Banks were completely neglected.

Mills.—*Buckingham*s have eased on further small selling to Rs. 173 and *Maduras* are quoting Rs. 67 for Rs. 15 fully paid shares. *Bangalores* have strengthened to Rs. 150.

Planting.—Both Rubbers and Teas were entirely neglected.

Mines.—The chief item of interest in this section was the activity in *Singarenis* which first of all moved up a Rupee to Rs. 9 and enjoyed heavy business here. Calcutta reported dealings at Par. The market was consequently irregular. *Kolar Mines* have come in for fair enquiry and good business was done in *Nundydroogs* and *Mysores* at easy rates. *Burma Corporations* have fallen rapidly to Par (Rs. 10) in spite of a 7 annas dividend due next month.

Miscellaneous.—There was no material change in this section apart from further business in *Spencer Preferred Ordinary* shares.

IV. Selected Madras Market Quotations
Current on Thursday, January 9, 1930

—		Buyers	Sellers
PLANTING			
Cochins Rs. 15	...	...	25
Devasholas Rs. 7	...	...	6
Eddivannas Rs. 15	...	15	16
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	...	...	26
Kalasas Rs. 15	...	...	9
Kinalurs Rs. 10	...	...	15
Kuttiadis Rs. 15	...	11½	12½
Mulankaras Rs. 30	...	...	75
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	...	...	7
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 7 paid	...	4	6
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	...	99
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	...	...	8
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid †	...	7	100
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	...	26
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	...	25	46
Peria Karamalais Rs. 15	...	45	32
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	...	30	32
Periasholas Rs. 10	...	...	5
Periyars Rs. 10	...	5	8
Pudukads Rs. 15	...	...	27½
Rockwoods Rs. 10	...	...	2
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	...	...	10
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	...	...	17
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	...	...	110 C.D.
Vellamalais (Rs. 15)	...	...	21
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 12 paid	...	...	18

† 5th and final call of Re. 1 is payable on or before 21-1-30.

* Final call of Re. 1 is payable on or before 24-1-30

V. Sterling Rubbers

By the courtesy of Messrs. Huson, Tod & Co., Brokers, Madras, we are enabled to reproduce the following latest Stock Exchange prices received by them per special London cable, dated January 8, 1930.

NAME	Paid up Value	Middle Price <i>£ s. d.</i>	+ or — on the last week
			<i>£</i>
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£ 1 0 10 9	...
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£ 1 1 1 3	- 2s. 6d.
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£ 1 1 3 6	- 2s. 3d.
4. Merlimau Rubber	. 2s.	0 2 4½	-
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£ 1 1 17 6	+ 2s. 6d.
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	0 1 9	...
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	0 15 0	...
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	.. £ 1	0 12 9	+ 6d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	1 14 3	- 6d.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	1 4 0	- 1s. 6d.

Madras, January 9, 1930.

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 3]

January 18, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Telegrams:—‘CHRONICLE’, MADRAS

Letters:—Post Box No. 386, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL NOTES

The latest information regarding the Whitley Commission is that the main party will arrive in Madras on March 1, and will leave again on March 8, for Coimbatore. The Commission stays in Coimbatore until Tuesday evening, March 11, when it leaves for Bangalore where evidence from Coorg is taken and final business meeting held. In the meantime, part of the Commission goes straight from Tatanagar to Madura which it reaches on the morning of February 27, leaving again for Madras on Saturday afternoon, March 1. Another part of the Commission leaves Madras on Saturday, March 8, for Bangalore where it stays until the main part of the Commission arrives on Wednesday, March 12. The whole Commission leaves Bangalore on Monday, March 17, in the evening arriving in Bombay on March 22. This programme seems to rule out any possibility of a visit to planting areas. The Planting Member has again written to the Commission asking to be informed as to whether it is intended to take a verbal evidence on the memorandum submitted by U.P.A.S.I., and pointing out that, as the witnesses selected to meet the Commission are scattered throughout South India, some notice should be given of the Commission's intentions.

The Conference called by the Viceroy to attempt a compromise on Mr. Haji's Coastal Traffic Bill and the Deferred Rebates *The Shipping Conference* Bill has broken down. This was expected. The Indian members of the Conference stood by the Coastal Reservation Bill which provides that after five years none but Indian-owned vessels shall be allowed to carry coastal trade. No compensation is suggested for British companies, and no provision is made for the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. This is plain confiscation and neither Government nor British shippers could agree to it. The Indian interests would agree to nothing else, so the Conference failed, without even reaching the question of rebates on which there is room for agreement. It is most unfortunate, and is another illustration of the futility of non-co-operation. There can be agreement on any point provided those involved are prepared to co-operate in reaching agreement.

This steady opposition to British interests in India is one of the biggest factors in forming British opposition to the development of Swaraj. Wherever we look to-day, we find the position of British commerce being attacked. The following is an extract from the report of the Conference (Maritime) of the International Labour Office held in October, 1929. Mr. Philip Browne is one of the senior partners of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie in Calcutta :—

' Before closing the account of the Conference reference has also to be made to the objections raised by several Indian employers' organizations against the appointment of Mr. P. H. Browne, as one of the advisers to the Indian employers' delegate. The objections were based on the following contentions :—(a) that Mr. Browne was not nominated in agreement with national organizations of employers in India, and as such cannot represent them ; (b) that Mr. Browne was not nominated in agreement with the most representative organizations of employers in India ; and (c) that Mr. Browne represented non-national interests which are in serious conflict with the national interests of India, and as such not only can he not faithfully represent the latter, but might seriously prejudice the same. The objectors also referred to the case of Sir Arthur Froom, whose credentials were challenged at the Conference of 1926 by Indian employers on almost identical grounds, and whose nomination was validated by the Credentials Committee on that occasion on grounds of 'expediency' alone. After giving a full hearing to the parties to the dispute, the Credentials Committee decided to recommend the acceptance of the credentials of Mr. Browne on the grounds ' that while representation at the Conference implies the representation of national elements, it could not enter into the substance of the question, and that it was for the Government to decide, by virtue of its sovereign powers, the national or non-national character of any organization of employers or workers.'

It is encouraging to hear that the journey between Madras and Colombo will be cut short by twelve hours in 1931. The
To Colombo in a day Pudukottah-Manamadura line, part of the Trichinopoly-Manamadura chord line on the South Indian Railway, is nearing completion and is expected to be open for traffic in June. Fast traffic will not be possible for about six months and therefore only those who go Home *via* Colombo from 1931 will benefit. In view of the necessity of speeding up a needlessly uncomfortable journey, it is rather extraordinary that the new boat which is now plying between Dhanushkodi and Talaimanaar travels slower than the old ones !

The Planting Member recently headed two deputations, one to the
Roads Chief Minister and the other to His Excellency the Governor, in connection with the abolition of tolls. It is understood that proposals for their abolition in regard to all vehicular traffic were discussed by the Cabinet recently and rejected mainly on the ground that there was no public demand for such a step. The purpose of the deputations was to indicate the existence of a strong public demand in regard to legislation for the abolition of tolls at any rate in respect of motor vehicles. It is believed that legislation with this object has been prepared and would have been discussed a short time ago by the Cabinet but for the regrettable illness of Sir Thomas Moir, the Finance Member. Unless the matter is taken up immediately, it will be impossible to expect a Bill during the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council, and in that case, it will have to wait until next year. Both the Chief Minister and His Excellency the Governor were told that the planting community generally was strongly in favour of the abolition of tolls for motor vehicles and their substitution by a provincial tax, which would take the place of all existing municipal or other local taxes.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

INDIAN GOVERNMENT ORDERS IN BRITAIN

The report of the Director-General of India Stores Department in London for the year 1928-29 records an increase in the value of stores purchased and a decrease in the expenditure on stores and freight. (It will be noticed that the position in the last year's report was just the reverse). The total value of contracts placed during the year under review is £6,820,446, which is £448,068 more than the preceding year. The enhanced value of contracts placed this year is not only due to the construction of the largest monolithic dam in the world, the Cauvery-Metur Irrigation Project in the Madras Presidency, but also to the heavy demand for locomotives, electric rolling-stock, and mechanical transport vehicles. The value of contracts placed in connection with the requirements of the Army and Air Force have also shown an increase. An interesting feature of this year's report is the increase in the number and value of contracts placed with British firms. Their value is about 57 per cent of the total value of orders. It is also noticeable that the percentage of stores purchased from Belgium and the United States of America has fallen considerably. Especially in the case of the United States, the drop in the percentage is accounted for by the absence of any demand for copper ingots, plates, etc.

EGGS! EGGS!

Amongst the Asiatic countries, China has been the biggest supplier of eggs to England, but now the United Provinces Poultry Association, with the full support of the Government and the railway companies concerned, exported to England the first consignment of fifteen cases of eggs which arrived in London in the second week of December. It is hoped that the Association will continue to export eggs in large quantities every week so that the foreign competitor may be kept out of the British market as far as possible. Indian eggs are comparatively smaller than English eggs, but with this new opening, efforts should be made to improve the breed of Indian hens so as to obtain better results. In accordance with the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act, the eggs will probably be marked with the name of the country of origin.

MATERNITY BENEFITS IN INDIA

The Bombay Legislature has passed an Act, which came into force on July 1, 1929, to regulate the employment of women in factories before and after confinement and to provide for the payment of maternity benefit.

The Act applies to all women employed in factories in the principal cities of the province of Bombay. It prohibits the employment of women during the four weeks immediately following the date of confinement.

In order to be entitled to maternity benefit, the woman must have been employed in the factory for at least six months prior to the date when she gives notice that she expects to be confined within one month. On giving such notice, she is allowed to absent herself until four weeks after the day of her delivery. The benefit, which amounts to 8 annas a day, is payable for not more than three weeks before confinement and for four weeks afterwards. The whole cost is borne by the employer.

(*Industrial and Labour Information,—Geneva*).

* * * *

OIL AND PETROL CONSUMPTION

The accompanying table shows the average mileage per gallon of petrol and oil that can be expected from cars of various horse-power, and from which an average estimate can be made :—

H. P.	Petrol.	Oil.
7 h.p.	... 40-50	... 1,700-2,000
10 h.p.	... 30	... 1,500-1,700
12-14 h.p.	... 25	... 1,500
16-20 h.p.	... 20	... 1,000

What does your car do ?

(*The Malayan Tin and Rubber Journal*).

* * * *

COUNCIL BOYCOTT AND NO TAX PAYMENT

*While politicians ply both tongues and pen,
What chance is there for poor commercial men ?
The New Year cannot really settle down,
While politicians make the future frown.
These daily shocks and jerks in sunny East,
Bring the grim Ghost of Banquo to the feast ;
Now senseless non-co-operation looms,
Dimming the prospects of coal or cotton booms !
Confound their schemings and their windy speeches !
They hang about us like a lot of leeches.
M. L. C.'s of either side ; they're never quiet ;
They stir up garbage to the verge of riot,
And make a problem of the merest pebble,
Until the honest man becomes a rebel ;
And every speech they make in us arouses,
The wish to cry : ' A plague on both your houses ! '*

(*'Commerce'*)

— : o : —

TEA

Consumption in the U.S.A.

Extract from Mr. Shakespeare's report on his recent visit to America in connection with the Tea advertising campaign.

IMPORTS INTO U.S.A.

(Ten Years Ending June 30, 1929)

	Ceylon. lbs.	India. lbs.	Ceylon. lbs.	India. lbs.
1920	25,241,126	13,621,080	1925	26,943,360
1921	21,087,285	7,814,500	1926	27,468,164
1922	21,519,897	12,117,867	1927	26,180,428
1923	24,096,706	10,869,266	1928	27,399,847
1924	25,556,448	15,133,262	1929	26,483,724

GREEN TEA IMPORTS (ALL KINDS)

(Ten Years Ending June 30, 1929)

	lbs.		lbs.
1920	23,753,169	1925	27,677,659
1921	26,252,208	1926	27,161,253
1922	32,015,159	1927	29,128,191
1923	33,625,497	1928	25,498,333
1924	33,198,393	1929	25,191,895

I have been supplied also with the import figures for the four months, July to October, 1929, and they are as follows :—

	1929 compared with 1928
Ceylon	9,390,000
Greens	186,000
Scented Ceylon (whatever that may be)	1,200
India	4,500,000
Greens	—
Java and Sumatra	2,450,000
	<hr/>
Balance—represented by China, Japan, Formosa, Jasmine, etc., etc.	16,527,200
	<hr/>
	13,700,000
	<hr/>
	30,227,200
	<hr/>
	19,120,900
	<hr/>
	16,000,000
	<hr/>
	35,120,900

These figures are not without interest, and represent a shrinkage in imports of Ceylon, India and Java teas of over 2½ million lbs.; and Japan, China, Formosa, and other varieties of 2,300,000 lbs.—approximately 5,000,000 lbs. in four months. They may be merely a passing phase of the position, but they would certainly seem to bear a relation to what the Chairman of the Tea Association recently wrote :—

'In 1924 this group [meaning the Tea Club], composed of the most successful men in the tea trade, realized their business was limited because tea consumption was standing still—even worse, going backward—and made overtures which brought about a renewal of the effort for a general tea campaign.'

It is stated with authority that some of the propaganda against tea has been fostered by the coffee interests and a combination of several coffee 'manufacturers' have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in promoting their business, until today it is alleged that the per capita consumption is seventeen times as much as tea. I have not been able absolutely to verify this, but I am assured from various sources that it is correct.

INDIA'S CAMPAIGN

I have no intention of enlarging on the merits or otherwise of the Indian campaign. It would not seem from the above figures that it *has* profited to an extent commensurate with the expenditure during recent years, but consumption of Indian tea has increased from 13,000,000 lbs. in 1920 and 8,000,000 lbs. in 1921 to 21,000,000 in 1929; whereas Ceylon, during that period, has kept a steady average, with 25,200,000 in 1920 and 26,400,000 in the year ending June 30, 1929.

Restriction of Tea Crop

In continuation of the cable, text of which appeared in the last number, the South Indian Association in London cabled on the 14th, as follows.—

'Reference my telegram of the 9th instant, to bring into line with North India and Ceylon Scheme, Estates whose average was 1s./9d. or over to reduce to 97 per cent. (i.e., of the crop for 1929.)

— : o : —

RUBBER

India's Rubber Exports

Dr. D. B. Meek, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, has issued a note dealing with Indian rubber production and exports.

Rubber is grown mainly in Southern India and Burma.

The number of plantations in 1928 was 2,782 covering an area of 245,800 acres, as against 1912 with an area of 228,756 acres in the preceding year. New lands planted with rubber in the estates during the year amounted to 18,076 acres, and the area of old cultivation abandoned to 3,317 acres, showing a net increase of 14,759 acres over the total area 152,257 (Revised) acres in 1927.

TOTAL PRODUCTION

The total area under rubber in the year was thus 167,016 acres, which is nearly 10 per cent. above the area of the previous year, and of this area only 108,585 acres were tapped.

Of the total area under cultivation, about 53 per cent. was in Burma, 30 per cent. in Travancore, 9 per cent. in Madras, 6 per cent. in Cochin, and 2 per cent. in Coorg and Mysore.

The total production of raw rubber during the year is reported to be 26,839,332 lbs. (Hevea 26,736,441 lbs., Ceara 64,278 lbs. and Ficus elastica 38,613 lbs.), as against 26,042,258 lbs. (Hevea 25,965,833 lbs., Ceara 38,749 lbs. and Ficus elastica 37,676 lbs.) a year ago.

The yield per acre of tapped area was 280 (259) lbs. in Cochin, 260 (255) lbs. in Travancore, 240 (219) lbs. in Madras, 239 (56) lbs. in Burma, 174 (166) lbs. in Coorg and 20 (36) lbs. in Mysore, the figures for 1927 being shown in brackets. There was a general increase in the production in the year except in Burma which showed a slight fall.

LABOUR FORCE

The daily average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1928 was returned at 58,292, of which 40,982 were permanently employed and 17,310 temporarily employed, as compared with 52,899 (46,236 permanent and 6,663 temporary) in the preceding year.

The export of rubber by sea from British India to foreign countries during 1928-29 amounted to 25·8 million lbs., showing an increase of about 2 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The United Kingdom absorbed 37 per cent., Ceylon 24 per cent., the Straits Settlements 21 per cent. and the United States of America 14 per cent. of the total exports.

— : o : —

A Suggestion from Ceylon

The following letter was published in the 'Ceylon Times' at the end of December. It is reproduced here because it sounds so delightfully easy.

Sir,—The year that is about to close has been a poor one for rubber shareholders; few companies will be in a position to pay a dividend. The prospect for 1930 is even more dismal; it looks as if all rubber growers in the East will be handing their produce over to the manufacturers at cost price or even lower. This, one is inclined to think, is not so much due to over-production, as to the fact that buyers number a few, and are able to manipulate the market to suit themselves, whereas sellers are far too numerous and scattered to form a selling combine.

We have lately heard of several schemes being suggested at Home, the general idea being that sellers should form a pool and buy up the superfluous stocks of rubber. The cost of storing any large stock or rubber like 50,000 tons would be terrific. One cannot help thinking that the correct place to store unwanted rubber is in the rubber trees themselves.

Restriction failed for four main reasons :—

1. The Dutch did not enter into the scheme.
2. Smuggling.
3. The standard production figures allowed to estates was not always a correct figure.
4. The pivotal price was too high, so that manufacturers were antagonistic to the scheme from the start.

The Dutch would not come into the scheme because of the difficulty of restricting native production. Would it be possible, one wonders, for the Governments of the main rubber producing countries in the East to pass legislation on lines something like the following :—

'If, after March 1, 1930, the price of rubber on the London market is below or falls below 11d. per pound, the Government of the country would immediately make it illegal to tap any rubber trees for three months.'

It would be possible to consult the small holders in the countries concerned to find out if they were in favour of a scheme that would raise the price of rubber to 11d. or better, at the sacrifice of 3 months' crop. It would not be difficult in Ceylon to see that no trees were tapped during a given period, but one does not know if it would be so easy in other countries. On big estates the great difficulty would be finding work for the labour during the time trees were not tapped. In Ceylon a great deal of work could be done, cutting silt pits and preventing soil erosion,

If there is genuine over-production, the scheme might have to be brought into force every year, or even twice a year. The great advantage of the scheme would be that most likely it would never have to be brought into operation.

As March 1st approached, manufacturers, knowing that all production of rubber in the East would cease if the price were below 11d., would take care to have ample stocks to last out at least three months. After that they would always carry large stocks, if the price fell to anywhere near 11d., as they would know that, if the price fell to 10s. 15/16d. in London for one day, tapping throughout the East would cease for three months.—Yours, etc.,

LAVANT ESTATE, YATIVANTOTA,

JOHN CLARK.

December 28, 1929.

— : o : —

Tapping Results and other Observations

(Concluded from page 37 of last week's issue.)

IV. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION OF THE LINE OF PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED

The yields obtained from the crosses, particularly in the second and third tapping year, are very good. They justify the assumption that with seed selection higher yields can be obtained already in the first generation. Seeing that the mother-trees are to be regarded as hybrids and not pure-breeding plants, and also considering that the character of high production is influenced by the environment of the tree and that the measured yields could give no information on the hereditary capabilities of the trees, we expected less gratifying results.

The selection problem, however, has not been simplified by these premature results.

From the analysis of the families it appears that, besides high-yielding crosses, others are obtained which are not much better than seedlings from ordinary seed. Neither the one result nor the other was to be prophesied from the yields of the mother-trees.

The experimental tappings have therefore only proved that there is a big possibility of obtaining good-yielding seedlings from high-yielding trees.

It can also be anticipated that the chances are greater with seeds derived from superior clones through both father and mother. The value of the selected tree as a seed tree can, however, only be determined with certainty by direct experiment, that is, by experimental tapping of its offspring.

Examination of the families has moreover proved that great differences exist in the variability of the yields of trees of the same family. There are

families, the trees of which give a comparatively uniform yield, and others in which the individual yields show great variations. If seed selection has for its purpose the gradual production of true-breeding high-yielding types, then the new trees for selection must be sought amongst the offspring of the uniform families and a high family average can no longer be the only criterion. For the selection of new clones however this is different. For this purpose, high individual yields and a high family average will be the first consideration in fixing the choice, whilst the uniformity of the families will rank as a secondary consideration. The latter characteristic should not be left out of consideration entirely, however, as sight should not be lost of the possibility of obtaining valuable seeds from these new clones in addition to their production.

The families also show differences in the degree of increase in yield during the three successive tapping years. This difference is still more pronounced amongst the individual trees. There are some trees which appeared to be average producers during the first tapping year, but which in the second and third years proved to be amongst the best. On the other hand, some trees which at the beginning stood out prominently on account of their high yields, did not give the increases anticipated. To what extent this character is to be regarded as genotypic or phenotypic cannot be determined without obtaining the results over a large number of tapping years, and knowing the behaviour of the offspring. In view of the above, it cannot be definitely stated at the moment, which of these types should be given the preference when selecting mother-trees. For the present we must trust to luck and keep to the average over the whole of the experimental period. That changes will occur in the qualification of the trees during the coming years is very probable.

Upon investigation of the secondary characteristics such as bark thickness, development, susceptibility towards brown bast, etc., it has been proved that these are hereditary to a considerable extent. As these factors can exert indirectly a good or bad influence upon production, they must also be given the necessary attention in selection.

The ideal cross has not yet been found amongst the families examined, which is not to be wondered at in view of the complexity of the problem.

Mother-tree 157 can however be considered as a good discovery as a seed-bearing tree. The offspring examined in five different combinations give the highest average yields, and the variation in yield per tree is small in this family. The bark thickness is above the average. The detrimental characteristics, which 157 possesses in part, are most clearly shown in its best cross 157 x 164. These characteristics are, the somewhat rapid growth, rather heavy top-growth, and the frequent appearance (12 per cent.) of brown bast. There are certainly indications that susceptibility towards brown bast was principally introduced into the family by 164, but it must at least be admitted that 157 did not have the strength to keep this characteristic latent in the offspring. In spite of this, however, 157 is at the moment the most promising type for continued seed selection.

It speaks for itself that, in view of this, efforts must be made to introduce more growing power and especially more resistance to brown bast in this type, in addition to increasing the production. There are many methods of attempting this. 157 can be crossed again with old mother-trees which also as clones have shown themselves to possess good-yielding qualities,

good-growing powers and resistance towards brown bast, e.g., Nos. 256, 49 and 50. (Of the last cross 50 x 157 we have already about 200 trees six months old). Further the best seedlings of the family-group 157 can be crossed individually, or crossed with the best offspring from other good growing families which are practically free from brown bast, e.g., 49 x 26. Similar combinations were obtained during the flowering period in 1927, e.g., 285 x 300, 285 x 49. Finally, the results obtained from self-pollination of seeds from 157 will also be examined. Which of these methods will be the quickest cannot be foreseen, but at present trials are being carried out in all directions.

Good qualities must certainly be attributed to tree 161. Amongst its offspring are to be found the best yielders of the experimental garden. This family-group moreover excels by robust growth, great thickness of bark, but also, unfortunately, by the greatest tendency towards brown bast, and by great variability in individual tree yields. For seed selection therefore this tree is not a desirable one, but for clonal selection, however, it possesses great possibilities. For this purpose we shall therefore repeat the combination 165 x 161, of which there are only four trees, and endeavour to obtain a large number of individuals. As we can now obtain these crosses from buddings of the corresponding mother-trees, greater fertility is anticipated. Tree 317, the best amongst the four offspring of this cross, was also, in the first three years, the best yielder of all the experimental trees, and in the third tapping year gave a production of 13·5 kg. dry rubber. It is not improbable that, by increasing the number of individual trees of this family, even better yielders will be found, and amongst them some which can be picked out as clones resistant to brown bast.

Selection of clones, which is easy to carry out, will also be applied to all other families having strikingly good trees. For generative selection, however, we are limited to a smaller number of parent trees for technical reasons, and we must therefore endeavour to increase the number of trees per family. It is apparent that the value of experiments on a small number of seedlings is only that of a preliminary experiment.

V. CONCLUSION

The practical conclusions which can be drawn from the foregoing, with regard to the selection of planting material, are the following :—

On an average, the seedlings examined have not yet attained the yields which are to be expected from buddings of the best clones. If, however, the production of the seedlings of the best families is compared with that of buddings, then they approximate the clonal yields. If at present seed from one of the crosses of 157 is available, then this can be considered as planting material equal in value to buddings, seeing that with seedlings the possibility always exists of increasing the average yield by selective thinning, which is not the case to the same extent for buddings. If at any time such seed is obtained from the seed gardens to be laid out now, then the slogan : 'buddings versus seedlings' will be changed into, 'seedlings and buddings.'

It can be prophesied that the above saying will be retained for many years, as we are convinced that the full possibilities, also with regard to clonal selection, have not yet been reached.

(Concluded.)

SPORT AND SPORTSMEN

A Weekly Causerie from Britain

By 'AN OLD PAULINE.'

I have been to Wales and to the Rhondda Valley in particular, and have received a surprise. This vale, wherein live miners who have become famous throughout the world for their enthusiasm in following boxing, held a boxing tournament in aid of charity. It was the first amateur show that has been held there for ten years, but it was the greatest they have ever had. Many have been surprised that amateur boxing has, of late, counted for practically nothing in the Rhondda. It is generally considered a stronghold of the sport. All my investigations have led me to no concrete reason for this, but observation points very forcibly to a revival. The Welsh police will be largely responsible for this, for they have in their ranks some of the finest amateurs in the Country. A team recently defeated the Army in Cardiff by seven matches to five and the Army team contained several champions. The police organized the Rhondda tournament.

CLOTH-CAPPED SPORTSMEN

Some of the most entertaining boxing to be seen is in out-of-the-way places. Shortly after the tournament mentioned, I visited a small club in the dock area of Cardiff, situated in the most sordid surroundings. I nearly broke my neck once or twice in mounting the broken stair-way to reach the attic in which the ring was. Everything pointed to a most boring evening, but in reality, nothing was further from the truth. Young boxers showed a gameness such as is not seen in many of the large stadiums, while the cloth-capped, chokered spectators were every bit as sporting, and when an appeal was made from the ring by an official, hard-earned coins showered in from all quarters.

ANTI-SMOKING CAMPAIGN NEEDED

There was only one drawback, and this applies to almost every place where boxing is staged. The air was heavy with smoke. In such an atmosphere, too much is demanded of the boxers. They have trained mostly in the open air, and have built up their constitutions to a high pitch. But the ring calls for an extraordinary stamina when the air is heavy and the boxers suffer in consequence. Probably, many youngsters with Championship qualities are ruined because of this, and the association or promoter who initiated against smoking in boxing halls would be doing a great service to the sport in this country. Open air tournaments are ideal, but the climate has a say in the matter. The human element, then, should also have its say.

OLD RUGBY CLUB

Another interesting place I ran across during my visit to the Principality was the Cardiff Rugby Football Club—a small, but one of the oldest clubs in Wales. Since its inception in 1876, many famous players have at one time been on its membership list. Among these is Percy Bush, the stand-off half who played in that memorable match between Wales and the All Blacks in 1926. Bush played for Wales eight times between 1906 and 1910,

and was at that a time when the Welshmen were invincible. He came in when his club mate, Gwyn Nicholls, played his last games for Wales. Nicholls's record is, of course, even better, for he represented his country as many as twenty-four times.

TATE'S BENEFIT

Maurice Tate, the Sussex and England cricketer, has been awarded the August Bank Holiday match between Sussex and Middlesex at Brighton as the occasion for his benefit. But for the fact that it is usually pouring with rain on that occasion, Tate should have a bumper benefit, because both he and the fixture are popular. Another benefit to be taken next year is that of Richard Tyldesley, the Lancashire bowler. A mistake many enthusiasts make is that he is related to Ernest and John Tyldesley, while in fact he is no relation at all. Richard joined the Lancashire club in 1919 and toured with the M.C.C. team in Australia in 1924-25. He takes the proceeds on the Lancashire v. Surrey match—another popular fixture.

FAMOUS CRICKETER DEAD

It is the custom, when a cricketer is taking his benefit, for former members of the club to attend if possible. One prominent absentee from the Lancashire v. Surrey match will be Robert Cuttell, who died a few days ago. Cuttell himself was a famous bowler, but he could also bat well above the average. He was, in fact, the first cricketer to make 1,000 runs and take 100 wickets for Lancashire in one season. He did this in 1898, when his figures were : Runs made, 1,003 ; wickets taken, 114. His record and service for Lancashire during eleven full seasons is among the most remarkable. He took 775 wickets for 19 runs a piece, and scored 5,840 runs at an average of more than 20 per innings.

A GREAT GOLFER

The announcement of the names of those in charge of the British end of the Walker Cup for next year is a timely reminder that the preparations for this annual golf battle of American amateurs and British amateurs are forging ahead. It takes place on May 15, at Sandwich. I am glad to note that the name of Roger Wethered, the famous brother of the equally famous Joyce Wethered, is among the chosen. Since the days when he and Tolley were the backbone of Oxford University's golf, they have many times been labelled as finished. Other occasions, however, have proved that both these players are still formidable, and any British amateur team without them would be vitally incomplete.

TOLLEY RUMOUR DENIED

There was a rumour not long ago that Tolley was going to the United States to take up a professional appointment. This was absolutely unfounded and Tolley himself stated that his visit to America was purely a business one. With such an assurance, we may well expect him to be in the team, unless he prefers to stand down. Roger Wethered, as far as I can see, can be excluded from the team on one ground only—namely that he is a selector. But as he is only one of nine, this should not be a very real obstacle, and his playing qualities should overcome it.

O'CULLY FOR THE LINCOLN

With the flat racing season but a memory here now, it is a pleasant pastime to turn our thoughts to the Lincolnshire Handicap, which is to be run next March. Among the entries is one named O'Cully, who was to have raced in the last Lincolnshire but could not be trained on account of the hard ground. It was this which kept him off a course this past season until the Duke of York Handicap at Kempton Park in October. In this and his two other races, he did not do remarkably well, but he proved that there was much in him in spite of his long absence from the course. He did well as a three-year-old.

NEEDLESS EXPENSE

This brings me to a point which needs attention as much as anything in the racing world. Recently, nearly every racecourse has been under water owing to the floods. To the expert it must have been obvious that racing was impossible. To the novice it certainly seemed so. And yet, on each occasion when a race meeting was scheduled, the inspection of the course was left until late in the day before the race. This meant that the horses had to be taken, perhaps long distances, by train, and other costly arrangements, had to be proceeded with while everybody knew that no racing could take place. Surely this time and expense could be saved?

CARDIFF,

(Copyright.)

December 26, 1929.

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COMPLIMENTS!

We have to acknowledge the following telegram received as we go to Press :—

From *Chronicle* received yesterday, it appears you have at last completely exhausted all stocks in India of inverted commas. If so, hearty congratulations.

We are not quite sure whether we ought to regard this as a compliment or—"leg-pull." In any case, we take it in good part, and apologise for the inverted commas just used.

PERSONALIA

Mr. C. Latham, who has severed his connection with U.P.A.S.I., sailed for Home from Colombo on S.S. *Orontes*.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ashplant, who were recently in Madras on medical advice, returned to Mundakayam at the end of last week.

* * *

Among passengers per the Bibby Liner *Oxfordshire* due in Colombo, on December 20, was H. M. F. Winterbotham who appropriately starts life as a Planter in the Wynnaad, where his grandfather, the late H. B. Winterbotham, is still so well remembered. His father, F. W. Winterbotham ('Frosty'), of the Labour Department started life in the same district 27 years ago. Young Winterbotham was educated at Bedford School, and is a keen Rugger player and cricketer.

* * *

P. R. Buchanan. News has been received that Mr. P. R. Buchanan, General Manager of the Kanen Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd., from about 1900 and 1912, died at Home on December 29 last.

* * *

Sir Fairless Barber and Mr. R. W. Fremlin, of the Buskull Estate, Mudigere, have been in Madras during the Pongal holidays to attend the Presidency Cricket Match.

* * *

Mr. G. N. Frattini has been appointed to the Mundakayam Mycological Station and will take charge when Mr. Ashplant leaves for Home some time in February.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pinches passed through Madras on the 11th instant, en route to Calcutta, Delhi and Agra.

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U.P.A.S.I. SPORTS CLUB

Planters' Week

By kind permission, Members of the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club have been made Honorary Members of the undernoted Clubs during Planters' Week.

Ootacamund Club.—Conditions same as last year, except that Members not playing games will not be charged subscription this year. Members are particularly requested, when using the Club, or Woodside, to enter their names and district in the book provided for this purpose. It would also help if Members put the names of their district when signing chits, as cases frequently occur of signatures being illegible.

Wellington Gymkhana Club.—Conditions of membership are the same as last year. Chit Books must be purchased for cash.

Ootacamund Gymkhana Club.—During Planters' Week, non-member Planters competing in Golf Competitions will be exempted from payment of any subscription, and may sign chits for green fees and caddies on each occasion they play Golf, as also for refreshments, etc., on the undertaking that the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club holds itself responsible for any amounts unpaid.

Any non-competitor, who is not a Member of the Gymkhana Club and who wishes to play Golf, or make use of the Club House during Planters' Week, should be introduced as a visitor by a permanent Member under Bye-law No. 15. Chits cannot be signed by such visitors. *Payments must be made in cash, for green fees, caddies, refreshments, etc.*

Would those members of the Sports Club who have not as yet paid their subscription for the present season 1929-1930 kindly pay the same to their local District Representative, or direct to the Assistant Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., Madras?

All subscriptions of individual members are on the all-round basis of Rs. 10 each as per resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of the Sports Club, and confirmed subsequently at Bangalore. (Page 149; Book of Proceedings).

Will Members of the Sports Club who require accommodation at the Ootacamund Club during Planters' Week, kindly let the Secretary know as soon as possible, stating on what days accommodation is required.

ARRAPETTA ESTATE,
MEPPADI P.O., S. WYNAAD,
January 9, 1930.

EDMUND E. EYRE,
Honorary Secretary.

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U.P.A.S.I. NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the United Planters' Association of Southern India (Incorporated) will be held at the Masonic Hall, OOTACAMUND, on Thursday, February 27, 1930, commencing at 10-30 in the forenoon.

AGENDA

1. To confirm the proceedings of the last Meeting.
2. The Budget for 1930-31.
3. Coffee Propaganda.
4. U.P.A.S.I. Labour Rules.
5. Labour Department.

(By order of the Executive Committee)

MADRAS,
January 16, 1930.

H. WADDINGTON,
Secretary.

U.P.A.S.I. RULE No. VI.

'No subject other than those on the published Agenda shall be discussed except with the consent of the Meeting. No original proposition shall be made unless thirty days' notice in the case of an ordinary Meeting and fourteen days' notice in the case of a General Committee Meeting, stating objects and reasons, has been given to the Secretary; except with the consent of the Executive Committee, with which a copy of the proposed resolution has been lodged at least two days before the meeting.'

Will members who wish to bring forward any further subject for discussion advise the Secretary as early as possible in order that a revised Agenda may be issued?

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the services of **MR. K. RAGHAVENDRA RAO**, Agent, Upasi Labour Department, Erode, have been dispensed with as from December 27, 1929, and in his place Mr. V. Moses has been appointed as the Agent at Erode and his address is as follows :—

Mr. V. Moses, Agent, Upasi Labour Department, Erode.

E. F. H. GERRARD,
Superintendent, U.P.A.S.I. Labour Dept., Coimbatore.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Tea Plucking Restriction

To the Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

I have read J.'s valuable letter in your issue of January 4, with interest, though not quite in agreement with all he says, for instance, concerning the excessive prices charged for and obtain for tea in local markets by estates, and that it would be cheaper for merchants to purchase in London and re-export. Of grades that London has no demand for, this may be so, but then it is natural and would also be true if J. sold his best B.O.P. on the coast here; it would pay London merchants to come and buy where there is hardly any demand for it, and ship it themselves to England.

Where South India comes to grief is this; should we be making all this fuss if our average price in London was 1s. 6d. instead of 1s. 1d. The Ceylon average is 1s. 6d. and this price is obtained from many low to medium elevation estates.

The difference in the average must be from one of two causes-either we cannot compete with Ceylon in quality and manufacturing knowledge, or Ceylon sells on its name.

The first alternative I do not discuss here, it has something to be said for it. The second, i.e., name, has a great deal to do with it.

South India makes a good Tea from September to March; then, having created a demand and made a good name, she solemnly floods the market for two months, often three, with vast quantities of a most imperior quality, turns off all her buyers and then slowly struggles during the next three months to recover her buyers who have gone elsewhere, works up a name again, to smash it once more deliberately after another few months.

Buyers would, I think, be content to take some bad with the good but not the proportion we send to them, and this brings me to the main point in J.'s letter, which is to create a market at our door by the sale of a cheap Tea. The potential market is enormous if we can reach it, it would absorb the whole, and more of our poor spring Teas.

If we could place in the hand of the Tea Cess or other Committee a quantity of cheap Teas and guarantee like quantities for several years, we should create the demand in India that is so essential to us and perhaps keep our name on the London market by disposing of elsewhere, Teas, for which London has no use whatever, and India has.

Yours, etc.,
‘W’

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

A. MYSORE

The Proceedings of a Quarterly General Meeting of the Mysore Planters' Association (Incorporated) held at the Kadur Club, Chikmagalur, on Thursday, December 5, 1929

Present :

Messrs. S. H. Dennis (*Chairman*), E. H. Beadnell, J. S. Black, H. Browne, A. C. W. Denne, M. D'Souza, H. H. English, J. E. Ferrers, G. V. R. Frend, L. Garrett, O. Garrett, A. L. Hill, G. S. Homewood, G. W. Mayow, A. Middleton, R. O. Oliver, M. Gilbert Smith, S. J. Wilson, E. H. Young, and C. C. Couchman (*Secretary*).

By Proxy.—Mr. S. L. Mathias.

Letters were received from Lt.-Col. W. L. Crawford, D.S.O., Messrs. St. John Hunt and E. W. Rutherford regretting their inability to attend the meeting.

Visitor :

Mr. C. H. Malan, I.C.S., Postmaster-General of Madras.

The Secretary read the notice calling the Meeting.

Before proceeding with the business of the Meeting, the Chairman referred to the death of Mr. W. R. Thomson in the Sanderson Memorial Ward on Sunday, December 1, 1929. With all standing, it was resolved to express our sympathy with Mr. Thomson's brother and family in their bereavement.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were taken as read, and confirmed.

*Report of the Executive Committee for the period September 16
to November 20*

Meetings.—One Quarterly General Meeting was held on October 3, 1929 ; and one Executive Committee Meeting on November 14.

References.—The Secretary has made 9 references to the Executive Committee, all of which have been dealt with.

Upset Price of Lands.—The Revised Rules have been printed and circulated to all Members.

The Member of Mysore Legislative Council was requested to put the following question at the next Sessions :—

With reference to the newly revised rules for the 'Grant of lands for the cultivation of Tea, Coffee, Cinchona and Rubber', WILL THE GOVERNMENT BE PLEASED TO STATE: Whether they are aware that much dissatisfaction has been created amongst the Planting community at their having fixed the upset price for land at the rate of Rs. 40 an acre, as this rate discourages all applicants for those lands which, though classed as Planting Land in the Government records, are of an inferior quality, and for lands situated in parts of the Malnaad, which being devoid of population are unroaded and most inaccessible ?

(a) If the answer is in the affirmative, will they be pleased to reconsider the wording of this rule, so as to make the rate more equitable, and thus alleviate the existing dissatisfaction and further encourage the opening out of the Malnaad by getting such areas put under cultivation?

(b) If the dissatisfaction has not been brought to the notice of Government, will they be pleased to call for information as to the reason for its existence and adopt such measures as they consider necessary to meet the situation?

Village Panchayet.—In view of the reply from Government given below, it was decided that there was nothing more to be done at present.

'In conclusion, I am to draw attention to the fact that ample remedies are provided in the Regulation to correct any abuse of power on the part of Panchayets, and if experience shows that any of the provisions complained of really lead to any considerable annoyance or harassment, the question of amending such provisions may be examined in due course.'

Tax Committee Report.—Full copies of the report are being made for circulation amongst the Committee, when the subject will be examined.

Sanderson Memorial Ward.—Government have agreed to the construction of this wall at a cost of Rs. 1,500 during the current year, the work to be begun when the Association's donation of Rs. 515 is placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

This has been done, and the Secretary will circulate all Europeans in the area requesting subscriptions towards the cost.

Roads.—Charmady Ghat. Mysore Toll. The Secretary has been instructed to press the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, for the removal of this toll gate to a spot near the settlement of Kotigehar.

The narrow nature of the road where the toll is at present situated causes congestion during the carting season, and the unpopulated nature of the country is favourable to coffee stealing, which is too much in evidence on this ghat.

By removing the gate, the greater publicity will possibly check stealing at that spot.

Mr. D'Souza has brought up a matter *re.* roads which has been deferred to this meeting.

Kalasa-Kotigehar Road.—This is a highly dangerous road for motor traffic and the most excellent work of widening corners begun last season, has been discontinued.

The Secretary has been instructed to find out why the Supervising Engineer has stopped the work.

District Board Representation.—The Kadur District Board have accorded the Association a seat. The Hassan District Board have refused the Association's application for Representation. Mr. Young, Hassan District Board Member, has been requested to kindly find out the reasons for refusing the Association a seat.

Coorg Planters' Association's Resolution.—Page 143 Book of Proceedings, 1929. The Secretary has been instructed to ask the Coorg Association for details.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I.—Notification was received from the Secretary, the U.P.A.S.I., that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. would be held on December 7, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the following resolution :—

‘That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following :—

“That after the words ‘and the Planting Member,’ in clause (1) of Article No. 21 there shall be added the words,—‘In the event of the Planting Member being also a salaried officer of the Association, the next preceding Chairman of the Association resident in India and able and willing to act shall be an ex-officio in his stead’.”

The Secretary was instructed to inform the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., that this Association is in favour of the resolution, and to request him to arrange a substitute to represent the Association as suggested in his letter.

S. H. Dennis	...	Chairman.
E. W. Rutherford	...	Member, Legislative Council.
G. V. R. Frend	...	Member.
S. J. Wilson	...	Member.
H. Clement-Davies	...	Member.

Upset Price of Lands.—A discussion ensued and Messrs. Hill and English, while thanking the Executive Committee for having opened the attack on the new rates, begged to remind that body that there were other objectionable features in the new Regulations.

Report of Member, Legislative Council.—Mr. Rutherford was unable to attend the Meeting owing to indisposition.

Report of Member, Representative Assembly.—Mr. St. John Hunt was also unable to attend but submitted a report in which he pointed out that he had attended the Meeting of the Representative Assembly on October 14. Nothing of particular interest to the Association came before the Meeting.

He had brought up the matter of the District Road Fund Committee and requested that a member of the M. P. A. form one of the Committee. Nothing definite resulted at the time from his representation, the result of which he would report in due course.

Reports of Members on District Boards.—Neither Member had anything of any importance to report.

Reports of Control Committee Members.

Mysore.—Mr. Homewood asked the Meeting if any Member had any particular point he wished brought forward at the coming Meeting, and if there were any criticisms on the new budget, a copy of which had been sent all Members.

The matter of travelling allowance for Members of Control Committees was again discussed, and Mr. Homewood was asked to represent that this Association is of opinion that four annas per mile plus the actual toll costs, is an ample allowance.

Mangalore.—Mr. Browne read a report dealing with the activities of the Committee of which he is a member.

The Chairman here introduced Mr. C. H. Malan, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, Madras, who addressed the Meeting.

Mr. Malan, amongst other matters, informed the Meeting that he was investigating the possibilities of utilising the motor bus services from Mudigere to Mangalore for the coastal mails.

The Chairman, on behalf of the Association, thanked the Postmaster-General for having attended the Meeting and for the information he had given us.

New Rule re. Inter-Committee Correspondence.—Proposed by Mr. A. L. Hill and seconded by Mr. E. H. Young,—

'That the following new rule be brought into force from December 5, 1929:—"When replying to references from the Chairman or Secretary, all Active Members of the Executive Committee shall send copies of their replies to all other Active Members of the Executive Committee.'

"The Secretary shall advise all Members of the Executive Committee of the action he takes as a result of each of his references to the Executive Committee".

Mr. Hill spoke in support of his resolution. A short discussion ensued after which the matter was put to the vote.

Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to have the new Rule printed and circulated to all Members.

Revised Upset Price of Lands.—Mr. Hill spoke on this subject recommending that this Association continue to press for the modification of certain items in the New Regulation which are objectionable to this Association. It was also suggested that the co-operation of the Indian Planters' Association be sought in this respect.

It was decided that our Member of the Representative Assembly be requested to raise the point in Meeting, the details of his question being left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Roads.—Mr. D'Souza brought up the matter of the Chickmagalur-Narasimharajapura road and proposed the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Young :—

'That the Secretary be instructed to represent to Government the unsatisfactory state of the Chikmagalur-Narasimharajapura Road, particularly that portion under the management of the Forest Department, and to request that the latter section be handed over to the Kadur District Board.'

Carried unanimously.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. H. Browne, seconded by Mr. L. Garrett, was put before the Meeting :—

'That this Association would like to draw the attention of the Executive Engineer, to the deplorable condition of the Aldur Ghat road surface in which very little work has been done and to the dangerous condition of the corners, due to lantana overgrowing the road.'

Carried unanimously.

Charmady Ghat.—The Secretary read a report of the activities of this Sub-Committee and on the state of the road at present.

Mr. Hill said he considered the position most hopeful and suggested a hearty vote of thanks to the Committee for all they had done and were doing in the matter.

Coffee Propaganda.—The Coorg Planters' Association's resolution was read.

Read telegram from the C. P. A. suggesting a delegate from this Association attending their Meeting on December 18, when the matter would be discussed.

The Secretary was instructed to ask Mr. Newcome if he would kindly represent the Association at that Meeting and report the discussion.

It was decided to form an opinion after details of the C.P.A. Meeting were available.

Hassan District Board Representation.—Read letter from Mr. Young in which he pointed out that the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, had assured him there was no intention of taking away our privilege of sending a Member to that Board. In due course the Deputy Commissioner would address the Association in the matter.

Trades Union Questionnaire.—The Secretary reported the number of answers to hand. It was decided to wait two more weeks for further replies to come in, after which the Secretary was instructed to prepare a draft reply for the approval of the Executive Committee.

Hassan Goods Shed.—Proposed from the Chair :

'That the South Mysore Members interested in the Hassan Goods Shed form a Sub-Committee from amongst themselves to run the shed and report annually to the Association.'

Carried.

The Secretary was given certain instructions *re.* the working of this shed.

Bank Charges.—Mr. Hill brought forward the matter of the high rates of bank charges and suggested that steps be taken to protest against these rates and if possible to obtain a reduction.

The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

UPASI Benefits.—The Secretary was instructed to write the Secretary, U.P.A.S I., asking whether in the event of a complaint arising against any Member in future the benefits of the UPASI would be suspended.

Income-Tax.—It was brought to the notice of the Meeting that certain Members had been asked to pay their income-tax monthly, instead of annually. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Revenue authorities asking if the old arrangement by which income-tax is collected annually could not be continued.

Read letter from Hassan District Economic Superintendent requesting the Association to depute a Member to attend the Hassan District Conference in January 1930.

The Secretary was instructed to ask Mr. R. C. Lake if he would kindly represent the Association at this Conference.

Date of next Meeting.—This was fixed for Thursday, April 10, 1930.

With a vote of thanks to the President and Members of the Kadur Club, the Meeting ended.

C. C. COUCHMAN,
Secretary.

S. H. DENNIS,
Chairman.

B. WEST COAST

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the West Coast Planters' Association held at the Mooply Valley Club on Saturday, December 19, 1929, at 10-30 a.m.

Present:

Messrs. T. W. H. Fitchett (*Chairman*), H. J. Walmsley, E. J. Thom, M. S. Calderwood, F. A. J. Caryill, J. G. Mitchell, H. W. Dennys, J. A. Bremner and Wilson Ker (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitors:

Messrs. J. S. P. Symons, C. Kershaw, Grundy and Haig.

Letters regretting inability to attend were received from Messrs. R. Lescher and B. St. Maur-Hill.

Before the Meeting started, Mr. M. S. Calderwood drew attention of the Meeting that 20 days' notice were required, and as only 14 days' notice had been given, the business of this Meeting would have to be confirmed at a later Meeting.

The Meeting resolved that an Extraordinary General Meeting should be called on January 18, 1930, to confirm the business of this Meeting.

1. *Minutes of last Meeting.*—As these had been published in the *Planters' Chronicle*, the headings were read out and confirmed.

2. *Bangalore Delegates' Report.*—As you have already received the Book of Proceedings of the Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. held in August in Bangalore, your delegates do not propose to give a lengthy report, but will be pleased to answer any questions.

'Your delegates opposed the appointment of a special representative of the Labour Department on the Executive Committee as this would entail separate representation of each department, and supported the proposal that the retiring Chairman should be a member of the Executive Committee until such time as we again have a planter as Planting Member.'

'The resolution drawing attention to the present evasion of Labour Rule XIV was fully discussed and was eventually withdrawn, your delegates voting for a new resolution "that the Executive go into the question of re-wording Rule XIV so as to remove any misconception which may exist regarding freedom of the labourer".'

'The Director of the Labour Department said that the Department did not operate on Rule XIV and pointed out that it is merely a Rule of Honour for planters to recognize that in such and such an area you must not recruit, because the neighbouring estates have a prior claim in making use of that labour as their own particular labour.'

'Mr. Congreve brought forward a very interesting resolution advocating the appointment of a Director of the Scientific Department for Tea in place of the present Tea Advisory Committee. Your delegates were of opinion that this would only be workable if the proposed Director were in charge of the whole of the U. P. A. S. I. Scientific Department including the Rubber Research Station.'

Before agreeing to this very considerable change in the working of the Department, your delegates considered the whole matter required reference to the District Associations and a very full discussion by them. This resolution was not carried, but, as it is sure to come up again, it requires discussion by this Association.'

'At the present time our Scientific Department is being run to our satisfaction and we are not prepared to sacrifice our present organization without being convinced that considerable benefit will accrue, and while looking ahead and treating the suggestion with sympathy, we cannot afford to incur further expense until times are better.'

After some discussion on the report of the Bangalore Delegates, the following resolution was brought forward by Mr. E. J. Thom and seconded by Mr. M. S. Calderwood.

The Meeting discussed the Delegates' Report regarding the possible appointment of the Director of a Scientific Department and Mr. E. J. Thom moved, 'that the Delegates' Report represents the views of this Association'.

Carried.

3. *Whitley Commission*.—The matter of the Whitley Commission was discussed and the Meeting hoped that the U.P.A.S.I. would be successful in obtaining a representative on the Committee of Inquiry.

4. *Labour Rule XIV*.—Proposed from the Chair that as this matter has been discussed under the Delegates' Report the matter be left over for the time being. Seconded by Mr. H. J. Walmesley.

Carried.

5. *Palapilly P. O.*.—Mr. H. J. Walmesley asked if the Association was prepared to pay for the upkeep of the Palapilly P. O. This had in the past been kept up by the Estate. Mr. M. S. Calderwood pointed out that the Memorandum and Articles of Association did not allow of us granting any moneys towards the purpose suggested. Mr. H. J. Walmesley then withdrew his request.

6. *Proposed Telegraph Office at Mooply*.—After some discussion on this matter, it was proposed by Mr. H. J. Walmesley 'that the matter be left over until more favourable times.' Seconded by Mr. F. A. J. Caryill.

Carried.

7. *Benevolent Fund*.—A letter from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., was read asking for more help for this Fund.

A list was placed on the table and subscriptions were promised to the Fund amounting to Rs. 240. It was resolved to circularize all absent members asking them to subscribe to this Fund.

Proposed from the Chair 'that this Association should subscribe Rs. 100 to this very deserving Fund.' Seconded by Mr. F. A. J. Caryill.

Carried.

8. *Correspondence*.—The following letters were read with reference to:

'*Water Tax*'.—Members had not up to this time received any claim from the Revenue officials for such a tax.

'*South Indian Motor Union*'.—A letter asking for representative of this Union was read. Mr. Grundy kindly agreed to act as District Representative in the Mooply Valley.

9. *Sports Club*.—This was brought forward with the permission of the Chairman. Proposed by Mr. H. J. Walmesley 'that Mr. J. S. P. Symons be representative of the Sports Club for the W.C.P.A.' Seconded by Mr. F. A. J. Caryill.

Carried.

As there was no further business, the Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

WILSON KER,
Honorary Secretary.

T. W. H. FITCHETT,
Chairman.

THE PLANTERS' CHRONICLE

COMMERCIAL AND METEOROLOGICAL

I. Summary of latest Market Reports and Prices to hand—

Best prices realized on the London Market			Average prices obtained for tea						
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending December 19, 1929	January 1 to December 19, 1929	January 1 to December 19, 1928	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, December 19, 1929)									
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —									
Thay Mudi ..	230	1 5	N. India	1 1·16	1 3·72	1 4·49			
Mukotti Mudi ..	118	1 4½	S. India.	a 1 1·61	b 1 3·35	c 1 3·40			
Nalla Mudi ..	144	1 4½	Ceylon...	1 6·25	1 7·02	1 6·97			
Pannimade ..	76	1 4	Java ...	9·48	1 0·05	1 0·58			
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>			Sumatra.	11·26	1 1·88	1 1·92			
Kuduwa Karnum ..	100	1 2	Nyassa-	Nil.	1 0·29	1 1·18			
Glenmary ..	93	1 2	l a n d						
Chenkara ..	98	1 1½	Total..	d 1 2·20	e 1 4·25	f 1 4·73			
(c) <i>Kanak Devans</i> —									
Periakanal ..	80	1 5½							
Yellapatty ..	226	1 5½							
Lockhart ..	108	1 4½							
Chokanaad ..	118	1 4½							
Upper Surianalle ..	76	1 3½							
Nullatanni ..	105	1 3							
Thenmallay ..	104	1 3							
(d) <i>Mundakayam</i> —									
Orkaden ..	100	1 2							
(e) <i>Nilgiris</i> —									
*Parkside ..	192	1 7½							
Prospect ..	178	1 7½							
Brooklands ..	102	1 3½							
*Glendale ..	110	1 3½							
(f) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —									
Seaforth ..	98	1 1							
Wentworth ..	117	1 0½							
(g) <i>South Travancore</i> —									
Ambanaad ..	29	1 3							
Ani Erangel ..	208	1 1½							
(h) <i>Wynaad</i> —									
*Tanga Mulla ..	53	1 0½							
Arrapetta ..	130	1 0½							
*Footoomulla ..	108	1 0½							

* Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in circulating the Averages.

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below.—

a 7,257 *b* 350,611 *c* 308,510
d 91,476 *e* 3,994,058 *f* 3,979,261

(B) COFFEE:—

SPECIAL CABLE, LONDON
January 15, 1930

'A' QUALITY 148s.

MARKET STRONGER

(C) RUBBER :—

The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, January 14, 1930, was 7½d.

London Rubber Stocks

Week ending Saturday, January 11, 1930, were 58,990 tons, an increase of 2,374 tons on January 4, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks

Week ending Saturday, January 11, 1930, were 19,640 tons, an increase of 202 tons on January 4, 1930 inventory.

II. The Madras Market Report

(For week ending Thursday, January 16, 1930)

Planting :—Only a small amount of business was possible both in Tea and Rubber shares. *Peermades* changed hands at Rs. 26 and Rupee Rubber shares are being marked lower, there now being a seller of a small lot of *Eddivannas* at Rs. 14.

(a) Selected Rupee Quotations Current on Thursday, January 16, 1930

	—		Buyers	Sellers
PLANTING				
Cochins	Rs. 15	..	..	25
Devasholas	Rs. 7	..	..	6
‡ Eddivannas	Rs. 15	..	..	14
Haileyburia Tea Estates	Rs. 10	..	..	26
Kalasas	Rs. 15	..	..	9
‡ Kinalurs	Rs. 10	..	..	15
‡ Kuttiadis	Rs. 15	..	..	12½
Malankaras	Rs. 30	..	..	72½
Nelliampathy Hills	Rs. 10	..	..	7
"	(Rs. 10) Rs. 7 paid	..	4	6
"	7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	..	..	99
Nilgiri Neerugund Estates	Ordy. Rs 10	..	..	8
"	(Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid † ..	..	..	7
"	7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	..	..	100
Peermades	Ordy. Rs. 10	..	24	26
Peria Karamalaik	Rs. 15	..	45	46
"	(Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	..	30	32
Periasholas	Rs. 10	..	..	5
Periyars	Rs. 10	..	..	8
‡ Pudukads	Rs. 15	..	..	27½
Rockwoods	Rs. 10	..	..	2
Thodapuzhas	Rs. 10	..	..	10
Thirumbadis	Rs. 10	..	..	17
United Nilgiris	Rs. 100 ..	..	..	110 c.d.
Vellamalaik (Rs. 15)	"	..	..	21
"	(Rs. 15) Rs. 12 paid	..	..	18

† 5th and final call of Re. 1 is payable on or before 21-1-30.

* Final call of Re. 1 is payable on or before 24-1-30.

‡ These companies are under Voluntary Liquidation, owing to formation of a new company.

(b) Selected Sterling Quotations

NAME	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or - on the last week
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	..	£ 1	0	10	0
2. Linggi Plantations	..	£ 1	1	1	9
3. Malayalam Plantations	..	£ 1	1	2	6
4. Merlimau Rubber	..	2s.	0	2	3
5. Nilgiri Plantations	..	£ 1	1	17	6
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	..	2s.	0	1	9
7. Pullangode Rubber	..	£ 1	0	15	0
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	..	£ 1	0	12	9
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	..	£ 1	1	15	0
10. Travancore Rubber	..	£ 1	1	4	6

Weekly Rainfall Statement

*From Sunday, January 5, 1930, to Saturday, January 11, 1930
(both days inclusive).*

Stations are arranged in order approximately south to north and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.

Stations	W.	P.	Total.	Stations	W.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	0'92	91'15	92'07	25. Kotagiri ...	...	73'69	73'6
2. Kalthuritty.	...	108'49	108'49	26. Ootacamund.	...	44'44	44'44
3. Kallar Bdge.	0'84	150'40	151'24	27. Yercaud ...	...	66'46	66'46
4. Koney ...	0'13	145'68	145'81	28. Mango Range	...	112'83	112'83
5. Pattanapura.	...	143'04	143'04	29. Devala ...	...	149'10	149'10
6. M'kayam ...	...	210'17	210'17	30. Devarshola.	...	75'18	75'18
7. Peermade ...	...	239'82	239'82	31. CALICUT ...	...	127'74	127'74
8. Twyford ...	0'62	249'85	250'47	32. Kuttiyadi ...	...	216'28	216'28
9. V'periyar ...	0'41	113'57	113'98	33. Vayitri ...	...	188'16	188'16
10. Kalaar ...	0'19	242'58	242'77	34. Manantoddi.	...	120'13	120'13
11. Chittuvurrai	0'44	51'52	51'96	35. Billigiris ...	2'07	75'67	77'74
12. Bodr'KANUR	...	25'98	25'98	36. Sidapur ...	0'46	84'03	84'49
13. COCHIN ...	...	123'38	123'38	37. Pollibetta ...	...	79'64	79'64
14. Mooply ...	...	155'15	155'15	38. Somwarpett.	...	53'41	53'41
15. Pachaimalai.	...	122'90	122'90	39. Saklaspur ...	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	0'21	215'69	215'90	40. Kadamanie ...	0'40	272'22	272'62
17. POLLACHIE ...	...	35'45	35'45	41. Ballupete ...	0'74	77'99	78'73
18. Nell'pathy...	0'68	114'52	115'20	42. Balehonur ...	...	68'38	68'38
19. Karapara ...	0'06	148'41	148'47	43. Merthisubghey.	0'24	122'21	122'45
20. Pullengode...	...	148'33	148'33	44. Kelagur ...	0'10	122'09	122'19
21. Nilambur ...	...	119'80	119'80	45. Durgadbettta.	0'15	111'58	111'73
22. Naduvattam	...	94'30	94'30	46. MANGALORE ...	...	160'97	160'97
23. Nilgiri Peak.	...	137'95	137'95	47. MADRAS ..	...	44'13	44'13
24. Coonoor ...	...	61'39	61'39				

W=During the week.

P=Previously. (i.e., from April 1, 1929).

Planters' Chronicle

No. 4 Lachbury



A.R.P.U.S.A.

Vol. XXV, No. 5]

February 1, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Telegrams:—‘CHRONICLE’, MADRAS

Letters:—Post Box No. 386, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

THE recent vote of the Legislative Council in Madras against the introduction of adult franchise for municipalities gives considerable point to a memorandum which has lately been prepared by the Government of Ceylon. One of the most striking features of the new constitution, which is to be introduced in that Island as a result of the Donoughmore Report, is adult franchise. It has been estimated, on the assumption that two million names will appear in the voters' register and with the present machinery and equipment, that it will take twenty months to complete the electoral rolls, at a cost of one lakh. A hundred tons of metal will be required for the type and the registers will run to 33,000 pages. It is therefore suggested that, if the rolls are to be completed within a reasonable time, additional staff, machinery, and equipment are necessary. The machinery will cost Rs. 3,15,000 and the necessary extra staff, about Rs. 50,000. The total additional expenditure therefore is in the region of three lakhs and a half with an increased recurring expenditure of nearly half a lakh. If this is the price of adult suffrage in Ceylon with a population of about 5 millions, what would be the cost in Madras with a population of 42 millions?

A mild sensation has been recently caused by a telegram appearing in the newspapers announcing Lady Simon's determination to organize a campaign to boycott Ceylon tea on account of the slavery which is alleged to exist in that island.

Lady Simon and Boycott This announcement was followed by another in which Lady Simon stated that she had no intention of making any allegations against the management of tea estates; but that her attention had been called to the existence of slavery among certain classes of the Singalese. There appears to be evidence that such domestic slavery as exists in Hong Kong does also exist in Ceylon, and the Hon. Mr. T. L. Villiers, the head of one of the largest tea estate agency firms in Ceylon, has, as President of the Child's Protection Society, been agitating for some time for its abolition. It is well understood, however, by all who know local conditions, that no one

connected with either the production or sale of Ceylon tea has anything to do with this evil. Labour on tea estates is as free as any in the world, and works under conditions which are, perhaps, better than those in any other planting area. The incident is not important but shows the damage that can be done by the loose statements of zealous but ill-informed reformers.

HOW far are the mental and physical qualities of an Indian influenced by the physical features of the province he lives in? Dr. Moonje, a well-known Indian Nationalist, answered this question in a recent address to the Delhi Rotary Club, which is reported as follows:—

Madras for Brains

'If one took a general survey of India, one would see that the country was divided physically into two parts by the River Nerbudda. Broadly speaking, it was true that south of that dividing line intellect improved and body deteriorated, while north of it, body improved and intellect deteriorated. The intellect of India was mainly divided between Bengal and Madras. In Bengal one had sentimental and academic intellect and in Madras a philosophical, mathematical and analytical mind devoted to hair-splitting argumentations. The physical strength of India was to be found in the Punjab and wealth among the Gujaratis and the Marwaris. There were thus groups in the country that excelled in intellect, in fighting strength and in wealth respectively. But since the Great War the aspect of fighting had changed. Today, every man and every woman was expected to play his or her part in a great national conflict; it was therefore necessary that India should develop in this respect so that Indians should be able to help both Great Britain and themselves, for even the British today felt unable to defend India without the co-operation of Indians. India's wealth of man power undeveloped was a drag; developed, it would be a source of pride both to England and to India. He wanted to see the Indian with the brains of the Brahmin, the muscle of the Kshatriya, the wealth of Vaisya and the serving capacity of the Sudra.'

It would appear from this that the Madrasi comes first for brains, the Bengalee for sentiment, the Punjabi for strength, and the Marwari for wealth. Yet Madras is often called 'the benighted Presidency' in the North! Perhaps it is jealousy—brawn envying brains!

AT the last Annual Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. a resolution was passed urging the Association to consult the various coffee interests in South India with a view to preparing a scheme of propaganda for submission to the Government of India and the Empire Marketing Board. There appears to be considerable difference of opinion as to whether propaganda of East Indian coffee in Europe is worth the expenditure. It has been suggested that propaganda in India is more needed than propaganda in Europe and would be more profitable. In any case, however, any scheme will cost money. How are the funds to be raised? If by a cess on the lines of a tea cess, then the support of 80 per cent of the coffee producers would be necessary before the Government would be willing to impose it. If the cess was only levied on exports, it would produce an annual sum of between £3,000 and £3,500. On the other hand, if a levy of 8 annas an acre were made on coffee subscribing to the U.P.A.S.I., it would bring in approximately Rs. 25,000 per annum.

The method of propaganda in Europe would be mainly, it is presumed, by advertisement on some definite scheme which would probably be advised in the first place by the Empire Marketing Board. As regards propaganda in India, the ordinary advertising methods are useless. Work would have to be done in the bazaars and through the villages. How could this be accomplished and what would be the cost? All these are questions which can be answered, provided the coffee interests make up their minds as to exactly what they want. Whatever scheme is adopted, it must be supported unitedly by those whose interests it is intended to serve.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

PANCHAYATS

During the year under review, the number of panchayats constituted under the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, rose from 2,698 to 3,343, excluding those which were not functioning and were therefore struck off the list. The most noticeable increases were in the districts of North Arcot (95), Salem (77), West Godavari (67), Chingleput (60) and Ramnad (46). The districts of Ganjam, Cuddapah and Malabar had a negligible number of panchayats, while the Nilgiris district had none. Sixty-one panchayats were abolished during the year and thirteen were reconstituted with altered jurisdiction. There were twenty-five panchayat associations or unions in existence at the beginning of the year and their number was increased during the year by seven. One hundred and sixteen panchayats attended to the lighting of their villages, eight planted trees and 81 carried out kudimaramat. Twenty-one panchayats managed irrigation works, while 26 undertook the management of crop protection and the collection of fees due to the watchers, and four maintained or contributed to the maintenance of tank watchmen. Some panchayats undertook the management of religious festivals, repairs to temples and the management of religious service samudayam lands with the consent of the general body of villagers.—*Government Report, 1928-29.*

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CANADIAN EXPORTS

Exports of Canadian goods in the last fiscal year to British India amounted to \$11,735,436; to Egypt, \$2,845,973; to British East Africa, \$1,568,171; to Ceylon, \$661,793; and to Palestine, \$189,952. The principal articles exported to these countries are automobiles, rubber tyres, wheaten flour, wheat, silver bullion, farm and other machinery, electric apparatus, canned fish, evaporated milk, rubber manufactures, medicinal preparations, paper manufactures and furniture of metal.—*Canadian Export Pioneer.*

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HOWLERS

Magna Carta was good and kind and everybody liked her. She was strong.

The opposite of evergreen is nevergreen.

The population of London is a bit too thick.

A skeleton is a man with his inside cut and his outside off.

Quinine is the bark of a tree; canine is the bark of a dog.

Parallel lines never meet unless you bend one or both of them.

Poetic licence is a licence you get from the Post Office to keep poets. You get one also if you want to keep a dog. It costs 7s. 6d. and call it a dog licence.

A damsel is a little plum.

Syncopation is emphasis on a note which is not in the piece.

Foreigners are neutralized when they settle in England.

School boards were not introduced until 1870. Previous to this small slates had to be used.

The only signs of life in the Tundras are a few stunted corpses.

—' University Correspondent.'

WALKING ACROSS THE CHANNEL

An enterprising American with the appropriate name of Hazzard is reported to have invented a kind of pneumatic shoe for walking on the water. By its aid he proposes (literally) to step across the English Channel some day next summer. The appliance consists of two inflated floats made of rubber to which are attached shoes into which the feet can be laced. An inflated staff or plunger used in a similar manner to the pole in ski-ing goes with the equipment. The manufacturers of the shoe, the Triangle Tyre and Rubber Co. (Canton, Ohio, U.S.A.), believe that there is a considerable commercial outlet for the article, both as a bathing novelty and for workers to wear during dredging operations, in swampy regions, etc., and they propose to make it one of their regular lines for next season.

—*India-Rubber Journal.*

* * *

IMPROVED RAILWAY SERVICE TO BOMBAY

From March 1, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway will introduce a train leaving Madras Central at 8 a.m., and reaching Bombay at 10-10 a.m. next morning.

This train will carry the daily mails from stations south of Madras including the mail from Ceylon, and on Fridays the English Mail from Madras. The West Coast train does not reach Madras till after the departure of the new train and the mails from the West Coast and the Nilgiris will be transhipped at Arkonam.

The new service will make little difference to Madras city as regards postal arrangements, but from all mofussil districts south and west of Madras—excepting Coorg and Mysore, which send their Bombay Mail via Poona—the new train should cut down the time taken by letters to reach Bombay by a day, and reduce the time taken by passengers by twenty hours.

Secretary, U.P.A.S.I.

* * *

ARE BAGPIPES BARBARIC?—

It would be rash to say that December 22, was the first occasion on which the Scottish bagpipes had been heard within the Vatican, for the place has a long history and the Scots are a penetrating tribe. But it might be maintained that the bagpipes are, of all instruments, the least suited to that particular locality. Without calling them barbaric, one may admit that they are hopelessly secular. They can be martial, terpsichorean, funeral: but the war is the clash of tribes, the dance is not that before the ark, and the grief is of despair, not of faith. Moreover, the instrument is of that egoistic kind which, through its drone, asserts its own personality above its message. So clamorous an Ego can have no place in the orchestral circle of the saints.—*Ceylon Observer.*

TEA

The London Tea Market in 1929

Last year provided plenty of features of interest. In the early part of the year we had the refusal by the Committee appointed under the Marking Order Regulation to grant a protecting order against foreign tea, which many regarded as the first intimation on the part of Northern India growers of the concern with which they viewed the heavy arrival of supplies from places outside the Empire.

April last saw the removal of all duties on tea and now the Trade is exercised over the crisis arising as a result of over-production, a matter that has long been foreseen by those closely connected with the trade.

The two principal reasons suggested for the present situation are :—

(1) An injudicious use of fertilizers which has resulted in excessive production of leaf, perhaps at the expense of quality. [This is easy to remedy.]

(2) The slow rate of consumption in places outside the United Kingdom. [Not so easy.]

The following is a record of recent production (China excepted), based on export figures—quantities are given in millions of pounds :—

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Northern India	... 370	... 327	... 333	... 311
Southern „	... 51	... 48	... 47	... 44
Ceylon	... 243	... 236	... 227	... 216
Java	... 136	... 134	... 127	... 119
Sumatra	... 20	... 19	... 17	... 17

From the foregoing it will be seen that increases are not very abnormal and are, in fact, what may be expected in the natural course of events, apart from new plantations or extensions.

The present unwieldy technical position has been largely brought about by the accumulation of yearly excess supplies to this market.

Foreign markets have not shown the expansion in in-take anticipated and certainly in no way commensurate with the efforts and expenditure incurred in advertising.

The tea trade has felt in a very marked degree the absence of demand from Russia, who before the war took up to 180,000,000 lb. of tea, as against 54,000,000 lb. at present. Had Russia continued to take only her usual quantity, not to mention an annual increase during the past seven years, the question of over-supplies would not have arisen.

Briefly stated, the position is as follows :—

At the end of 1928 we carried a surplus of 30,000,000 lb. over 1927. During the past season we have imported already 20,000,000 lb. extra from India, from Ceylon 16,000,000 lb., Java, etc., some 7,000,000 lb. more, which gives us already an extra 43,000,000 lb. in hand. There is still a considerable quantity to come forward from India, and a conservative estimate is that we shall, at the end of the season, show an excess of 80,000,000 lb. of all kinds over the corresponding period last year.

The position is that a remedy to save the industry had to be devised, and it is to be hoped that the negotiations now proceeding between the various Associations will bring about a marked reduction in outturn.

The full effect of the contemplated cut would be a reduced outturn of some 80–85,000,000 lb.

The coming year is likely to see big developments in this connection, and the technical position of the market will undoubtedly see considerable changes. Prices will be hoisted to a more profitable level for growers, and already newspaper paragraphs are appearing urging housewives to lay in more ample supplies. No one in the trade, however, wishes the market to see any speculative buying, as past experiences prove this course to be disastrous.—*Tropical Life*.

— : o : —

COFFEE

Topping of Coffee

T. B. McClelland (Bull. No. 32, Porto Rico Agric. Exper. Sta.), gives the results of some experiments to determine the effect of topping coffee trees on the yield of coffee. Tests were carried out beginning in December, 1910. The variety used was Blue Mountain of Jamaica, which is typical of the ordinary Coffea arabica. The trees were set in 24 short rows of unequal length. Rows 1 and 2 were left untopped, rows 3 and 4 were topped at 6 feet and rows 5 and 6 at 4 feet. The remaining 18 rows were treated in the same alternating sequence. The first of each of the four pairs of untopped rows received no pruning, all suckers and growth of every kind being allowed to develop freely. In the second of the untopped rows suckers were removed, so as to restrict the growth to the single original stem and developments from its laterals.

Topping forced the growth of many new uprights or suckers. These were periodically removed so as to keep the growth to the single stem and branches developing from its laterals. It was found that the picking of the crop from the topped trees was greatly facilitated, as the fruit was produced on low branches within easy reach of the pickers.

The yields of the trees were recorded over a ten-year period, 1912–21. For this period as a whole, the trees which were held to a single stem and those which were topped at 6 feet produced only 74 per cent as much as the unpruned trees, whilst those topped at 4 feet produced only 58 per cent as much. The depressing effect on production exercised by severe pruning or topping was less evident in the early years of the test than later. Thus in the three-year period 1912–14, the trees which were topped at 6 feet, and those which were held to a single trunk, produced each year within 10 per cent of the yield of the unpruned trees. But in the seven following years, the same trees gave a yield equal to only two-thirds of that of the unpruned trees, whilst the trees topped at 4 feet gave only half as much as the latter.

It is, therefore, considered that, whilst the topping of coffee trees considerably facilitates the collection of the crop and contributes to the uniform and well-kept appearance of the plantation, these advantages do not compensate for the heavy loss of crop entailed. It is pointed out, however, that although in the tests the wholly unpruned trees gave the highest yield, the inference that no pruning is advisable should not be made. Ordinarily suckers are produced in such numbers as to make the removal of some of them very desirable.—*Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 1, 1929; *Tropical Agriculture*, Vol. VI, No. 6.

RUBBER

A Working Policy for the Rubber Trade INTERNATIONALISM

EMERSON'S celebrated obiter dictum, ' Hitch your wagon to a star ', is particularly applicable to the rubber industry. There is probably no trade at the present which calls more urgently for adventure and the ' long view ', and yet the impression left by following rubber topics in the current Press is that—with a few bright exceptions that serve by contrast to foster hope for the future—there is a lamentable lack of imagination shown in grasping the potentialities of rubber in the immediate future.

THE NARROW AND THE WIDE VIEW

Let us take one concrete instance. There happens to be much discussion at the present moment over the question of whether the world consumption of rubber will or will not exceed 800,000 tons, an estimate, by the way, which would have seemed unduly sanguine twelve months ago. Yet it now seems within the bounds of probability.

The subject is, of course, of immense practical importance from both the producing and the consuming standpoint. It need hardly be said that the rate of consumption determines the price of the raw materials. Similarly, the price of rubber determines to an appreciable extent the directions which the activities of manufacturers shall take. For example, cheap rubber may have to decide the question whether, say, rubber flooring shall be the floor covering of the future, or again whether the rubber belt will supersede other kinds of belting. And so on.

There is too much speculation as to the future of the ' moulded ' bottle, and another hotly-contested subject is the advent of the ' moulded ' hose, which, in the view of some authorities, may prove to be a monster that will devour the Frankenstein of wrapped hose.

Let us admit at once that it is eminently proper that such practical considerations should be keenly debated. Individual success depends upon giving careful thought and energetic application to problems of this order, and the hundred and one other subjects which a manufacturing concern has to-day to take into account.

Other things being equal, the results of this close attention to details will be reflected in good profits. On the other hand, mistakes will be made. There will always be the ebb and flow of commercial and industrial conditions, but in the majority of instances it may be said that individual concentration upon the work in hand will meet with a measure of reward.

There is, however, a philosophy of the ' grindstone ' and a philosophy of ' broad vision '. The possession of the latter connotes, in addition to business acumen, a quality which is capable of grasping what may be called the politics of an industry, which embrace such factors as the trend of public taste and demand in relation to the materials and commodities belonging to that industry ; their probable evolution. In short, all the principal considerations to be studied if the foundations on which the healthy development of a great industry is to be based are well and truly laid.

THE POTENTIAL MARKET FOR RUBBER

Rubber is only at the threshold of its existence. This is an epigrammatic statement of fact, often repeated, but the truth of which is only half understood.

Is it realized, for instance, that, if all the countries of the world in which motor transport has been adopted, used rubber-manufactured articles on the same scale as the United States of America, an annual world supply of 6,500,000 tons of rubber would be required to keep pace with consumption?

Lest this estimate may be regarded as fantastic, the following comparative table of the number of motor vehicles in use in America and other parts of the world is taken from figures supplied by the statistical and information department of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd. :—

	Cars,	Total
	Trucks,	as p.c. of
	Buses	world
Europe	... 4,197,275	13·2
America	... 26,231,015	82·6
Asia	... 379,387	1·2
Oceania	... 674,788	2·1
Africa	... 282,071	0·9
Total	... 31,764,536	100·0

BRITISH EMPIRE AND OTHER COUNTRIES

	Cars,	Total
	Trucks,	as p.c. of
	Buses	world
British Empire	... 3,483,236	11·0
Other countries	... 28,281,300	89·0

Expressed in other terms, the present consumption of rubber is not more than 12½ per cent of its potential. A simple truth like this rather discounts the value of the mental energy expended on finding 'new uses for rubber', when the plain unvarnished fact is that, if the rest of the civilized world consumed raw material on anything like the scale absorbed by the United States under existing conditions, the rubber plantations would not be able to supply more than one-eighth of the world's requirements.

How then is it that with this vast potential market progress is not quicker?

Within the confines of a short article it is impossible to answer this question adequately. For another reason it would be necessary to establish an intelligent system of international co-operation, especially in the direction of free and disinterested discussion by the manufacturers' organizations representative of each country of the many problems that are fundamental to the welfare of all parties engaged. There can be little doubt that such co-operation is bound to come. Indeed, all the elements requisite to such an international pooling of interests are already in being. It is generally realized, for instance, in every rubber-manufacturing country :—

(1) That an efficient national statistical bureau is a necessary precedent to an effective selling policy. Obviously, it is essential to find out how much can be sold in order to ascertain how much should be made. The lack of knowledge regarding the equipoise between supply and demand is responsible for incalculable worry, and handicaps development.

(2) That rubber manufacturing is at the present time not conducted on economical principles. The lack of standardization, as shown by the superfluity of articles of the same kind on the market, is an international evil which involves the dissipation of capital on moulds and special machinery for a number of small jobs instead of concentration upon mass production in those lines in which each firm has specialized.

(3) That marketing methods would be all the better for a comprehensive overhauling, especially with a view of eliminating the glut of 'order takers' in proportion to genuine salesmen. There is, moreover, an absence of technical knowledge as to the best publicity methods to employ in order to attract the potential 90 per cent of buyers of rubber goods.

(4) That there are strong arguments in favour of holding an international rubber congress on the lines of the 'World Power' Congress at Olympia in 1924. With the exception, perhaps, of the American industry, rubber manufacturers may be said to be afflicted with 'secrecy complex', as much as anything from a dread of disclosing shortcomings which might be wounding to their self-esteem. The rubber industry, however, is too important for time to be wasted in paying homage to incompetent self-complacency.

The organization of an international rubber manufacturers' congress appears to be advisable if only for the following considerations :—

The standardization of the range of rubber articles ; the formulation of international performance specifications for rubber products ; the standardization of laboratory methods of tests and of testing apparatus ; the formation of the international statistical bureau charged with the duties of (1) the periodical provision of figures of output and consumption of the principal bulk articles in rubber ; (2) stocks and consumption of crude rubber and other raw materials.

This international congress would, it is calculated, do much to break down the reactionary handicaps from which the industry suffers, and properly organized, might be the precursor of an international organization of immense benefit to the industry.—*Rubber Age*.

Grant of Rubber Lands in Mysore

The Mysore Government have framed new rules for the grant of lands for rubber cultivation in the Mysore State. Under these rules the lands will be sold by auction, subject to a minimum upset price of Rs. 40 per acre and will be granted on temporary tenure. They will be held free of assessment for the first three years and on half assessment for the next two years, full assessment being recovered at Rs. 1-8 per acre from the 6th year onwards. In the case of lands given for rubber cultivation under the old rules, the rate of assessment will be reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per acre.—*The Malayan Tin Rubber and Journal*.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS
PRESIDENCY, DATED 1928-29**

CHEMISTRY

Conversion of refuse material into manure.—Considerable progress has been made with this, usually referred to as synthetic farm yard manure, and it is now demonstrable to the ryots. It has been found possible to convert cotton stalks into useful manure and at the same time to destroy the stem weevil in them. We are now investigating the question of when and how to introduce mineral nitrogen and phosphates into these composts and how the latter can be rendered soluble. Some promising experiments have also been made with the compressing of this 'artificial' organic manure for transport purposes.

ENTOMOLOGY

The most important event of the year was the discovery of the notorious fluted scale, *Icerya purchasi* on the Nilgiris. From the extent of infestation in more than one centre it is evident that the insect had been present for one or two years. It must have made its entry by way of imported nursery stocks. I agree with the Government Entomologist that the precautions now adopted for the prevention of the introduction of pests into South India from outside need to be drawn a great deal tighter. We have had several instances of late of the introduction of pests despite the regulations on the subject. A scale insect was imported into Tuticorin without the knowledge or permission of the agricultural authorities with the object of destroying prickly-pear, the desirability for which is by no means universally conceded. Again there is a great danger of introducing *Stephanoderes*, a borer beetle, which has done a great deal of damage to coffee in Java. Proposals have been laid before the Government of India to guard against this latter pest by prohibiting the importation of coffee into South India except it be roasted or ground.

GROUNDNUTS

Groundnuts continue to increase in popularity as a dry crop and have in some areas replaced cotton to some extent. The total area in the Presidency under this crop during the year was the highest ever reached, viz., 3,336,536 acres. The biggest areas lie in South and North Arcot, 453,282 and 460,984 acres respectively, followed by Kurnool and Anantapur with 423,664 and 349,455 acres. As a result of this, waste lands are being brought under cultivation and dry lands are becoming more valuable. The erect variety is gaining popularity owing not only to its high yield, but also to its shorter growing period and the ease with which it can be harvested. On wet lands, it can precede paddy as a first crop.

MANURES

Green.—In the VI Circle, the use of *kolinji*, *dhaincha*, and *sunnhemp* as green dressings is increasing and during the year 60,932 lb. of seed were sold and it is estimated that 1,594 acres are now under green dressing crops.

Artificial.—During the last few years there has been a very marked increased production of nitrogenous fertilizers from the air in western countries and these products have found their way to India and have been placed on the market at prices well within the reach of the ryots in this Presidency.

Supplying firms are apt to make exaggerated claims for their manures which they cannot hope to fulfil under average conditions. It is, of course, difficult to damp the ardour of enthusiastic propagandists, often with little or no scientific training, but in the long run trade will go to those who take care to see that the ryot is properly advised in the use of artificial manures and who give him a square deal. Ryots are always advised to consult the officers of the Agricultural Department before they buy any artificial manure.

The ryots in this Presidency have learned to use manures of all sorts in much greater quantities than they did in the past.

Having thus taught the ryots the benefits to be obtained from the general use of manures, the Agricultural Department is now turning its attention to the more difficult problem of seeing that they use the best possible manures of the many now on the market. The wide choice of these is apt to confuse the ryots and they naturally turn to the Department for advice on this question.

The Agricultural Department, however, is not in a position to give them a direct answer. In order to obtain this information, a somewhat novel venture has been undertaken this year, namely, the establishment of a manurial experiment station in co-operation with supplying firms on which the merits of these different fertilizers will be tested out side by side under the same conditions. A certain number of supplying firms have agreed to collaborate with the Department in this scheme and to pay their share of the cost and thus a subsidized experiment station has come into being. The first station of this sort has been started at Maruturu in the neighbourhood of the Paddy Breeding Station and it will deal with paddy only.

It is hoped, however, when experience is gained, to extend the idea and to establish similar stations in other parts of the Presidency to deal with other crops and with dry as well as wet land.

— : o : —

SPORT AND SPORTSMEN

A Weekly Causerie from Britain

By 'AN OLD PAULINE.'

When 1929 died, it left as a legacy to 1930 revolutionary changes in almost every branch of sport. Some of these we have seen in operation ; others have yet to prove their worth. What the outcome will be cannot be stated definitely ; but one is safe in saying that, if the sporting authorities have any thought of trying to eclipse 1929, they are undertaking a difficult task. The year has been one of the most eventful ever, on the administrative side, apart from the actual play. Golf, lawn tennis, association and rugby football, cricket, boxing, and billiards—each has come in for an unprecedented amount of revision. The two most surprising are, perhaps, golf and lawn tennis. The Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews, sanctioned the use of steel-shafted golf clubs in this country. The decision was surprising, because for long the Club, bound up in traditions, have held out against the use of steel shafts. Even more surprising, however, was the fact that when the decision was made known, the golfing public was not generally in favour. Harry Vardon, the famous professional, went so far as to describe the innovation as a shame.

LAWN TENNIS SURPRISE

The Lawn Tennis Association provided their surprise by agreeing to recommend to the International Federation one tournament to be held each year in which both amateurs and professionals would be allowed to compete. This decision was not altogether considered a foregone conclusion, but it was greeted with general satisfaction. The idea of considering the Wimbledon titles as representative of the world's best has long been a bone of contention among lawn tennis enthusiasts ; and rightly so. Who is to say definitely that Miss Helen Wills is the world's best woman player so long as she is not permitted to meet Mlle. Lenglen in a championship match ? Or again, who is to deny Karl Kozeluh, the Czecho-Slovakian professional, the right to consider himself worthy of meeting the best of the men amateurs ? The final word lies with the international body, which meets next spring, and it is considered likely that the change will be approved.

BOXING NOISE

The British Boxing Board of Control has also been active in trying to bring about new conditions. The most important was the conflict with the official Welsh body in the endeavour to get them to act in a capacity which amounted to an agency. The Welsh Association held out against such a suggestion and appealed to the stewards of the British Board to hear their case impartially. The outcome was a letter from the stewards which seemed rather one-sided. In fact, they would only entertain the proposal on the condition that their verdict was taken as absolutely final. This meant that even though the Welsh Boxing Association put forward an argument that was, from the Welsh point of view, irreproachable, the stewards would still be in a position to say, 'It will not suit us. The change must be made.' The meeting has not yet taken place.

CRICKET REVOLUTIONS

The cricket revolutions were successful, and at the end of the season, nearly everyone, I think, was satisfied with the larger wicket and the l.b.w. law, which had been given a trial in county games. In the first games with the larger wicket, the thought seemed to frighten many first-class batsmen, and one remarked that it was like standing up in front of a mountain. They became accustomed to it, however, and high scores were piled up. But the larger wicket gave back to the bowler some of the chances of which a 'billiard table' wicket had robbed him. The authorities were quite pleased with the result of the experiment and this is confirmed by the invitation they sent to Australia recently to let the Test team, which will visit this country in the summer, decide with which wicket they will play.

FOOTBALL TOURS

All has not been quiet in Association football administrative circles, and at one period it seemed probable that in future teams in the League would not be allowed to tour during the close season. The chief cause of this disturbance was the visit of Newcastle United to Hungary. It was alleged that the visitors regarded the tour as a holiday, and did not give of their best. Happily, the same could not possibly be said of the Welsh team which toured Canada and proved invincible. This probably had some influence on the officials when they met in London to decide whether or not to allow teams to tour in the summer in future.

RULE THAT ROUSED

Another Soccer change was in the penalty kick rule. This roused a lot of comment, because there were different opinions as to whether the wording was to be accepted absolutely as it stood. The new rule states that, when a penalty kick is being taken, the opponents' goal-keeper must stand on his own goal-line until the ball is kicked. Some interpreted it so that the goal-keeper must not overstep the line; others, that he must remain with both feet on the line. An investigation showed that even the officials themselves were not unanimous in stating whether the man would be allowed to move about the line. But it was laid down that he must have both feet down, and, therefore, could not move them until after the kick.

SIR ROWLAND HILL

Every Rugby man will agree that the most important happening in his branch of sport was the opening of the Rowling Hill Memorial gate at Twickenham, and the game between England and Wales and Ireland and Scotland which accompanied it. Sir Rowland Hill devoted a very considerable part of his life to the affairs of the Rugby Union, and he was deeply respected in consequence. The game, though played before any of the men had a chance to practise, was an unqualified success.

LINDRUM LESSONS

Among the most outstanding of the achievements of the year has been those provided by Walter Lindrum, the Australian billiards champion. Since he arrived in this country in October, he has so far scored as many as 28 breaks of more than a thousand. On Christmas Day, playing against Willie Smith, of Darlington, in Glasgow, he made two four-figure breaks, and this feat he repeated three days later, when he also established a new record break for Scotland with 1,394. In doing this, he beat the record of 1,377 set up by his fellow tourist, Clark McConachy. Incidentally, billiards came in for its revolution; the championships of Great Britain this year will, as a result, be decided by time-limit games instead of by games for a set number of points.

OTHER MILESTONES OF 1929

There is much else to write about; far too much for me to attempt here. Columns could be devoted to the arrival of Primo Carnera, the Italian giant boxer, and the consequent effect on the boxing world; to the British successes in America of Phil Scott, and more especially of Kid Berg. To the form shown by many of the younger British lawn tennis players, and the remarkable come-back of Mrs. Bundy, who was Wimbleton champion more than twenty years ago. To the great success of the M. C. C. team, who toured Australia; and to the visit of the South Africans. To the promise shown by a number of young cricketers. To the captures by the Arsenal Football Club, which involved, it is said, the expenditure of something more than £30,000. To the progress of the Rugby League and the visit of an Australian side. To the British golfing success in the Ryder Cup Competition, and George Duncan's successes over Walter Hagen. To—but there is no end to such a list. Many are asking: Will this year be as full?

LONDON :

January 2.

(Copyright.)

PERSONALIA

The engagement is announced between Hugh Clement-Davies, of Goorghully Estate, Saklaspur, youngest son of the late Rev. T. Clement-Davies, of Northop Vicarage, Flintshire, and Mrs. Clement-Davies of *Llangwm*, Denbighshire, and Dorothy Adela, only daughter of Mr. F. J. Warth, Indian Agricultural Service, and Mrs. Warth.

At the Committee Meeting of the Anamallai Planters' Association held on January 17, Mr. G. B. Reade was elected as Honorary Secretary in place of Mr. C. E. Dennys resigned.

A. K. Weld-Downing and Sir Fairless Barber have been asked to give evidence before the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee when the Committee visits Coimbatore and Calicut respectively during this month.

Mr. C. R. T. Congreve visited Madras on January 29, to attend a meeting of the Provincial Road Board held at the Legislative Council Buildings here.

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U.P.A.S.I. NOTICES

Sports 'Week'

THE LOCAL SECRETARY FOR PLANTERS' WEEK, Capt. T. de C. Croft, will be pleased to arrange accommodation in Ootacamund during Planters' Week for Members requiring same.

Will those requiring accommodation please address Capt. T. de C. Croft, Ootacamund Club, Ootacamund, giving particulars of accommodation required?

ARRAPETTA ESTATE,
MEPPADI P.O., *January 24, 1930.*

EDMUND E. EVRE,
Honorary Secretary.

Planters' Chronicle

THE ATTENTION OF OUR READERS IS CALLED to the notice inserted in this issue to the effect that the *Chronicle* becomes a fortnightly publication instead of a weekly one, as from the date of this issue.

The Bound Volume of the 'Planters' Chronicle' for 1929 will shortly be ready. The price of the volume is Rs. 5 and (Index alone Re. 1). All those who desire to purchase either of these should place their orders immediately.

EDITOR,
'Planters' Chronicle.'

Labour Department

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Mr. R. Abdur Rahim, U.P.A.S.I. Labour Agent, Kunigal, has resigned his appointment with effect from December 31, 1929, and Mr. H. Subbaiya has been appointed in his place. Mr. Subbaiya's address is : Labour Agent, U.P.A.S.I., Kunigal.

MYSORE,
January 28, 1930.

A. McDougall,
Superintendent, Upasi Labour Department, Mysore.

COMMERCIAL AND METEOROLOGICAL

I. Summary of latest Market Reports and Prices to hand—

Best prices realized on the
London Market

Average prices obtained for tea

Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week	January	January	January
				ending	1 to	9, 1930	1 to
			N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
			S. India.	a 1 1·73	b 1 1·11	c 1 6·41	
			Ceylon...	1 6·09	1 6·09	1 9·23	
			Java ...	0 9·74	0 9·74	1 3·14	
			Sumatra.	0 10·91	0 10·91	1 4·96	
			Nyassa- l a n d	0 9·62	0 9·62	1 3·43	
			Total ..	d 1 2·17	e 1 2·17	f 1 6·56	
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, January 9, 1930)			N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—				
(a) <i>Anamalais</i> —							
*Peria Karamalai	189	1 2½					
Stanmore	169	1 1½					
*Sholayar	159	1 1½					
Kallyar B.	163	1 0½					
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>							
*Peermade	142	1 3½					
Twyford & Ashley Est.							
Vembanad	92	1 1½					
Pasumallay	89	1 1½					
*Mount	58	1 1½					
Granby	79	1 1					
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —							
Munaar	171	1 1½					
Vagavurrai	184	1 3½					
*Lockhart	81	1 3½					
Talliar	48	1 3					
Nullatanni	138	1 2½					
Upper Surianalle	74	1 2½					
*Surianalle	149	1 2½					
(d) <i>Nilgiris</i> —							
Ibex Lodge	121	1 10½					
Nonsuch	116	1 9½					
Prospect	192	1 8					
*Parkside	83	1 7½					
Bhawanı	74	1 6½					
Craigmore	95	1 4½					
(e) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —							
Periashola	43	1 5½					
Seaforth	124	1 1½					
Woodbriar	60	1 0½					
Wentworth	93	1 0½					
(f) <i>South Travancore</i> —							
Koney	90	1 1					
(g) <i>Wynaad</i> —							
Arrapetta	136	1 0½					

* Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

	Week	January	January
	ending	1 to	9, 1930
N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
S. India.	a 1 1·73	b 1 1·11	c 1 6·41
Ceylon...	1 6·09	1 6·09	1 9·23
Java ...	0 9·74	0 9·74	1 3·14
Sumatra.	0 10·91	0 10·91	1 4·96
Nyassa- l a n d	0 9·62	0 9·62	1 3·43
Total ..	d 1 2·17	e 1 2·17	f 1 6·56

N.B.—The number of packages on which
the South Indian averages are based is
given below :—a 8,266 b 8,266 c 9,513
d 101,478 e 101,478 f 99,321

(B) COFFEE:—

Special Cable, London
January 15, 1930

'A' Quality 148s.

Market Stronger

(C) RUBBER:—

The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation
First Latex Crepe on Tuesday, January 28,
1930, was 7½d.

London Rubber Stocks

Week ending Saturday, January 25, 1930,
were 59,984 tons an increase of 377 tons
on January 18, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks

Week ending Saturday, January 25, 1930,
were 20,063 tons, an increase of 548 tons
on January 18, 1930 inventory.

Weekly Rainfall Statement

January 19, 1930, to January 25, 1930 inclusive.

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals).

Stations	W.	P.	Total.	Stations	W.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	...	92·48	92·48	25. Kotagiri	...	76·39	76·39
2. Kaitthurity.	...	109·08	109·08	26. Ootacamund.	...	45·08	45·08
3. Kallar Bdge.	...	151·34	151·34	27. Yercaud	...	69·07	69·07
4. Koney	145·85	145·85	28. Mango Range	...	112·83	112·83
5. Pattanapura.	0·41	143·04	143·45	29. Devala	...	149·10	149·10
6. M'kayam	210·17	210·17	30. Devarshola.	...	75·18	75·18
7. Peermade	240·09	240·09	31. CALICUT	...	127·78	127·78
8. Twyford	250·53	250·53	32. Kuttiyadı	...	216·51	216·51
9. V'periyar	113·98	113·98	33. Vayitri	...	188·49	188·49
10. Kalaar	242·77	242·77	34. Manantoddi.	...	120·13	120·13
11. Chittuvurrai	...	51·96	51·96	35. Billigiris	...	77·74	77·74
12. Bodr'KANUR	...	26·41	26·41	36. Sidapur	...	84·49	84·49
13. COCHIN	...	123·63	123·63	37. Pollibetta	...	79·64	79·64
14. Mooply	155·15	155·15	38. Somwarpett.	...	53·41	53·41
15. Pachaimalai.	...	122·90	122·90	39. Saklaspur	...	...	...
16. Mudis	215·90	215·90	40. Kadamanie	...	272·62	272·62
17. POLLACHIR	...	35·45	35·45	41. Ballupete	...	78·73	78·73
18. Nell'pathy...	...	115·20	115·20	42. Balebonnur...	...	68·38	68·38
19. Karapara	148·47	148·47	43. Merthisubgey.	...	122·45	122·45
20. Pullengode..	...	148·33	148·33	44. Kelagur	...	122·19	122·19
21. Nilambur	119·93	119·93	45. Durgabettia.	...	111·73	111·73
22. Naduvattam	...	94·30	94·30	46. MANGALORE	...	161·05	161·05
23. Nilgiri Peak.	...	137·95	137·95	47. MADRAS	...	45·60	45·60
24. Coonoor	65·08	65·08				

W=During the week.

P=Previously. (i.e., from April 1, 1929).

Nomination of Europeans and Anglo-Indians to Local Bodies

The following question was answered in a meeting of the Legislative Council on January 27 :—

Q.—(a) In how many municipalities and local boards Europeans and Anglo-Indians have been nominated as members; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place a list of them on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) A list of the municipalities and district boards who have nominated European or Anglo-Indian members is placed on the table.

LIST OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS AND DISTRICT BOARDS TO WHICH EUROPEANS
• AND ANGLO-INDIANS HAVE BEEN NOMINATED AS MEMBERS*Municipal Councils*

Vellore.	Cocanada.	Madura.	Kumbakonam
Cuddalore.	Ellore.	Calicut.	Tanjore.
Villupuram.	Guntur.	Cannanore.	Tuticorin.
Bellarby.	Tenali.	Cochin.	Karur.
Saidapet.	Masulipatam.	Palghat.	Bimlipatam.
Coimbatore.	Nandyal.	Tellicherry.	Vizagapatam.
Erode.	Dindigul.	Coonoor.	Vizianagram.
Chicacole.	Kodaikanal.	Ootacamund.	

District Boards

Anantapur.	Guntur.	Malabar.	Salem.
Arcot, South.	South Kanara.	The Nilgiris.	Vizagapatam.
Chingleput	Madura.	Ramnad.	

Planters' Chronicle

No. 6 Letter



Vol. XXV, No. 7

March 1, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Telegrams:—‘CHRONICLE’, MADRAS

Letters:—Post Box No. 386, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

THE Whitley Commission arrives in Madras on March 1st and we are glad to repeat the welcome which was formally given by the U.P.A.S.I. at its annual meeting in Bangalore, and *The Whitley Commission* conveyed to the Commission on its arrival in India. We are glad to note that part of the Commission proposes to visit estates in the planting districts of the Nilgiris and the Anamallais. It is unfortunate that it could not find time to visit other districts also. Its work is of the utmost importance ; its conclusions are likely to influence industrial legislation and relations between employers and labour for many years to come. The Commission has visited the tea estates in Assam, and from the reports in the press it appears to be appreciative of the efforts that are made by European Managers on behalf of their labour force. According to a contemporary, the same cannot be said of estates run by Indian firms. It is to be hoped therefore that the Commission will, if possible, include in their visit to the Nilgiris one or two Indian-owned estates.

THE latest performance of Mr. Gandhi is calculated to reduce to despair even the most sympathetic observer. The Working Committee of the Congress, consisting of about twenty-five gentlemen from 'General' different parts of India, have, in the name of three hundred Gandhi and twenty million people of India, of different castes, creeds, customs, and languages, appointed Mr. Gandhi as Dictator. At a suitable time which he will decide, he is to launch a campaign of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes. Following this, there is to be an attack on the salt monopoly of Government. Mr. Gandhi is not going to attempt these things in the name of the Congress, but in his own name, and through followers chosen by him. He is quite aware that his policy may issue in bloodshed, but he divests himself beforehand of all responsibility for any untoward happening outside the particular area in which he has

launched his campaign. One of his lieutenants, Mr. Rajagopalachari, has intimated that he expects that there will be three stages in the campaign, and that the first stage will be the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. That is not at all improbable if Mr. Gandhi persists in a procedure which is bound to result in outbreaks of violence which are likely to be more serious than they were in 1921. It will be written in history as one of the tragedies of Indian politics that the generous and broad-minded offer of a Round Table Conference made to India by the Viceroy should have been met by Mr. Gandhi in so uncompromising a spirit. Whatever may be his motives, his present plan is contemptible. It is as remote from the realities of politics as the curious existence which he has chosen to live is remote from the realities of life. Fortunately it is not in the least likely that either this year or next will the Sage of Sabarmathi become the Dictator of Delhi.

MR. G. D. BIRLA, the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries, has joined the ranks of those in London who would gladly damage India's credit to prove a political thesis. He lays blame for India's poverty and debt on the *Indian Finance* fiscal system and advocates indiscriminate protection, ruthless economy, and the stabilization of the exchange at 1s. 4d. The best answer to these pessimists is the fact that the sterling loan, though obtained at somewhat higher terms than usual, was over-subscribed by approximately seven times on the opening day. The success of this loan appears to have had a steady effect on the sterling issues of this country and we are informed that the persistent selling which was a feature in Bombay and Calcutta recently has now stopped. India's credit still appears to be good.

THE franchise proposals of the Government of Ceylon with regard to Indians domiciled in that Island have aroused political India to great wrath, and a full debate on the subject took place the other day in the Legislative Assembly, Europeans and Indians, *Indians in Ceylon* officials and non-officials, joining hands in their condemnation of the proposals. There are 700,000 Indians in Ceylon. They are under the protection of the Government of India as long as they are regarded as 'emigrants'; but this status is forfeited after five years' absence from India. The original proposal of the Donoughmore Commission was that adult suffrage should be adopted, but qualified in the case of Indians by the exclusion of those who were 'emigrants', i.e., of less than five years' residence. The Governor recommended that, in addition to this residential test, the vote should be conditional upon the production of a certificate of permanent settlement and renunciation of all special rights, privileges or exemptions. This recommendation appears to have been accepted by the Colonial Secretary without any reference to the India Office. It is this additional condition to which India objects. Ceylon replies that it is a matter of domestic concern which has nothing to do with India, and which is purely a matter for her and the Home Government to decide. Probably most Indians in the Island would make no fuss one way or the other. But an important principle is involved as to the citizenship of Indians in the Empire. Ceylon is not a Dominion; she is a Crown Colony. She cannot, therefore, claim that autonomy in these matters which has been conceded to Dominions. The final responsibility rests with the Home Government and it is certainly India's business to see that no discrimination is allowed against any of her citizens in another part of the Empire. Ceylon also should remember that, in the changing political circumstances of the times, she cannot afford to antagonise India.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

MANURING OF RUBBER

That manuring is receiving greater attention from rubber cultivators is evident from the latest report of the Burma Para Rubber Company. The report states that the results obtained during the last two years from the areas treated experimentally with sulphate of ammonia are most encouraging and that the cost of this manuring experiment has already been repaid by the increased crops harvested in those areas. It has therefore been decided by the company to utilize the knowledge gained and to manure upwards of 350 acres with $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of sulphate of ammonia per acre. Work in this connection has, in fact, already commenced and represents the maximum which can be done economically during the right period of the year.—*Extract from 'The Fertilizer, Feeding Stuffs and Farm Supplies Journal'*, dated January 8, 1930.

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RUBBER SHOES IN R101

Many of the Members of Parliament who were guests of Lord Thomson in the airship R101 yesterday were puzzled when they were told that, if they had gone for a flight, they would all have been required to wear rubber-soled shoes. Many of them thought that this was to prevent damage to the flooring of the passengers' compartments, or to reduce the risks of their stepping inadvertently through the fabric sides of the airship. As a matter of fact, the use of rubber or cord-soled shoes in airships in flight is obligatory on account of the fire risks. A leather sole will pick up small stones and pieces of flint, which get embedded in the leather. These, if they strike against the metal bolts in the flooring, may cause sparks and so start a fire. Fire risks in a vessel filled with five million cubic feet of hydrogen must naturally be eliminated at all costs.—*Yorkshire Post*.

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'DRINK EMPIRE TEA' CAMPAIGN

We have had the 'Eat Empire Rice' campaign, the 'Indian Breakfast Egg' push; and now apparently we are to have the 'Drink Empire Tea' stunt. In a leading article advocating sustained and co-ordinated propaganda for the expansion of the consumption of tea, the *Financial Times* welcomes the restriction agreement between India, Ceylon and Java, but describes it as 'A palliative rather than a remedy.' The newspaper suggests a substantial increase in the Indian cess and the reimposition of the Ceylon cess at a corresponding rate. It urges Ceylon to join India in an intensive campaign in every promising market. The prospects in almost every market have seldom been more propitious than now with prices low, and the time has come for action. Seeing that people in the West are becoming more and more 'dry' and that whiskys and sodas, beer and such drinks are going out of fashion, fruitful results should follow if Ceylon and India embark on this campaign.—*Commerce*.

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WEEKLY TAPPING HOLIDAY

A circular signed by Mr. W. Fenton Pugh, managing director and secretary of Ceylon Consolidated Estates, states that the directors in October last suggested that the Rubber Growers' Association should approach British and Dutch growers and request them to prohibit tapping on Sundays on European and native owned areas. The secretary of the R.G.A. replied that the proposal was receiving the consideration of the Council.

In the opinion of the directors the holding up of stocks of rubber is not an effective or practical way of dealing with the situation. The only real remedy for over-production is to curtail output. The cessation of Sunday tapping on all plantations would do so, and inevitably effect a recovery in values of both commodity and shares.—*The India Rubber Journal.*

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SURPLUS SILVER SLUMP

Since gold has been denied to me
 As coinage of the land,
 Let silver be supplied to me '
 Has been my just demand ;
 I may not have a sovereign,
 So give me twenty bob,
 And I may feign contentment with
 My half-rewarded job.
 I'm constantly requiring it,
 And never get enough,
 So slight my chance of landing it,
 So stiff my path and rough ;
 A precious metal silver is,
 And therefore ought to be
 In quantities more generous
 Distributed to me.
 But now the experts say there is
 More silver than we need,
 And therefore less to pay there is—
 (Thus Commerce states her creed)—
 Yet nobody will come to me
 And say, ' You've not enough,'
 And offer me a hundredweight,
 Or twenty, of the stuff.

A. W. B.

—Commerce.

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ROADS IN PALNI

Upon the maintenance of 12½ miles of roads the Municipal Council spent Rs. 9,364 which represented only about 35 per cent of the net income from tolls. The Collector reports that the condition of the roads was only moderately good ; if so, the Council could not have been justified in diverting over 60 per cent of the income from tolls to purposes other than roads which have the first claim upon such income. The Chairman should take prompt and effective steps to keep the roads in better order.—*Government Local Administration Report.*

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TEA EXPERIMENTAL STATION

The Acting Agriculturist, Government Plantations, Federated Malay States, reports that the total area of tea at the Experiment Station, Tanah Rata, Cameron's Highlands, is now 28 acres. The tea area is situated at an elevation of about 4,750 feet. Calculated yields of made tea from a small area of Assam tea planted in January 1926, are 470 and 525 lb. for the first two years of cropping respectively.—*Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.*

TEA RESTRICTION

(*From a Correspondent*)

The investor having bought tea at inflated prices now finds the 20, 30 and 40 per cent to which he has been accustomed, shrinking to moderate proportions and in many cases disappearing. He forgets that though he has had a long run of these profits, the tea industry like other industries dependent on tropical agriculture, is one that is generally expected to work on an average 10 per cent basis and that he cannot expect that rate on the inflated prices he has paid.

The producers of good class tea are still earning substantial profits and as the others do not see the prospect of similar yields, for the present they wish to induce the more fortunate producers to share profits with them. The only way they can see to effect such a share-out, is to reduce crops and so maintain high prices. Experience shows that high prices check consumption while low prices inevitably tend to increase consumption. That is what is called a platitude but at the present time it might be as well for us not to forget that it is difficult to interfere satisfactorily with supply and demand. To take two cases only, the disastrous results attending recent efforts to restrict rubber production and the difficulties which now seem to have set in for the San Paolo government in its efforts to maintain the price of coffee by holding back surplus crops are not re-assuring when we contemplate adopting Tea Restriction.

Will restriction ensure higher prices and if so for how long? If restriction produces higher prices, will that also encourage consumption and if so where? How long do we intend to restrict crops and in the meantime will that discourage or prevent the planters of Java, Sumatra, Kenya, Nyassaland, and the Malay States from planting out more tea? If areas of young tea come into bearing each year, where will most of them be situated and what adjustments will have to be made in future restriction when these new areas come into cropping? Is there not a possibility that Java might succeed in doing for tea what she has already succeeded in doing in the sugar market? She produces by far the largest crop of sugar per acre of any sugar-producing country in the world. So successful is she that she now pushes her sugar into India against a 15 per cent import duty and undersells the Indian sugar producer in his own market to such an extent that he will soon have to go out of business. Are we to encourage the same state of affairs in tea so that Java and Sumatra shall send their teas into India against our import duty and undersell us to a still greater degree in India itself as well as in outside markets.

The restrictionist proposes to reduce the outturn by an average of 10 per cent of the 1929 crop. In India we have potential customers for more than 10 per cent of our crop and most of these potential tea drinkers are prepared to buy a cheap but sound tea although they cannot afford to buy at fancy prices. A period of low prices will be the salvation of the industry provided we take advantage of these low prices to push our wares. The obvious solution of the present difficulty of over-production is to dispose of the lower priced grades in this country and to take steps that the consumers shall get their teas without difficulty and that these teas shall be pure and free from admixture.

PURE INDIA TEA

Some years ago the industry decided to adopt the name Pure India Tea so as to attract the American buyer. Soon after, we intensified our propaganda efforts there and, to the obvious advantage of newspaper proprietors in that country, we increased our annual appropriations to a considerable degree. Tea consumption has expanded in America and if we take the average of two recent five year periods, we find that the average yearly consumption of Indian Tea for the first five-year period 1920-24 amounted to 11,911,000 pounds while the similar average figures for the next five-year period 1925-29 rose to 19,328,000 pounds.

If that were the whole story, we could proceed with our propaganda in America with some hope of getting an adequate return on our money. The figures that give us information of real value however in considering this question are the figures of *total tea consumption* in the States. What help will it be to us if by our propaganda we merely push out other teas from the American market and thereby increase competition elsewhere? That is substantially what we have spent thousands of pounds of cess funds to effect in America. The average consumption of Indian, Ceylon and China teas for the five-year period mentioned above amounted to 65,180,000 pounds and for the second five-year period the annual average was 72,153,000. This is equivalent to an increase of 10 per cent over the five years or an average increase in consumption of 2 per cent each year.

The Indian crop for 1929 is thirty-two millions of pounds more than that for 1928. A simple calculation shows that if our American propaganda remains as successful as at present and that is perhaps an unduly optimistic hope, it will enable us to place an additional thirty-two million pounds in a period of twelve years or so. We have no means of knowing by what percentage Indian consumption increased in the period under consideration, but there seems no doubt that the increase was much greater proportionately than in America. Tea consumption is spreading in this country in spite of the difficulties which our industry has placed in the way of the Indian consumer getting his requirements of tea. The great majority of our London Offices ban local sales because they prefer to effect sales in London. Our Indian propaganda is designed to encourage tea drinking, but we have little provision for the supply of Pure India Tea. As a consequence it pays the distributors to import Ceylon and Java dusts and other low priced foreign teas and to use less and less of the Indian product.

With higher prices artificially maintained, what security can we have that the other producing countries will not push on with new clearings and when we have tried out our restriction scheme we shall find, as Brazil did with Coffee Valorization, that the crops from new areas are sufficiently big to swamp those of us that then remain. If we reduce crop, the overhead charges must go up proportionately. A crop of 800 pounds per acre carries let us say Rs. 200 of overhead charges, that is, four annas a pound. If we reduce crop by 10 per cent., then our crop of 720 pounds must still carry practically the same overhead of Rs. 200 or four and a half annas per pound. We must then get sufficient increase in price to pay us this extra half anna and also to give us additional profit on the smaller crop, if we are to be better off under restriction. If we refuse to adopt restriction we

need not pursue a policy of masterly inactivity and leave conditions to right themselves. Sound economy, which means better value for money, will become the order of the day on all our estates. We know that the majority of estates have spent large sums on improving their buildings and machinery and are now in a better position than ever to produce more efficiently or to make better quality teas. They have manured generously and have improved the condition of their soils and the vigour of their tea. Such expenditure will not be completely discontinued on well run properties, but wherever the expenditure was judiciously incurred in the past, the estates should be able to carry on for a few years on a somewhat less generous scale than before.

The ordinary laws of supply and demand must soon begin to operate. There will be a general effort to produce better teas by finer plucking which nearly always results in less crop. Methods of manufacture which in periods of high prices and forward sales tend to become slipshod will be improved and that must be for the ultimate good of the industry. It is inevitable that poor tea areas which could only be kept in bearing because of the generous profits of the last few years, will go out of cultivation. Although this is sad for those of us who own or have invested in such properties, it is an every day occurrence in business life. Even if prices tend to a low average for a period, the low price will not be an unmixed evil as this will discourage new planting or bring to an end the highly extravagant opening costs which have overtaken us.

So much for leaving things to right themselves, but we can surely arrange for something positive and constructive. We have tried the slogan of Pure India Tea for American consumers and we have got little return; but what is to prevent us making a success of selling Pure India Tea in India? Can we come to an arrangement with the present large distributing houses in India to stock Pure India Tea and develop its consumption in India on the understanding that we shall supply a proportion of our low grades on a cost plus basis? Can we not co-operate with these distributors and utilize their distribution machinery to open new tea sale shops or agencies in more of the populous towns of India? If we cannot co-operate with them on some equitable basis, can we not use our propaganda funds which now bring so small returns in America to develop trade in India? This will enable us to continue to produce our normal crops and keep down the cost of production since so much of our ability to meet world competition depends on this figure.

The tea estates throughout India employ upwards of one million people, since most members of the labourer's family do more or less work on the estates. A large proportion of these people form a floating population and return periodically to distant homes. Many estates already find it a profitable policy to provide all their labourers with tea once a day. In one district, at least, the estates provide the tea free and the coolies club up and pay one of their number to collect fuel, boil the water, make the tea and distribute it during the day. If this is a sound policy with Darjeeling tea, why should it not be adopted generally throughout every estate in India? Supposing we were to provide tea for one million people every day for the period they work on our estates, is there not a chance that they will acquire the habit and if they do go back to their country, or take up other work in coal mines, cotton or jute mills, it is possible that they may insist

on getting tea when absent from our estates. Again all the higher paid staff should be encouraged to buy and take away with them to their villages supplies of tea and every facility should be given to them to obtain these supplies whenever they want them.

IS POLITICAL ACTION POSSIBLE?

As an organized body we have not dabbled much in politics but an effort might be made to induce the Government of India to increase the present import duty of 15 per cent. on tea which is not effective in preventing heavy imports of cheap foreign teas. The Indian Tariff Board has always shown its readiness to foster indigenous industries and we in the tea industry have every right to expect popular support. In the past our industry has repeatedly given practical effect to its friendly feelings towards the people we reside amongst and who assist us in earning our livelihood. The recent proposal of our former Planting Member to provide scholarships for the sons of selected coolies and maistries at once comes to mind in this connection. The originator and the Executive Committee are still sitting on the proposal and when hatched out in due season, it will add another proof to the many already given of our desire to associate ourselves with every movement that has the welfare of our employees as its object.

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CO-OPERATION AMONGST INDIAN ESTATE LABOURERS

By L. D. GAMMANS, M.C.S.,

Assistant Director of Co-operation, F.M.S. and S.S.

Co-operation, in its technical sense, has been described as a form or organization wherein persons voluntarily associate themselves as human beings on a basis of equality for the promotion of their economic interest. It can be roughly divided into three main divisions: (1) Consumers' Co-operation, in which England, with its disproportionate urban population, leads the world: (2) Producers' Co-operation whose object is to obtain a fair price for the particular commodity: (Typical examples of this are, the Egg, Butter and Bacon Societies of Denmark which have largely captured the English Dairy Market, and the Co-operative Creameries of Ireland.) (3) The Credit Society, which takes many forms, one of the simplest of which is the Rural Credit Society.

THE RURAL PROBLEM.—The rural problem of the Malay peasant is perhaps the most difficult to diagnose. The comparative ease of rubber planting and the high prices which have prevailed in the past, have produced an artificial set of rural conditions which it would be hard to parallel anywhere in the world. With the exception of the predominating rice growing districts of Krian and Kedah, the Kampong crops of rubber and coconuts are not seasonal and there is not the same need of rural credit in its generally accepted sense as in countries like India and Siam where the whole fate of the peasantry is bound up in the success of one single seasonal crop. What roughly the Malay peasant requires is instruction in

thrift and in the value and the use of money, and training in better agriculture generally. What the Co-operative Societies are trying to do is to fit him for the economic battle of life, and to enable him to meet his competitors on a basis of equality when the somewhat artificial conditions at present prevailing have adjusted themselves by the inevitable working of the laws of supply and demand. The type of society at present in vogue is a simple form of Rural Credit Society which not only helps the Malay to save money but also provides him with agricultural and family credit without having recourse to the professional money-lender. There are now 120 such societies in Malaya with a membership of nearly 5,000.

The third and newest type of credit societies is the Indian Estate Labourers' Society. The first of these societies was registered in Selangor in 1926 and since that date, the growth has been almost phenomenal. It has been stated above that every co-operative society must meet a need. What then is the need of the Indian Estate labourer in Malaya?

THE INDIAN LABOURER.—Whilst the average planter in Malaya is prepared to do all he can to help his labourers and to put himself to personal inconvenience to further their interests, it is not on sentimental grounds that co-operation amongst Indian Estate labourers is put forward. Co-operation is, above all, a business proposition and it is as a business proposition that its merits must be judged. It is, however, somewhat difficult to discuss a subject of this sort without referring to the larger question of relationship of Capital and Labour as a whole. Suffice it to say that employers all the world over are realizing that, apart from humanitarian motives, the more they can do for their labour generally, the more it pays them as employers.

In approaching the question of Indian labour in Malaya, there are two points of view to be considered—that of the Labourer and that of the Employer. The labourer's needs would appear to be two-fold : First, he needs some place to deposit his savings and some stimulus to save money. It may be argued that the Post Office Savings Bank provides such facilities, but generally speaking, the Post Office Savings Bank is made little use of by the majority of the Indian labourers in this country. The reason is not far to seek. In the first place, the nearest Post Office is often many miles away ; there are also formalities in depositing and withdrawing the money which are apt to frighten the illiterate, and finally, there is necessary that act of will on the part of the would-be depositor to resist the temptation to spend his money as soon as he gets it. Some labourers deposit their savings with Estate shop-keepers and Kanganyies, not always with happy results.

The second need of the Indian labourer in Malaya is some institution which will provide him with occasional credit such as for buying cattle, weddings and funeral expenses, remitting money home, and so on. The necessity of some institution which will provide a lump-sum of money is proved by the existence of the 'Kootus.'

THE CONTENTED WORKER.—The employer's need is also two-fold : He wishes first of all a sufficiency of Indian labour and secondly, a stable labour force. Malaya in general and the Rubber Industry in particular, needs the Indian labourer. He cannot be forced to come. He must be coaxed here. The best recruiter for Malaya is not the Kangany with his

licence, but the returned labourer with dollars in his pocket. The more the Indian labourer can save, the oftener he can return to his native village with every outward indication of prosperity, the greater will be the advertisement for the conditions of life on Rubber Estates in Malaya. It may be argued, that if the labourer saves money too quickly, he will return to India for good and the Estates will lose a good tapper. Such a view is a somewhat narrow one, for not only is he likely to return but experience shows that he will probably bring others with him.

Every planter aims at a stable and contented labour force. The labourer, who wanders from estate to estate, does no good either to himself or anyone else. It is not proposed to make any extravagant claims for the Co-operative Society, but it is generally agreed that where a labourer is gradually accumulating a little money he is far less likely to roam about from place to place than if he spends his spare cash in the toddy shop. Experience on many estates where Co-operative Societies have been running for some time, shows that 'bolting' tends to decrease by leaps and bounds.

The running of the Indian Estate Labourers' Societies is not difficult. The Co-operative Department provides an Indian Officer to assist the Management to inaugurate the society and to advise generally on its running. The Indian Officer is a carefully selected man of good education who has been trained in Economics and the theory and practice of Co-operation. His knowledge and experience enables him, after paying several visits to the estate, to advise the Manager whether a society is likely to be a success or not.

The Manager of the Estate must be prepared to be the President and Treasurer of the Society. Without his assistance and sympathy success cannot be hoped for. The labourers are at first very suspicious of an outsider suggesting schemes for the investment of money and, apart from financial considerations, it is the position of the Manager, whom they both know and trust as the President, which gives them the necessary confidence to put in their money.

THE SUCCESSFUL METHOD.—The President is assisted by a Committee or Panchayat which is elected by the members themselves. It is not always advisable to restrict the membership of the Panchayat to Kangaries. The exact position of the Panchayat is not easy to define especially in the early stages. They form a definite link between the President and the general body of members. They are in a far better position than the Manager to know the general character of every prospective member. Co-operation is, above all, self-help and it is the vague feeling that the co-operative society is his own show as expressed by the institution of the Panchayat, which has contributed more than any other factor to the popularity and success of these societies amongst the Indian labourers in Malaya. It can with confidence be asserted that the most successful societies are those in which the Manager as President utilizes the services of the Panchayat to the maximum of their capabilities.

At first the Panchayat is naturally ignorant of its duties and of the aims of co-operation in general, but the improvement in a few months is surprising. Some estates are using the Panchayat not only for co-operative matters, but to assist in internal supervision and discipline generally. Petty disputes are referred to it in the first instance and it forms a useful means of instruction for health and sanitary matters generally.

Each labourer on joining the society must sign a form promising to obey the by-laws and stating how much he wishes to subscribe month by month. He authorizes the Manager as President to deduct such sums from the pay-sheet. These pay-sheet deductions, which are legalized in the Labour Code, explain to a large extent the success which has followed these societies. It is not necessary for the Manager to ask the members month by month how much they wish to subscribe. He can continue to deduct the sum stated by the member until the member states to the contrary. The application form also contains a simple form of will which is designed to obviate all difficulties in case of the death of the member.

If a member leaves the estate after giving proper notice, he must be paid off from the Co-operative Society at the expiration of his notice. Otherwise, if the labourer wishes to remain on the estate and to cease membership, he must give one month's notice to withdraw his money. No member however can ordinarily withdraw within 12 months of his admission. This latter regulation is deliberately designed to discourage labourers from joining for frivolous motives or on psychological grounds. The most difficult dollar to save is the first one. It is found by experience that where a man has been saving for a year, the habit becomes more or less ingrained in him and, as his savings accumulate, he becomes progressively keener on thrift in the abstract and less desirous to squander what he has accumulated.

As the money accumulates month by month, it should be invested. The Treasurer is bound by the provision of the Trustees Enactment in the investment of the society's money, namely, gilt-edged securities or mortgages. The latter are not recommended for a single society although the yield would probably be higher. There are formalities of valuation and insurance which can better be undertaken by a Co-operative Union, when such a Union is formed. As a temporary measure, the funds can be deposited in the name of the society in the Post Office Savings Bank. As funds grow, some easily realizable gilt-edged security, which will yield a higher dividend than the Post Office Savings Bank, is recommended.

LOANS TO MEMBERS.—Another use of the money is loans to members. It has been asserted that the second need of the Indian labourers in Malaya is an institution where he can obtain occasional credit. Many estates have a system of estate advances. Such advances are apt to be a source of trouble to the estate nor can it be claimed that they are particularly good morally for the labourer. They do not stimulate saving beforehand nor encourage self-respect.

Loans in the early days of a society are not encouraged, partly because there is not sufficient money and partly to give time to educate the members in the principles of co-operation. Loans can only be granted for certain specified purposes which are to the advantage of the borrower. Anything in the nature of gambling and speculation is forbidden. No member can claim a loan as a matter of right, and it is the duty of the Panchayat to examine fully every loan application and to place such restrictions on the loan as they consider fit. For example, when a member wishes to borrow money to buy cattle, the Panchayat should insist on inspecting the animals themselves and if they decide to grant a loan, the money should be paid over to the vendor and not the borrower. Where a loan is sought for the ostensible reason of sending money to India, it is the Panchayat who should forward money.

Interest is charged at the rate of 1 per cent per month on the amount outstanding. This interest comes back to the borrower and his fellow members in the form of a dividend.

No member can borrow a sum greater than his subscription in the society. Hence the chances of losing money in this way are nil. The main feature regarding the credit facilities of the Co-operative Society is the insistence on the principle of loan rather than on the principle of part withdrawal. If a member in order to buy a bullock is allowed to withdraw part of his savings, he feels that his savings are now definitely reduced and there is a danger that he will be tempted to fritter away the balance and have to start saving all over again. Where a loan is granted, the original amount saved not only remains intact but actually increases, although probably at a reduced rate, whilst the loan is being repaid.

THE CO-OPERATIVE YEAR.—The co-operative year runs from July 1 to June 30. At the end of the year, the books are audited by the Co-operative Societies Department's auditors. Five per cent of the net profits must be set aside to Reserve Fund and the balance is distributed to the members in the form of a dividend on the amount which stood to their individual credits on the previous December 31. Each member is provided with a pass-book which must be entered up at stated intervals. As early in the new co-operative year as possible, the annual general meeting of the society should be held and the office-bearers for the ensuing year elected.

Subject to the limitations enforced by the Enactment (No. 7 of 1922), the Rules thereunder and the By-laws, each society is a self-governing corporation. Government's contribution to the movement is three-fold. Firstly, there is the Registrar of Co-operative Societies with headquarters in Kuala Lumpur. He has certain powers of compulsory liquidation under the Enactment if the society's affairs are not properly managed. Amendments to By-laws require his sanction. The second provision of Government is an annual audit. Thirdly, Government provides the services of Indian officers whose duty it is to assist the President and Panchayat in the running of the society. These services at the moment are provided free of cost, but it is possible that an audit and supervision fee will be levied in the future.

JUDGMENT BY RESULTS.—Such in brief are the main points in the running of Indian estate labourers' societies. It may be argued that these societies do not materially differ from the savings schemes which many estates have tried in the past. Perhaps the greatest point of difference is the results which have been achieved by each scheme. With a few exceptions, the Co-operative Society can count its savings in thousands of dollars where the Estate scheme reckons in hundreds. The reason is not far to seek. The savings scheme is generally the personal venture of a particular Manager. As soon as he goes on leave or leaves the estate, the labourers are apt to withdraw their money. Apart from the feeling of safety and stability which a registered Co-operative Credit Society engenders, the facilities for deducting subscriptions from the pay-sheet provides that amount of will to save which would probably be lacking if it were left to the labourer, to say if he would put aside so much month by month. A third and less tangible factor in favour of the Co-operative Society is the growth of the co-operative spirit amongst the labourers and a growing pride in an institution managed to a certain extent by themselves. One is

apt, especially in the early stages, to underestimate both the possibility and the utility of such a spirit amongst illiterate labourers but experience shows that where a Panchayat is utilized by the President to the maximum of its capabilities, it can exercise a very potent influence for good not only in the society's affairs but also in Estate administration and discipline generally.

The earliest society was registered in Selangor in 1926. For two years the work was confined to Selangor. In July, 1928, a second Indian officer was sent to Negri Sembilan. A third officer has recently been posted to Province Wellesley. The results are extremely gratifying. At the moment there are 21 societies registered in Selangor and 12 societies in process of formation. In Negri Sembilan 12 societies have been registered and 9 societies are awaiting registration. The following table illustrates the position up to the end of March. 1929 :—

	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Total
No. of societies registered and under formation	...	33	21
Membership	...	4,146	1,171
Paid-up Capital	...	\$46,247·14	\$4,146·00
			\$50,393·14

40 per cent of these societies have been registered for less than a year. In some of the older societies which have been in existence for more than 18 months, the average saving per member is more than \$40. Cases are numerous where individual members have accumulated \$70 to \$90.

The headquarters of the Co-operative Department are in Kuala Lumpur (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Buildings). There are sub-offices in Penang, Parit Buntar, Taiping, Ipoh, Tapah, Teluk Anson, Seremban, Malacca and Singapore. A Co-operation Board consisting of official and non-official representatives has been appointed to assist and advise Government on all matters relating to co-operation in the F.M.S. A similar body has recently been appointed in Singapore. In addition, there is an Advisory Committee consisting largely of Estate Managers which meets at intervals to consider all matters concerning Indian estate labourers' co-operation in particular.

FURTHER SCHEMES.—The Thrift Society is the first link of a long chain of Co-operative enterprises which can undoubtedly benefit the Indian labourer in Malaya. Some estates are considering the possibility of Stud Cattle Societies. The quality of cattle on estates generally leaves much to be desired and the tendency is always towards still further deterioration owing to inbreeding. If the Indian labourer is going to keep cattle, he may as well keep good cattle as bad cattle. There is also the same need for improvement in goats and poultry and it should be possible to effect a radical improvement by introducing good stud stock. The Co-operative Estate Shop is yet another possibility. Until a Federation of estate Societies has been established, it is inadvisable for one Estate to attempt a store owing to the difficulties of purchasing goods and supervising sales, but in course of time, it should be possible to materially reduce the cost of living and incidentally improve the quality of foodstuffs sold, by some scheme of co-operative consumption.

BLUFFING THE V.A.

(By LEX)

Certain qualities are required in a man if he is going to make a successful planter and bluff is not the least of them. No one, in these days of slumps, can afford to neglect such a short cut to success, and I, therefore, append a few notes on bluff as applied to suit that august personage, the visiting agent. Methods must be modified to suit the circumstances of each individual case, and, in the following examples, which are representative of the conditions that are likely to be encountered, I can do no more than indicate the general course to be followed.

(a) Your estate is in hopelessly bad order and this is entirely due to your own slackness or inefficiency.

In this case there are one or two primary precautions that you must not fail to observe. Firstly, you must go right round the estate on one occasion about a fortnight before the V.A. is due, noting down details of the worst and best fields. Then, armed with your notes, you can safely and confidently spend the intervening period in the bungalow working out your plan of campaign.

Secondly, you do not neglect the commissariat department. A well-fed V.A. is a very different proposition from a hungry, under-fed one and remember it is during those precious few moments between the first and second whisky and sodas after dinner that you can broach such subjects as rises and bonuses.

His Lordship will then be in an almost fatherly mood towards you and very different from the martinet of seven o'clock in the morning. Granted then that a case of whisky and your lengthy cold-storage order has arrived, you must meet him on the morning of his visit with the intention of first of all inspiring confidence. As you start off round the estate, make a point of pressing him to go to a field off his usual route on the plea that weeds are rather bad there and you would like him to see them, but be careful to take him to one of your least weedy fields. Ask for his views on the latest Cooch Eradication methods and generally show extreme keenness in all planting matters. You must get him to talk, and spare no efforts to find a controversial subject, such as Discharge Ticket Agreements, on which he can digress at length. If, however, you come across unexpected patches of weeds and conversation languishes as his attention is riveted on these eyesores, you must quickly turn to other methods.

If he's a sportsman, draw his attention to the jungle cock that has just got up down at the end of the field; it doesn't matter if it hasn't, the keenness of your eyesight will be a point in your favour.

Much can be done with leeches and a real or imaginary one seen wending its way up his august leg will always give you sufficient time in which to collect your thoughts.

Always have your first and last fields best, for, however annoyed he may be, to see acres of illluck swaying gracefully in the wind, the first and last impressions will count most.

Weeding back twenty or thirty feet from the roads and cutting down illluck, ferns, etc., to ground level with a pruning knife will accomplish much, but do not be betrayed by that treacherous quadruped the horse; if your V.A. is mounted, weeding and ferning kanaks must be proportionately increased.

(b) Your estate is good in parts.

This requires less presence of mind, foresight and imagination, and will give you less chance of proving yourself the consummate artist. Under

these circumstances, the main object is to show him everything that is good and nothing that is bad. You must carefully map out the road to be followed and, by hook or crook, he must not be allowed to stray off the chosen paths. Just before you come to the cross-roads that lead either back to the bungalow or on to the outlying weedy field, a discussion of the various brands of whisky should be initiated. Under the inspiring influence of the respective merits of Johnny Walker and White Label, you can safely leave him to pick out his own road.

(c) Your estate is in good order and you want to make the most of it. Action is not necessary here and you must rely entirely upon your powers of conversation to gain the desired effect.

Do not overdo things. Just a few words here or an anecdote there to show how inadequate is your salary considering all the hard work you put in. Point to a field that has been clean for years and enlarge upon the difficulties of weeding it; relate the trouble you took with the pruning and the hours you spent teaching the coolies their work.

Do the thing properly and the V.A. will go away pleased with himself and pleased with you and, if you don't get a rise of salary and an extra thousand chips on your bonus, then the Directors of your Company are singularly lacking in their appreciation of a first-class Bluff Merchant.

—Ceylon Observer.

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U.P.A.S.I. NOTICES

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION MEETING

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indian Tea Association is to be held in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, on Friday, March 7, commencing at 12 o'clock noon. It has also been arranged to hold a conference between the General Committee and up-country representatives of the Tea Industry on Saturday, March 8, at 11 a.m., at the same place for a discussion of matters of general interest to the Industry.

A cordial invitation is extended to the Chairman and the Members of the General Committee of the United Planters' Association of Southern India to attend either or both these meetings.

The Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., is asked to furnish as soon as possible the names of representatives of the Association who intend to be present at the above meetings.

ASSOCIATION BRIGE D'AGRICULTURE TROPICALE ET SUBTROPICALE

This Association is organizing an International Congress of Tropical Agriculture to be held in Antwerp from July 28 to 31 next, on the occasion of the International Colonial, Maritime and Flemish Art Exhibition. His Majesty King Albert I has graciously consented to become the High Patron of the Congress which is also under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Mr. H. Jasper, Prime Minister in Belgium.

The Committee of Direction will be greatly pleased and honoured if the United Planters' Association of Southern India could be represented either by the Chairman or by some delegates duly appointed by the Association.

Should any planters, who will be at Home this year, wish to attend, will they please inform the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I.?

February 15, 1930.

H. WADDINGTON,
Secretary.

PLANTERS' WEEK 1930.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS TEA AND DANCE

WILL MEMBERS, who are bringing children to the Meet and who will be hosts for the above party, please send in their names, giving number of children attending, to Mrs. Fulcher, Woodbriar Estate, Devarshola P.O. ?

As the Ooty children are guests on this occasion each year and the cost of the party falls rather heavily on the few planter parents who attend the Meet with their children, any members who would like to have their names included on the lists of hosts for this party, are requested to advise Mrs. Fulcher at the address given above.

PRESENTATION CRICKET BAT DONORS

Mr. Robert Bruce is very generously presenting a Bat to the planter who makes the highest score in the Planters *v.* "West Coast match.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Beatrix Stanley are very kindly presenting two prizes for the Fancy Dress Ball to be held on March 5, in Planters' Week.

One Prize for the Best Ladies' Costume.

One Prize for the Best Men's Costume.

ARRAPETTA ESTATE, MEPPADI P.O.,

February 19, 1930.

EDMUND E. EYRE,

Honorary Secretary.

ADDRESS LIST

MR. H. MILNE has left the service of Kathlekan Tea Estates, Limited, and Mr. J. H. Alexander, having been appointed as Manager, assumed charge of the Estate on the 15th ultimo.

Please also note that the correct postal address of the above Estates is Tadasa and no longer Narasimharajapura.

PLANTING DIRECTORY OF SOUTHERN INDIA, 1930

THE FIFTH EDITION of this very useful book of reference has just been issued and is now available to the general public. The book has been brought up to date and special efforts made to get as complete particulars of all new estates as possible.

Compared with the first edition of the book published in 1924, the present edition contains particulars of 204 more estates and gives the postal and telegraphic addresses of an additional 575 planters and planting concerns. In the last edition of the Directory a new feature was the introduction of a special Section devoted to 'Clubs in and near Planting Districts'. This has been slightly enlarged in the present edition.

A new feature of the present edition is the inclusion of an 'Index to Advertisers', which will no doubt be found very useful.

Orders for copies of the Directory should be sent to The Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., Post Box 155, Madras.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

QUILON CLUB MEET

(*From a Correspondent*)

The usual Half-Yearly Meet was held in Quilon from February 6 to 9 and can be said to have been an unqualified success. Tennis entries were good except for the Men's Open Singles for which only four Club members competed. This is probably due to the fact that the previous standard has always been so high that no ordinary player felt capable of putting up a sufficiently good performance. The event was won fairly comfortably by A. P. D. Lodge. The Men's Handicap Singles provided some surprises in the early rounds and was ultimately won by G. McPherson, after a final which ran to three sets, from J. J. A. Johnson. The event of the Meet was the Open Mixed Doubles for the Cameron Cups. Mrs. Lampard and H. R. Lindsay contested this against Mrs. and A. P. D. Lodge before a large and enthusiastic audience. The appreciation of the spectators may be judged from a remark made by one of the visitors hailing from north of the Tweed who, having made a modest bet on the result, was heard to proclaim loudly towards the end of the third set that he did not mind if he lost his money as the match had been well worth it. The first set went to Mrs. Lampard and Lindsay at 7-5 after a close struggle. The Lodges took the second set at 6-3. In the final set Mrs. Lampard and Lindsay took the lead to 5-2 and forty-love when their opponents made a magnificent effort and secured the match at 9-7 after a series of hard fought games, most of which ran to deuce. All four players were at the top of their form and provided as close an event as has been seen in Quilon for many years.

This match rather obscured the Handicap Mixed Doubles which took place at the same time on the second court. This also went to three sets and was finally won by Mrs. Branson and Smith from Mrs. Pollard and Bruce.

Bridge was played at all hours and often under adverse circumstances. H. R. and Mrs. Carson Parker are to be congratulated on the tenacity which took them through many prolonged rubbers and ultimately brought them victory in a final which must have been seriously disturbed by the efforts of a determined dance band on the floor beneath them. W. Gillespie obtained a well-deserved prize for snooker after disposing of more than one ex-champion.

The fancy dress dance on Saturday night was well attended and many of the costumes were both striking and original. The music was provided by a band from Madras which made up in enthusiasm what it occasionally lacked in tune. The programme included two numbers by our local composer, C. G. Hann, the popularity of which was undoubted. The Club put up an excellent supper and the comparative sedateness of the proceedings in no way marred the success of the evening. The appearance in the billiard room of two charming flappers caused a certain amount of consternation until their capacity for liquid refreshment and their utter disregard of all ladylike attitudes reminded the he-men congregated there that the dance was fancy dress. Another dance was arranged on Sunday evening between the conclusion of the tennis and the presentation of the prizes and although it must have seriously cramped the style of the bridge and snooker finalists, it provided entertainment for many of the remainder.

The Meet terminated with the presentation of prizes by Mrs. Cameron followed by a speech from 'Jug', who was in his happiest mood although

rather concerned by the failure of the band to back him up. On Monday the visitors departed and we now look forward to their return in September to ensure that our next Meet will be equally successful.

RESULTS

Tennis

MEN'S OPEN SINGLES

(Cup presented by Mr. M. F. Shore)

MEN'S HANDICAP SINGLES

(Cup presented by Malayalam Plantations, Ltd.)

G. McPherson beat J. J. A. Johnson.
6-1, 1-6, 6-2.

OPEN MIXED DOUBLES

(Cups presented by Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Cameron)

A. P. D. Lodge and H. R. Lindsay and Mrs.
Mrs. Lodge. beat Lampard.
5-7, 6-3, 9-7.

HANDICAP MIXED DOUBLES

(Prizes presented by Quilon Club)

Smith and Mrs. Branson beat Bruce and Mrs. Pollard.
 3—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Bridge

(Prizes presented by Mr. Lord)

H. R. and Mrs. Carson beat Gray and Mrs. Jackson.
Parker.

Snooker

(Prize presented by Quilon Club)

Gillespie beat Henderson.

THE TEA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Proceedings of a Meeting held at the Tea Experimental Station, Devarshola, on Saturday, the 25th and Sunday, the 26th January, 1930

Present:

Messrs. H. A. Ragg	...	Representing Kanan Devan Planters' Association.
" E. H. Beadnell	...	Mysore Planters' Association.
" R. N. W. Jodrell	...	Wynaad Planters' Association.
" J. R. N. Pryde	...	South Travancore Planters' Association.
" J. H. Cantlay	...	Central Travancore Planters' Association.
" C. L. Greig	...	Nilgiri Planters' Association.
" T. Davenport	...	Anamallai Planters' Association.
" R. M. Nicolls, Honorary Secretary and representing Nilgiri- Wynaad Planters' Association.		

Dr. W. S. Shaw, Ph.D., M.Sc., A.I.C., by invitation.

Letter regretting inability to attend was received from

Mr. G. A. Brooke of the Mundakayam Planters' Association.

Mr. J. R. N. Pryde was voted to the Chair.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

The Agenda for the meeting was then taken up.

1. *Employment of Indian Chemist.*—Dr. Shaw explained to the meeting that at the present moment the European staff had to carry out the ordinary duties of a chemist such as examination of soil. This was a matter which occupied the Tea Scientific Officer's time which could be more valuably utilized in other directions. Dr. Shaw expressed his opinion that an Indian Chemist was all that was necessary to carry out these experiments.

Mr. Davenport, on behalf of the Anamallai Association, said that he had been instructed to vote against any increase in the staff. Mr. Ragg, for Kanan Devan Hills, agreed with Mr. Davenport, but after further lengthy discussion it was finally decided that, according to Dr. Shaw's suggestion, decided saving could be gained by employing, an Indian Chemist thereby relieving the Tea Scientific Officer for further more useful investigations.

Mr. Beadnell proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Greig and carried:—

'This Committee recommends that the U.P.A.S.I. sanction the appointment by the Tea Scientific Officer of an Indian Chemist on Rs. 120 per month maximum commencing salary for the purpose of routine work in the laboratory.'

2. *Advisability of visit by the Tea Scientific Officer to the Research Institute of Ceylon.*—This matter was put before the meeting by Dr. Shaw. The object was to enable the Tea Scientific Officer to get into touch with what is going on in Ceylon. Mr. Pryde spoke at length in favour of his views as conditions prevalent in Ceylon were more like those prevailing in South India.

Mr. Davenport of the Anamallai Association said that his Association was of the opinion that a Member of the T.A.C. should accompany Dr. Shaw. The meeting regretted that in its opinion this would cause unnecessary expenditure and, in view of the present state of market, it considered that this should not be allowed but were unanimously in favour of Dr. Shaw visiting Ceylon.

3. *Proposed Rules and Suggestions.*—

Name.—'Tea Advisory Committee.' The meeting unanimously decided that this should be adopted.

Objects.—The objects set forth under this head, namely :

(a) Planting matters connected with tea,

(b) Scientific and Experimental work connected with tea,

(c) Any other matters of purely tea interest,

were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Constitution.—The Meeting considered that 'Constitution' should read as follows:—

'The Committee shall consist of one Delegate from each Tea District Association and the Member for Tea on the U.P.A.S.I. Executive Committee. The Committee shall appoint its own Chairman and Honorary Secretary, the latter of whom shall not necessarily be resident in the Nilgiri-Wynaad District.'

The meeting was of opinion that the Chairman shall only continue as such for the duration of any meeting.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. R. M. Nicolls, Member for Nilgiri-Wynaad, which was seconded by Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell :—

'That this Meeting is of the opinion that the constitution and functions of the Tea Advisory Committee should remain unaltered until the next Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. when the question of its retention or otherwise in a reconstructed form comes up for reconsideration.'

Carried.

Meeting.—The Meeting considered that this should read :

'Suggested that two full Committee meetings should be held each year, one at the Tea Experimental Station and one immediately prior to the General Meeting in August at Bangalore, and any further meetings that may be found necessary during the year—thirty days' notice being required for each meeting. A meeting of the Committee shall be convened by the Honorary Secretary on the written request of four members. The notice of such meeting shall state the purpose for which it is being called. Four members shall constitute a quorum.'

Suggestions.—The Meeting considered that the Association, whose T. A. C. delegate is the Honorary Secretary, should be asked to send that delegate to Bangalore as a District Planters' Association delegate.

4. *Reduction of Members of the Tea Advisory Committee.*—Mr. Cantlay, member for the Central Travancore Planters' Association, proposed that the districts entitled to representation on the Tea Advisory Committee should be grouped as under :

South Travancore.	Nelliampathies.	Nilgiris.
Mundakayam.	Anamallais.	Nilgiri-Wynaad.
Central Travancore.	Kanan Devan Hills.	Wynaad.
	Mysore.	

The meeting was of the opinion that, in view of the sense of the meeting in Bangalore, it was not possible to make any alteration this year, but a scheme for the future working of the T.A.C. would be drawn up and submitted to the Associations. After further discussion Mr. Cantlay withdrew his resolution.

5. *Grant of loan of land for Experiments.*—The member for Kanan Devan Hills informed the meeting that his Association was of opinion that a grant of land for the purposes of enlarging the Tea Experimental Station should be obtained. Considerable discussion took place and the following resolution was put forward by Mr. Jodrell :—

'That this meeting is still of the opinion that further land should be acquired for field experimental work in the neighbourhood of the existing Station and do further recommend that a sub-committee of three members be instructed to—

(1) inspect the Government land on the Mysore road,

(2) if suitable, investigate the possibility of acquiring at least 100 acres and an option of obtaining further adjacent land,

(3) and report to the T.A.C. on what terms, it could be acquired,

This was seconded by Mr. Cantlay and carried *nem con.*

Mr. Cantlay then proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Beadnell and carried :—

'Proposed that Messrs. Jodrell, Nicolls and Greig do form the sub-committee with regard to acquiring further Government land for the Tea Experimental Station and report as early as possible.'

While on the subject, Dr. Shaw informed the meeting that he had made suitable arrangements with certain estates to undertake to carry out his experiments with regard to manuring, pruning and cultivation.

6. *Renewal of Electrical Transmission Poles.*—Dr. Shaw put before the meeting that the existing transmission poles were being attacked by white ants and were rapidly nearing a state of decay. The members of the meeting inspected these poles and considered it necessary that immediate action should be taken to replace them. A sum of Rs. 600 was accordingly estimated for this work under the item 'Lighting and Plant'.

7. *Repairs to Gutter of the Extension of T.S.O. Bungalow.*—This item was deleted from the agenda as the meeting was of the opinion that the estimate for the upkeep of the T.S.O.'s bungalow should be Rs. 300 in order to cover the repairs to the gutter of the Extension. The remainder of the buildings were considered to be in order.

8. *Installation of Hot Water Scheme.*—The Tea Scientific Officer suggested that, as there was already a scheme of cold water into the bungalow, it would be beneficial to also put in a hot water scheme. Under this heading he pointed out that at the present moment a cooly allowance was given which came to approximately Rs. 180 per year. After discussion the meeting was of opinion that a sum of Rs. 200 should be allowed for the installation, as it would save the recurrence of the expenditure of Rs. 180 yearly.

9. *Distillation Apparatus on a large scale.*—The Tea Scientific Officer pointed out to the meeting that at the present moment he was experiencing inconvenience due to the lack of distillation arrangements and requested the meeting to sanction him Rs. 50 with which he was of the opinion that he could put up a distillation apparatus on a large scale. The meeting was of opinion that this should be sanctioned, and included Rs. 50 under item 'Laboratory work and experiments'.

10. *Touring.*—The matter of touring was discussed at some length and it was finally decided that touring should be much the same as arranged for in the previous year with the following modifications:—

That the Tea Scientific Officer should this year tour in May Nilgiris and in December/January Mysore, Wynnaud and Nilgiri-Wynnaud.

That the Assistant Tea Scientific Officer should tour in April Anamallais and Kanan Devan Hills and in October/November Central Travancore, Mundakayam and South Travancore.

11. *Amalgamation with Ceylon Research Institute.*—Mr. Davenport, member for the Anamallais, brought forward the matter of the Tea Scientific Station endeavouring to amalgamate with Ceylon Research Institute. Mr. Davenport spoke at length and said that his Association considered that conditions obtaining in Ceylon represented more nearly those in South India than did those prevalent in Tocklai. Mr. Davenport then put forward the following proposal from his Association, which was seconded by Mr. Jodrell:—

'That the T.A.C. be asked to consider the question as to the possibility of the U.P.A.S.I. Tea Scientific Department co-operating with the Ceylon Research Institute.'

The meeting discussed this proposal at length and was of the opinion that it was not feasible at present.

Mr. Jodrell put forward the following proposal seconded by Mr. Cantlay, which was unanimously carried:

'This Committee recommends that the U.P.A.S.I. takes the necessary steps to cease contributing to the Indian Tea Association at as early a date as possible.'

The meeting was of opinion that value was not being obtained for the annual contribution of Rs. 10,000 which could be better expended elsewhere.

12. *Consideration re arrangement for Members on Leave.*—This item was deleted from the agenda as the meeting considered it to be the business of the P.As. sending Members.

13. *Tea Scientific Department Budget for 1930-31.*—The draft budget as drawn up by the Tea Scientific Officer was gone into in detail by the meeting. Certain alterations and additions were suggested which were embodied in the budget. The Honorary Secretary was instructed to write to the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., for details of the item 'HEAD OFFICE CHARGES —Rs. 800.' The revised budget was passed and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to forward it to the U.P.A.S.I. for the consideration of the Executive Committee and their acceptance.

Tea Advisory Committee.—It was suggested by the T.A.C. Members that the expenses of the meeting held at the Experimental Station should be borne by the Scientific Department and that, should any further meetings be necessary, the expenditure so caused might be met by District Associations.

Dr. Shaw gave the meeting a brief statement of the work that had been done and that was being done, and the members of the T.A.C. were taken round the laboratory and shown the various interesting items of work.

There being no more business, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

R. M. NICOLLS,
Honorary Secretary.

MUNDAKAYAM

**At the 4th (1929-30) Quarterly General Meeting of the Association
held at the Mundakayam Club on February 12, 1930, at 4 p.m.**

Present :

Messrs. G. McPherson (*Chairman*), B. S. I. Champion, J. L. Hall, C. D. Henderson, M. R. Coghlan, G. A. T. Rosevear, A. D. Vincent, S. N. Ute (*Honorary Secretary*), and M. S. Calderwood (*Visitor*).

AGENDA.

1. *Confirmation of Minutes.*—The minutes of the meeting of the Committee of Management, held on January 11, were read. The Honorary Secretary tabled the list of building rates current in the district, in accordance with the instructions given him in the minutes. Referring to the minute on the Planters' Benevolent Fund, he informed the meeting that the U.P.A.S.I. were again collecting Mr. Saywell's subscription by V.P.P.

The minutes were then confirmed.

2. *Instructions to Delegate to U.P.A.S.I. General Committee Meeting at Ooty.*—The Chairman was elected delegate unanimously. The agenda of the meeting were then read. The Chairman pointed out that the only item that could be dealt with by this Association was the Budget and this would be discussed later in the meeting under the heading Rubber Experimental Station Budget. The rest was left to the discretion of the delegate.

3. *Instructions to Delegate to T.C.P.A. Annual General Meeting.*—The agenda of the T.C.P.A. meeting were read and considered and no special instructions were given to the delegate.

The Honorary Secretary suggested that it might help matters if the T.C.P.A. approached Government on the subject of the acquisition of land

for the Rubber Experimental Station. The suggestion was approved by the meeting and the delegate was instructed to bring the question up before the T.C.P.A.

4. *Rubber Experimental Station Budget.*—The draft budget that had been submitted to the Executive Committee, U.P.A.S.I., was read and approved. The Chairman informed the meeting that in submitting this budget the R.A.C. had asked for an opportunity, similar to that granted in 1928-29, of adjusting the cess towards the end of the year, if the actual expenditure seemed likely to fall short of the estimate.

In the absence of the R.A.C. member, the Honorary Secretary gave a short account of the proceedings of the R.A.C. meeting of February 6 which were approved by the meeting.

5. *Tea Scientific Department Budget.*—This was read and no comments were passed.

6. *U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club—District Representatives to Inter-District Matches.*—It seemed unlikely that this district would be represented this year owing to the date of the Meet.

7. *Correspondence and any other business.*—A letter was read from the Survey of India stating that No. 8 Party would be working in this district this year and asking if any estates required survey made. The Honorary Secretary said he had only just received the letter and would circulate it among members immediately.

The report of the Planting Member on the recent meeting of the Legislative Council was also read.

Mr. Coghlan then addressed the meeting and proposed that this meeting record its great regret at Mr. Ashplant's departure and its recognition and appreciation of his great services to rubber planters in South India. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

There being no other business, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

S. N. URE,
Honorary Secretary.

G. McPHERSON,
Chairman.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Future of the Tea Market

To : The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle'.

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Gandar Dower, the well-known Minicing Lane tea broker, whilst paying me a visit recently, discussed the prospects of the tea market and the various remedies suggested for the situation and as some of his remarks seemed to me of such considerable interest I asked him to write them down so that by passing them on to you for publication they might catch the eye of some one who could do something in the matter.

There is no doubt that Russia is a potential market for tea and, owing to the small amount that has been imported there for several years, there is a population growing up who will not know what tea is and a very profitable market in the past will have been lost for good. It is therefore important that this be not lost sight of.

At the same time, as Mr. Gandar Dower asks, who is going to be altruistic enough to risk a million pounds sterling on keeping this market open for posterity. Who, in fact, has it to risk in these hard times? On

the other hand America has money to burn and it would seem that the £50,000 annual expenditure of the Tea Cess Committee on advertising tea in America has not yet produced a result which can be called a financial success.

It seemed therefore interesting to have the views of one with so much experience and knowledge who has a definitely constructive suggestion to offer whereby he shows what may be wrong with the methods of pushing the sale of tea in America.

To sell to Americans, American methods, one would think, ought to be used, as they appreciate advertising and really 'hot stuff' advertising at that.

These methods might also be usefully employed in pushing the sale of tea in this country which, as already pointed out in letters in the *Chronicle*, is another very potential market, the proper exploitation of which would obviate any necessity for worrying over Russia, although, in view of prospective large increases in output, it would be a pity to neglect any possible source of consumption.

I am not in any way a tea magnate myself being merely an ordinary planter, but as my 'bread and butter' depends on the price of tea, I timidly venture my opinion alongside those of important people and cover Mr. Gandar Dower's suggestion with the feeling that a few of America's business methods might well be employed in our own and that advertising in all possible directions be carried on with 'PEP'.

ARNAKAL ESTATE, VANDIPERIYAR,

February 16, 1930.

Yours, etc.,

R. J. McMULLIN.

DEAR McMULLIN,

During our conversation concerning the future of the tea market generally, you have requested me to put my personal views in writing, and I do so with the greatest diffidence and in a spirit of humility.

I absolutely endorse the desirability of helping Russia to acquire 15 million lb. of tea, more or less, and helping to continue to supply her tea requirements. But who is going to be the benefactor? Let them pay if they can, as much as they can, but I doubt the financial arrangements being forthcoming. For no benefactor however wealthy can afford a gift of 15 million lb. of tea involving a sum of nearly if not quite 1 million sterling.

I view the present position with the utmost gravity. Not so much from the point of view of London stocks, but from the known fact that at least 45 million lb. of tea was produced in 1929 surplus to requirements and one must also not forget the large area of new clearings or the effect of intensive culture, etc. in the years to come.

Ceylon is the only fortunate country that has not added by increase of crop to the general world stock of tea.

My suggestion for the present trouble of over-production is 'Produce better tea by finer plucking', as in the 1921 slump, which was a natural result of poor prices for common grades. I do not believe in restriction or any temporary palliative to the natural law of supply and demand.

My hope, however, is that our best solution will be the untapped sources of a country whose consumption of tea, if only it amounted to 1 lb. of tea per family per year, would make consumption equal production. I refer to America.

In my opinion this market can only be utilised by the most intensive and cunningly effective practical advertising. Newspapers and magazines are, I think, by present statistics almost a failure and I would prefer to support or work through successful firms, like Salada Tea Co., Messrs. Liptons, Ltd., etc., etc., in an extensive campaign. Kiosks to be put up in the streets like those for newspaper sellers; shop windows in all influential towns acquired showing tea kettles boiling—illustrations of tea estates—the work in the factory explained—even a cinematograph film produced. Especially attractive shop window displays of the right and wrong way to make tea are absolutely necessary.

America is faced with the battle of prohibition; absurd and fantastic prices are paid for 'bootlegged' alcohol; and surely the time is favourable for the acquirement of and instruction in the tea drinking habit.

I believe tea would, if properly handled, become more popular than coffee. Today the latter beverage is drunk at breakfast, iced or otherwise, and taken in large breakfast cups at lunch and at dinner with meals. It is scandalous that one can enter a select golf or country club with at least a thousand members and ask for tea, only to find green Japan or possibly China tea forthcoming. Ninety per cent of the members of that club have never heard of black leaf tea. The word Ceylon tea or Indian does not matter. Describe green tea as unpalatable; circularise the clubs and hotels with free samples of black leaf tea; get your kiosks in hotels; have kettles on the boil; employ American attendants; and *push our product with Americans through an American house in an American way with American slang.* Point out the Americans possess a knowledge of everything except tea and describe tea as the solution of prohibition, liked by both the wets and drys.

On the other hand, heed this warning. Never mention tea as a British produced article because for some inexplicable reason a portion of the American nation is still anti-British. Remember the part a chest of tea played in history at Boston and that there is still a great deal of prejudice against any English product—and any persuasive influence of the British.

To sum up: *Russia cannot pay or afford to drink tea, while America cares not how much she pays; can afford tea; needs tea; and would really like and enjoy properly made tea.*

Russia may in a year or two take 10 millions. America, if it become popular, could take 100 millions.

If this letter is of any use, I shall be only too pleased for you to make what use of it you wish.

Yours, etc.,

RONALD GANDAR DOWER.

February 6, 1930.

Tea Restriction

To : The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle'

DEAR SIR,

I enclose a cutting from *The Times* apropos of the article in last week's *Chronicle* on this subject as it may be of interest. I am glad to see it emphasises the point 'Put tea on to a huge market at your door that only wants developing and take it off a flooded market elsewhere.' This appears to be restriction with sense. The other is not. In any case, it is only a temporary measure involving the subsidising of places now working at a loss by those that can still make a profit. This does not seem sound business, especially so when the benefits accruing to the estates producing a low grade tea can only be very temporary, and as far as I can see, if followed regularly, will result in short periods of boom followed by long slumps.

KARAMALAI ESTATE, VALPARAI,

Yours, etc.,

February 18, 1930.

A. W. F. MILLS.

EXCESSIVE STOCKS OF TEA

NEED OF INCREASED CONSUMPTION

In their annual review of the tea market, Messrs. Brooke, Bond & Co. state that 'a long period of "boosted" and inflated markets has had its inevitable sequel—over-production. Now we find the whole trade and industry profoundly disturbed—stocks enormous, crops steadily growing bigger, and much new tea land coming into bearing, while a great part of the tea now being sold is fetching less than the cost of production. Awakened and alarmed, the growers are seeking for some method of improving their position. Negotiations have taken place with a view to selling large quantities of tea to Russia on long credits, and concerted action is being taken by the Indian, Ceylon, and Dutch interests to restrict crops. Certain it is that something must be done; the alternative is a total collapse of the market.'

'With regard to the Russian scheme, there is this to be said for it: The rising generation in Russia is growing up without any knowledge of or desire for tea. Therefore it would seem good propaganda to give the tea away for nothing if it cannot be sold. It is a curious thing, however, that the Indian growers cannot grasp the vast potentialities of their own home market, India, with a population of 320,000,000. If

sound tea could be retailed at, say, half the cost of production, there is not the slightest doubt that a vast increase in consumption would take place in that country. It is the dust and lowest grades of leaf and broken tea which these natives consume, and it is the overweight of low-grade tea which is depressing the world's markets.

INDIAN AND RUSSIAN MARKETS

'Restriction of crops is an alleviation, but not a cure. The future prosperity of the tea-growing industry will depend not on restricted crops but on increased world consumption. Where can this take place? We have mentioned Russia, who formerly consumed about 200,000,000 lb. of tea per annum. We have mentioned India, who, with a consumption of only one half-pound of tea per head of the population, would consume 160,000,000 lb. per annum. The other great continent where increased consumption is possible is North America, and intensified propaganda should be used there. . . .

'The course of the market during the year has been almost consistently downwards except for fine tea. In January the market price of common tea was 1s. 2d., having risen from 9½d. in the early autumn of 1928. This advance in the market was due to the very gratifying increase in shipments to out markets direct from the East, the increase in 1928 being no less than 35,000,000 lb. Unfortunately, it became evident early in 1929 that this did not represent increased consumption; it was merely stocking up at low prices, and very soon the price of common tea began to slide until it reached about 8d. per lb. in November, since when there has been some slight recovery.'

DEMAND FOR FINE TEAS

'The most noticeable feature of the market, however, has been a very marked difference in price between good tea and low tea, with the poorest demand of all for the lower grades of medium, which have now become merged with the common grades. Fine teas have met a consistently strong market, because they have been in short supply and because there has been so much cheap tea to blend with them.'

'Growing conditions have been universally favourable, and the world's production for the year will show an increase of 54,000,000 lb., India (North and South) accounting for 34,000,000, Ceylon for 15,000,000, and the Netherland East Indies for 5,000,000. But the weakest feature has been the disappointing demand from out markets, direct shipments from Calcutta showing a fall of 7,000,000 lb. during the year, Colombo 1,500,000, and Java and Sumatra 10,000,000. As usual, the surplus has come or is coming to Great Britain, and at the close of the year we find ourselves with the unprecedented stock of 280,000,000 lb. Labour has been more plentiful in Northern India, and no doubt this has had something to do with the big increase of the crop.'

Tea Restriction

To : The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle', Madras

DEAR SIR,

The imports of Java tea into India for the last four years are as follows :—

1925-26	...	...	814,474 lbs.
1926-27	...	...	1,521,028 "
1927-28	...	...	2,624,869 "
1928-29	...	...	4,108,735 "

In other words, Java, in spite of the fact that these teas are valued for duty purposes at 11 annas and assessed at 15 per cent, is rapidly capturing what should be our own markets on our very doorsteps.

Why?

Obviously because they make a cheap dust to suit the market, whereas we hold out for an artificial price of between 12 and 16 annas.

I am not sure what is the total figure of tea consumption in India but believe it is about 50 millions. If so, the above figures prove that Java has, in four years, captured 8 per cent of what should be OUR trade; and if the increase continues at the present rate, as it obviously will unless we take steps to prevent it, we shall before long find ourselves put out of the local market entirely.

Obviously if we do not intend to allow ourselves to be undercut, now, when only high grade teas are wanted in London, is the time to expand our local market and meet the competition of Java by turning our lower grades into dust of the type India wants.

The planter is, we all know, a hopeless fool at business or co-operation, but surely not such a fool as to let this opportunity and his local market pass for ever.

Yours faithfully,
J. J.

Coffee Propaganda—A Suggestion

To : The Editor, .The 'Planters' Chronicle', Madras

Dear Sir,

To satisfactorily increase the sale of E. I. coffee in India, it is necessary to have a central dépôt where all the coffee that is likely to be required is available all the year round. In the absence of a Coffee Planters' (and Producers') Co-operative Bank, it is difficult to see how this is possible unless it is done by one or other or an amalgamation of the curers.

Having established the Supply Depot, the best way to proceed would be to purchase a first class up-to-date motor lorry, with a special type body which would be capable of advertising coffee, showing fair average samples, booking wholesale orders, and forwarding same to the supply dépôt, supplying small quantities, and to pick up replenishments from the central dépôt, which could be railed to the nearest station to which the lorry happened to be.

To staff this lorry, it would be necessary to have one first class European salesman, an Indian clerk assistant, and one first cleaner. The European should be his own driver and proceed on direct propaganda and distributing tours, as instructed by the Committee of Management. He would have to be allowed discretion as to the prices he was allowed to sell at, which would have to be attractive at first to create a demand, with a bed-rock minimum fixed by his committee. He would obtain orders, executing small retail orders himself, and forwarding wholesale orders to the dépôt.

Given the range of a modern motor lorry, there seems to be no reason why he should not be able dispose of any quantity of coffee, but it will serve no useful purpose to go into further details of such a scheme unless the question of the central dépôt can be settled. If planters are willing or desirous of financing a Central Co-operative Bank to finance this dépôt and defray the propaganda expenses, this must be considered first, and it would be necessary to start off with command of at least 500 tons of coffee, which would greatly increase as the salesman's efforts become effective. This would require considerable funds, and there is no suggestion in correspondence up to date that such funds would be available, but as a Co-operative Bank returning profits to shareholders who would, of course, also be the suppliers or producers of the coffee dealt in, the proposition might attract.

Time, energy and money expended in such a manner would increase the sale of coffee in India, and might improve the prices of same, but should the price attain any appreciable improvement, it seems that this would only cause non-members of the co-operation, or importers of coffee to reap the benefit and again reduce the price.

Yours, etc.,
X. Y. Z.

COMMERCIAL AND METEOROLOGICAL

I. Summary of latest Market Reports and Prices to hand—

Best prices realized on the London Market			Average prices obtained for tea					
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending February 6, 1930	January 1 to February 6, 1930	January 1 to February 6, 1929.		
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, February 6, 1930)			N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Thoni Mudi	176	1 5	1 1·57	1 2·00	1 6·07			
Mukotti Mudi	169	1 4½	a 1 0·46	b 1 1·34	c 1 6·71			
Pachaimallai	87	1 3½	1 4·97	1 5·60	1 9·08			
Nalla Mudi	198	1 3½	Java ...	0 8·94	0 9·21	1 2·46		
High Forest	97	1 1½	Sumatra.	0 10·21	0 10·48	1 5·19		
			Nyassa-	0 8·00	0 9·12	1 2·86		
			l a n d					
			Total...	d 1 1·74	e 1 2·31	f 1 6·53		
<i>N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—</i>								
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —								
Mount	50	1 3						
Pirined	145	1 1½						
Granby	77	1 0½	a	8,251	b	44,838	c	40,626
*Glenmary	140	1 0½	d	92,589	e	485,183	f	450,784
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>								
Lockhart	232	1 5½						
Pullivassal	88	1 4½						
Upper Surianalle	117	1 4½						
Chokanaad	75	1 3½						
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —								
Wentworth	80	1 0½						
Periashola	88	1 0						
(d) <i>Mundakayam</i> —								
Orkaden	124	1 1½						
(e) <i>Nilgiris</i> —								
Parkside	66	1 7½						
Craigmore	116	1 3½						
*Brooklands	92	1 3						
*Coonoor	65	1 2½						
Fairfield	99	1 2						
(f) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —								
Wentworth	80	1 0½						
Periashola	88	1 0						
(g) <i>South Travancore</i> —								
*Ani Erangel	216	1 0						
(h) <i>Wynaad</i> —								
Tanga Mulla	127	1 0½						

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Madras Market Report

(For the Fortnight ending Thursday, February 27, 1930)

Planting: There has been a little more doing in this section on the appearance of small speculative buyers, and although there is still a wide margin between buyers' and sellers' ideas, a few scrips have come to business. Amongst Teas, *Devasholas* were done at Re. 1 discount with buyers over, and *Kulasas* have excited a few enquiries, *Neerugundis* had transactions at Rs. 5 and *Peermades* have buyers at Rs. 25. Amongst Rubber, small business was done in *Kuttiadis* at Rs. 10-8-0 and *Thodapuzas* at Rs. 9, other scrips remaining idle. Generally speaking, the market can be called little firmer, though conditions are still extremely quiet.

(a) Selected Rupee Quotations

Current on Thursday, February 27, 1930

				Buyers	Sellers
PLANTING					
Cochins	Rs. 15	...	...	...	25
Devasholas	Rs. 7	...	...	6	6½
‡ Eddivannas	Rs. 15	...	...	...	14
Haileyburia Tea Estates	Rs. 10	...	...	...	26
Kalasas	Rs. 15	...	...	7	10
‡ Kinalurs	Rs. 10	...	...	10½	12½
‡ Kuttiadis	Rs. 15	...	...	10½	12½
Malankaras	Rs. 30	...	...	57	60
Nelliampathy Hills	Rs. 10	...	...	...	7
"	(Rs. 10) Rs. 7 paid	...	...	4	6
"	7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	...	...	99
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates	Ordy. Rs. 10	...	...	5	6
"	7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	...	...	100
Peermades Ordy.	Rs. 10	...	...	25	.
Peria Karamalaïs	Rs. 15	...	...	...	45
"	(Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	...	...	30	32
Periasholas	Rs. 10	...	...	...	5
Periyars	Rs. 10	...	...	5	8
‡ Pudukads	Rs. 15	...	...	...	25
Rockwoods	Rs. 10	...	...	...	2
Thodapuzhas	Rs. 10	...	...	8	10
Thirumbadis	Rs. 10	...	...	...	17
United Nilgiris	Rs. 100	...	...	...	100
Vellamalaïs (Rs. 15)	...	...	...	...	20
"	(Rs. 15) Rs. 12 paid	...	...	...	18

‡ These companies are under Voluntary Liquidation, owing to formation of a new company.

(b) Selected Sterling Quotations

NAME	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or - on the last week
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£	1	0 12 0	...
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£	1	1 5 9	+ 2s.
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£	1	1 5 9	+ 1s. 9d.
4. Merlimau Rubber	...	2s.	0	2 7½	...
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£	1	1 17 6	- 2s.
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 9	...
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£	1	0 13 9	...
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	0 13 0	+ 6d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£	1	1 18 0	+ 1s.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	1 5 0	- 6d.

Fortnightly Rainfall Statement*February 9, 1930, to February 22, 1930 inclusive.**(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals).*

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	...	94·19	94·19	25. Kotagiri ...	0·92	77·63	78·55
2. Kalthurity.	...	109·08	109·08	26. Ootacamund.	0·08	45·20	45·28
3. Kallar Bdge.	...	153·32	153·32	27. Yercaud ...	0·49	73·63	74·12
4. Koney ...	...	148·75	148·75	28. Mango Range ...	...	113·75	113·75
5. Pattanapura.	1·55	143·45	145·00	29. Devala ...	...	149·10	149·10
6. M'kayam ...	...	212·16	212·16	30. Devarshola.	...	75·18	75·18
7. Peermade ...	...	243·80	243·80	31. CALICUT ...	...	127·92	127·92
8. Twyford ...	...	252·02	252·02	32. Kuttiyadi ...	...	216·51	216·51
9. V'periyar ...	...	114·96	114·96	33. Vayitri ...	...	188·49	188·49
10. Kalaar ...	...	245·08	245·08	34. Manantoddi.	...	120·13	120·13
11. Chittuvurrai ...	...	52·51	52·51	35. Billigiris ...	...	78·77	78·77
12. BODI'KANUR ...	...	26·41	26·41	36. Sidapur ...	...	84·94	84·94
13. COCHIN ...	...	124·46	124·46	37. Pollibetta ...	...	79·64	79·64
14. Mooply ...	0·04	155·15	155·19	38. Somwarpett.	...	53·41	53·41
15. Pachaimalai.	0·11	123·01	123·12	39. Saklaspur ...	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	...	217·21	217·21	40. Kadamane ...	...	272·62	272·62
17. POLLACHIR ...	...	35·45	35·45	41. Ballupete ...	...	79·68	79·68
18. Nell'pathy...	0·05	115·20	115·25	42. Balehonur...	...	68·38	68·38
19. Karapara ...	0·56	148·47	149·03	43. Merthisubgey.	...	122·45	122·45
20. Pullengode..	0·50	148·33	148·83	44. Kelagur ...	...	122·19	122·19
21. Nilambur ...	...	94·30	94·30	45. Durgadbettta.	...	111·73	111·73
22. Naduvattam ...	...	137·95	137·95	46. MANGALORE ...	...	161·05	161·05
23. Nilgiri Peak.	...	94·30	94·30	47. MADRAS ...	0·26	45·92	46·20
24. Coonoor ...	1·20	67·23	68·43				

F=During the Fortnight

P=Previously. (i.e., from April 1, 1929).

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THE NATIONS AND THEIR NAVIES*In view of the Naval Conference, at present sitting in London, the following table is of interest:—***EFFECTIVE FIGHTING SHIPS, BUILT AND BUILDING**

Class	British Empire			U.S.A.			Japan			France			Italy			Soviet Union			Germany		
	Built	Building	Total	Built	Building	Total	Built	Building	Total	Built	Building	Total	Built	Building	Total	Built	Building	Total	Built	Building	Total
Battleships, 14-in. guns and upwards ...	12	..	12	14	..	14	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Battle-cruisers, 14-in. guns and upwards ...	3	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Battleships, smaller guns ...	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Battle-cruisers, smaller guns ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aircraft-carriers and aircraft-tenders ...	7	1	8	4	1†	5	5	1†	6	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cruisers ...	54	{ 6 }	63	19	{ 13 }	37	29	4	33	14	{ 3 }	18	12	10	22	6	2	8	8	3	11
Flotilla Leaders and Destroyers ...	156	{ 20 }	185	276	..	276	105	{ 8† }	119	61	{ 17 }	84	76	18	94	58	..	58	25	..	25
Submarines ...	50	{ 19 }	69	122	{ 3† }	127	61	10	71	52	{ 33 }	99	40	20	60	18	3	21	..	..	..

The building of two British 10,000-ton cruisers and three U.S.A. 10,000-ton cruisers is suspended pending disarmament discussions.

† Authorised for laying down during current year (money voted).

{ Reproduced from "Brassey's Naval and Shipping Annual", 1930,

Planters' Chronicle



A M P U S A

Vol. XXV, No. 8]

March 15, 1930

[Price As. 8

*All communications to be addressed to the Editor
Post Box No. 386, MADRAS*

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EDITORIAL

THIS is the budget season, and in Delhi and Madras, the Finance Members have rendered an account of their stewardship. The budget of Sir George Schuster is an able one. He had a difficult task. Depressing trade prospects and the unsettled political conditions of the country helped to produce an estimated deficit of 552 lakhs. This is made up as follows:—

Net loss of revenue ...	...	...	...	94 lakhs
Increased Expenditure ...	...	...	...	146 "
Debt charges (including payment of Cash certificates) ...	222	"		
Deficit 1929-30 ...	...	...	...	90 "
			Total ...	552 "

Among increases in expenditure are to be noted 24½ lakhs for civil aviation, 10 lakhs for the encouragement of sugar cultivation, and 2·7 lakhs for broadcasting. The Finance Member meets this huge deficit by the following methods:—

Retrenchment (civil 62 lakhs, military 80 lakhs)	...	142 lakhs	
Excise duty on kerosene, raised by 6 pies and import duty reduced by 3 pies ...	...	35 "
Duty of Rs. 1-8-0 per cwt. on sugar ...	...	180 "
Duty of 4 annas per ounce on silver ...	...	100 "
Increase of one pie per Rupee on incomes of Rs. 15,000 and over ...	...	70 "
Duty raised from 11 to 15 per cent. on cotton piecegoods + 5 per cent. on non-British goods ...	...	125 "
		652	
Less loss on reduction of export duty on rice of 9 pies per maund ...	...	30 "
		Total ...	622

This leaves an estimated surplus of 70 lakhs. The question of Imperial Preference is left to the Assembly to decide. If that body decides in favour of special treatment for British goods, it will be a gesture that will have considerable effect in Labour circles in London. If not, and the signs at present are not too favourable, another opportunity will have been lost of convincing the British people that a purely Indian Government will not be vindictive.

The Madras Budget is dull. Sir Thomas Moir has been Chancellor of the Exchequer for the past five years, and if his regime has been conservative, it has nevertheless been sound. There are only three points which he emphasized in his speech. The first was the fact that land revenue is not likely to increase, and that, possibly, under the new constitutional changes it may considerably decrease. In the second place, Excise revenue is expected to diminish. Next year, Government proposes to spend 5 lakhs on temperance propaganda, and has estimated a decrease in Excise revenue of Rs. 27 lakhs. Those who have any acquaintance with Indian political leaders realize that they are determined to attack the drink problem drastically, and that a progressive programme of diminution which takes 22 years for its completion is not likely to appeal to them. This means that ultimately the province of Madras will have to do without most of the 6 crores it now receives from Excise. There will, in addition to this, be additional expenditure on enforcement measures and preventive services. The total income for Madras is now only £14,000,000 and this for a population of 42 millions and an area of 144,791 square miles. If education and the other social services are to be extended, that income must be increased. So far, all the proposals that have been made in the Legislative Council are for reduction of taxation. It is a popular game, but it is financially unsound unless fresh fields of taxation are discovered. The third point to which the Finance Member reverts more than once, is the question of over-budgetting. In 1928-29, the total expenditure fell short of estimates by 95 lakhs; and in 1929-30, a short expenditure of over 68 lakhs is estimated. This over-estimating would cause wholesale dismissals and resignations in any business concern, and it is not surprising that Sir Thomas Moir gives a blunt warning to departments concerned that 'if efforts to enforce departmental responsibility continue to fail, we shall be compelled to employ more drastic, and it may be, more crude methods of ensuring a greater approximation to accuracy'.

MMR. Gandhi has delivered his 'ultimatum' to the Viceroy. It is a curious document, full of special pleading, historical inaccuracies, and confused thinking. It is an ultimatum that no *Mr. Gandhi's* Viceroy could accept, even assuming it came from a *March* strong, armed, and united people. An impossible ultimatum is always a sign that the sender thereof does not want peace. Mr. Gandhi evidently wanted war, and so he drafted that document. The Viceroy's reply was the only one possible under the circumstances—a regret that Mr. Gandhi should contemplate breaking the law, and a warning of the consequences. So Mr. Gandhi, on March 12, with a small band of followers, disciplined to non-violence, proceeded to march to the sea-shore, where he intends to break the Government salt monopoly. His chief lieutenant, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, has already been arrested for disobeying an order served on him by the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad forbidding him to make any speeches in a certain village. What will happen next? No one can foretell the issue. Mr. Gandhi has to-day less political followers than he had in 1920-21. His movement, therefore, is likely to be more restricted

but more intensive. It looks as though most of the struggle will be confined to Guzerat, though there may be sporadic outbreaks elsewhere. One thing, however, is clear. As soon as Mr. Gandhi, or any of his followers, breaks the law, they will be arrested. The Government cannot do anything else. It will be called 'repression', but that will not alter the plain fact that it will only be the fulfilment of the elementary duty of any Government, which is to preserve the country's laws and maintain public order. The whole business may end in comedy · but it will take little to turn it into tragedy.

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NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

CONCERNING COFFEE

It is breathed into one's ear that some of the American visitors in connection with the Naval Conference are moaning because the coffee they get in London is not what they are accustomed to.

Those who have travelled in the United States know that the coffee is usually very good, and the average American considers the day ill begun that does not start with hot strong coffee. Is it our passion for good tea —which I challenge anyone to say is not excellent, as a rule, in England—that makes us neglect coffee? Yet coffee has been used in England since, it is said, 1657, when a merchant brought from Smyrna a servant who prepared this drink for him each morning. The fame of the coffee and its maker spread, so that after a time the merchant allowed his servant to sell the beverage in a coffee-house of his own.

However, it is also said that this man, Rosee, opened his coffee-house in 1652, and that a Jew named Jacobs had a coffee-house in Oxford a year or so earlier, which would seem to be another score for Oxford. In Evelyn's Diary it is stated that coffee was introduced in 1641; he tells that the Bishop of Smyrna was the first person he saw drink coffee thirty years before.

Rosee's circular proclaiming the virtues of coffee shows that he would have little to learn from modern advertising methods, could he return to this sphere. According to him, coffee would appear to prevent and cure most ailments of both mind and body, including sore eyes.

Coffee-houses became such popular meeting places and so much gossip emanated therefrom that rules and regulations for their management were hung on the walls, and probably ignored. For about twenty years after coffee was introduced into the country, the Government tried to have coffee-houses suppressed. This was an unpopular movement, but it led to the absurd suggestion that those who managed the coffee-houses should act as censors of books and conversation to stop scandalous books and papers being read, or reports against the Government and its Ministers being circulated. But imagine the managers of the big London hotels and restaurants as censors, liable to be fined when a client said what he thought about a Government!

—(Sunday Times).

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EIGHT CYLINDER CARS.

After 16 years of supremacy, the six cylinder car has given way to the eight, particularly in the moderate price field. This is shown by the 1930 New York Automobile Show, where 28 out of 46 makers displayed eights. At last year's New York show, 23 manufacturers exhibited eights.

Figures on the number of eight cylinder makes exhibited at the New York Automobile Show since 1926 are of considerable interest in the light

of this popular swing to eights. At the 1926 show there were 18 makes of eight cylinder cars on display. In 1927 the number was 22; in 1928, 22; in 1929, 23, and this year, 28.

The advance from the higher priced six to the eight has now attained the momentum of the historic shift from fours to sixes ten years ago. In 1914 when the swing started, 54·2 per cent of all makes of American cars were fours. To-day only 4 per cent. are fours.—*Studebaker.*

* * *

THE DOLE

' How happy he who seeks no work to do—
 Who casts his cares upon a generous State—
 Content at home to sit, and idly wait,
 Nor need for Fortune's favour deign to sue,
 Since that fair day when first the dole he drew,
 Bought by his vote, and often raised in rate,
 Till Industry, o'er taxed, shall yield to Fate,
 And he lament the golden goose he slew.'—*Lord Darling.*

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TEA RESEARCH IN CEYLON

The Board of the Tea Research Institute, Ceylon, recently submitted to the Empire Marketing Board an application for a financial grant to cover the installation of small-scale experimental machinery in the St. Coombs Factory and the appointment of an entomologist to make a detailed study of the parasites of insect pests in Ceylon. The Tea Research Institute of Ceylon was founded in October, 1925, but owing to difficulties encountered in securing a suitable estate, work has so far, however, been carried out in temporary quarters, and this handicap has naturally placed a severe limitation on the scope of the investigations it has been possible to undertake. An estate of some 420 acres has now been purchased at St. Coombs, Talawakelle, and we learn that plans have been passed for a well-designed laboratory and a modern factory giving facilities both for commercial manufacture and for experimental manufacture under precise scientific control. These buildings, together with quarters for the scientific staff, will be available early in the year, and the facilities thus provided will render possible a considerable expansion in the work of the institute, both in the laboratory and in the field.

The capital expenditure involved has been met by means of a loan of Rs. 1,000,000 from the Ceylon Government, repayable by annual instalments extending over twenty-five years. The institute, however, receives no grant from the Ceylon Government or any other source, and is dependent for its annual expenditure on the proceeds of a cess of ten cents per hundred pounds on all tea exported from Ceylon, this sum being collected by Government. The institute is, in other words, entirely maintained by the tea industry. The scientific staff at present consists of a director, mycologist, and entomologist, and two chemists, one in charge of soil investigations and field experiments, and one directing the biochemical study of the tea leaf and tea manufacture. A plant physiologist has also recently been appointed, but will not actually join the staff until the beginning of the coming year. Three Ceylonese assistants have so far been appointed. Accommodation in the temporary laboratory does not permit of any further increase in numbers, but as soon as a move is made into the permanent buildings, a considerable expansion in subordinate staff will be necessary—*The Home and Colonial Mail.*

BRITISH RUBBER

An interesting point touched on editorially in the special supplement issued by the *Daily Telegraph* is the extreme modernity of the British rubber industry. Thirty years ago the total production of plantation rubber was four tons. Last year the estimated total was 785,000, and for this year the lowest estimate of production is 850,000 tons. Of this total it will probably be found that nearly 600,000 tons, or two-thirds, is British grown. This gigantic industry has sprung up in less than a generation. It has not had time therefore to become stabilized. It has been able to draw up no hard and fast laws for its guidance and economy, and this is one reason why it has led its exponents such a remarkable dance during the past 20 years. From the time of the great boom of 1909-11 until to-day it has done nothing but serve up surprises to experts as well as to others, and the most popular cry at the present time seems to be to produce as economically as possible, to get as much for the product as the purchaser sees fit to give, and to keep estates in being. All the forecasts point to production over-topping consumption by 20,000 or 30,000 tons this year, and this means an increase instead of a diminution in existing stocks. The slight recent appreciation of commodity prices is due to conversations between the Dutch and British growing interests, but in view of the large quantities of native rubber available, this factor is not expected to make much difference in the statistical position during the present year. To all appearances therefore the consumer is in for as good a time during 1930 as he has enjoyed ever since the sudden ending of restriction.

A well-known London firm was taken to task the other day for venturing upon a rubber forecast extending over the next seven or eight years. It was told severely that no one had any business to pry so far into the future—that it was as much as and indeed a good deal more than most people could manage to foresee the course of events for even a year ahead. It might have been added that after the experiences of the past two years it would require a bold man to predict developments even during the year. But MR. ERIC MILLER, the Chairman of Harrisons and Crosfields, is generally recognized as a level-headed business man, and he is far from subscribing to this view. In an article contributed to the supplement he points out that the present-day tendency is to go to the other extreme; 'the ideal which people now set themselves being to work as nearly as possible on the hand to mouth basis in order to minimize their losses when the market goes against them.' Admirable as this rule of thumb policy may be, he suggests that it has its drawbacks and even its dangers. 'The world cannot be run on a hand to mouth basis without violent fluctuations and without consequences which may be disastrous.' In the case of the average permanent agricultural products, excessive lowering of the price may result in the complete abandonment of the proposition. Rubber, however, 'has one marked advantage over fruit-bearing trees, in that one can to some degree store up in the trees the surplus rubber not required at a particular time and put the tree into a better condition to yield larger crops when they are needed.'

The rubber growing industry is, therefore, not so liable as some others to develop an alarming shortage. Nevertheless, as MR. MILLER proceeds to urge, the hand to mouth policy now governing the markets involves considerable risk of some such result. 'Until all sections realize that

world stocks of this essential and unique commodity are really inadequate for future needs, and until they understand that these stocks should be held with confidence, whilst maintaining a market price which represents a fair return to producers, the probabilities are, in face of the growing demand, that a serious and regrettable shortage of supplies will in due course ensue.' The ideal to be aimed at, he concludes, 'is an orderly rate of production, ensuring adequate bark reserves and generous cultivation of the rubber growing areas. Too low a price for the commodity operates directly against these desiderata.' And the same of course may be said about too high a price. The trouble is that the 'hand to mouth' principle appeals with such irresistible force to one side or the other, when the market is favourable to either, that they have hitherto found it impossible to get together.—*The Statesman.*

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REPORT ON THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST STEPHANODERES, 1929

By A. D. LE POER TRENCH

Senior Coffee Officer, Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

An analysis of the reports of the inspections of every coffee plantation in the Colony shows that stephanoderes was confirmed on farms in various districts. The movement of coffee from all farms found to be infected was stopped until such coffee had been treated, either by immersion in water for ninety-six hours or by treating in a mechanical dryer. The object of such control was to diminish the risk of infection being spread over the country to fresh districts. As a result of complaints received from several coffee planters, an experiment was carried out to determine the effect of such water treatment on the quality of the product.

Samples of—

- (1) green immature coffee ;
- (2) mature mbuni ;
- (3) hulled coffee

were treated with water for four days, changing the water at varying periods. After treatment the samples were dried and Nos. 1 and 2 hulled for examination. It was found that there was a tendency to a change to a dull brownish colour. Beans which were very immature turned completely black, those slightly more mature went brown, while almost fully developed beans lost their greenish-grey colour and became dull brownish-grey.

All the samples had a 'grassy' aroma, and it was found that coffee hulled before treatment acquired a most objectionable aroma, which would seriously affect the liquor properties. The strength of this taint depended on the length of time the water had been allowed to remain stagnant, and was least noticeable in the sample which had received fresh water each day. In the case of mature mbuni, the fruity aroma was absent, and was replaced by a slightly unclean aroma, in all the samples except that which had received fresh water each day. The taint decreases noticeably if the coffee after hulling, is exposed to the air for a short period.

Although immature coffee tends to blacken, it is rarely the case that such coffee is infected, and therefore the treatment of infected coffee by this method may be practised, provided that the water is changed each day, with only slightly deleterious effect on its commercial value. The confirmation of stephanoderes was in the hands of the Entomologist, and no farm was considered to be infected, until such confirmation was made.

The longicorn beetle, now identified as *Sophronica* sp. was discovered on a plantation at Kabete on September 14, 1928, and was brought to the notice of the Acting Entomologist. It is recorded as doing damage to coffee in Uganda, and as inspections progressed it was found to be so widely distributed and causing such damage to mbuni coffee as to justify its inclusion with stephanoderes as an object of the present campaign. In the course of inspections forty-two totally abandoned or neglected shambas were discovered. Instructions were issued that the coffee on these shambas should be uprooted and destroyed or alternatively put into a proper state of cultivation. These instructions were generally carried out satisfactorily but in a few cases it was necessary to bring a certain amount of pressure to bear before this menace was removed.

There are three main areas infected by stephanoderes, namely, Ruiru, Kericho-Sotik, and Kaimosi, while sophronica is fairly generally distributed in all districts. The response on the part of planters to the Stripping Rules has on the whole been excellent, but the rules governing the movement of coffee have caused considerable controversy. Planters and traders have not co-operated with the department as much as might be desired, and in certain cases there has been deliberate obstruction. It is fully realized that rules such as these, to be properly complied with, entail a certain amount of extra trouble and expenditure to the planter and the trader, but coffee is not and need not be a fair weather crop only, and from its nature must withstand certain setbacks such as these.

A point which has come to the fore very noticeably is the peculiar value placed upon a by-product by a number of coffee planters, who appear to be prepared to risk a serious loss to their main crop by taking no steps to combat a possible serious outbreak of stephanoderes, rather than to have their trade in mbuni in any way impaired. Such a short-sighted policy is certainly not worthy of Kenya's leading industry. Certain districts were not so fully inspected as could be desired, but on the whole the results give an indication of the distribution of diseases and pests in the Colony and to a certain extent their relative importance in different areas.

It is of interest to note that the Entomologist has not reported the finding of parasites attacking either stephanoderes or sophronica sp. It is suggested that parasites from Uganda might be introduced and distributed on some of the worst infected plantations in Kenya. It would appear that there is more damage being caused to coffee beans by the larvae of the sophronica beetle than by stephanoderes. Broken beans which are often mixed with the shell of elephant beans have been found to be the result of sophronica damage. In the past one has never been able to determine the cause of these broken (shell-like) beans which are usually found in the grade known as 'Triage' and which must not be confused with elephant beans, which have been separated by the pressure of the huller. In a district

such as Ruiru, where the loss caused by mealy bug is paramount, it is considered that the control of mealy bug should take first place. Banding, therefore, would be allowed to take precedence to stripping and cleaning, although the latter must in no way be neglected.

Certain irregularities and points in the Rules which became evident during the progress of the campaign were brought up for revision and amended Rules came into force on April 22, 1929. These amendments apply to the rules governing the movement of coffee, and have been framed to give effect to a resolution passed at a meeting of coffee traders held on January 30, 1929. A further outcome of the campaign is the fact that the Department has been enabled to compile a complete list of coffee plantations in the Colony, and a new system of recording inspections has been evolved, so that in future the spread or movements of disease will be easily ascertained and the work of the coffee section rendered more easy of organization.

There are a number of coffee planters who in the past have criticized the action of the Department in this campaign and who are doing so even more stridently now that mealy bug has returned in an epidemic form in certain areas, and there are others who, although approving the campaign at first, when the money was voted to be spent on the industry, have now, with the advent of the mealy bug, turned to recrimination. However, prevention is better than cure and selfish criticism of a destructive nature is always abortive.

For the safeguarding of the industry it is essential that the control of all pests and diseases becomes compulsory. Taking into consideration the actual and potential losses caused by diseases and pests and the menace of neglected and abandoned plantations, it is also urged as a vital necessity that systematic inspections be continued and that permanent inspectors be appointed. Such inspectors are necessary to administer the Coffee Rules now in force, to control seed, to assist in the control of diseases and pests. For these purposes it is imperative that there be at least four Inspectors in the field.

In conclusion it would be well to point out that many inexperienced planters are in the habit of overlooking the fact that it is not economical to continue to pick coffee until the last ripe berry is off the trees. Some planters will go on picking until they realize this and then leave odd ripe cherries on the trees. Compulsory stripping will reduce the cost of production by stopping such uneconomical picking, and will be of great advantage from a cultural point of view in giving the trees a rest before the main flowering and by enabling pruning to be commenced without further delay. More care should be exercised in the supervision of picking, in order that large quantities of coffee may not be left lying about on the ground at the end of the season. Pruning, to be of the greatest benefit to the trees, should be commenced as soon as possible after the harvesting of the crop, and completed as early as possible before flowering is due, for the reason that there is least growth during that period. Labour shortage is an additional reason why the picking of the tail end of the crop should not be extended, as much labour is wasted in picking small quantities, which would be better utilized in stripping completely and then proceeding with the pruning.

CULTIVATION

By R. J. McMULLIN

To cultivate means to develop or improve, and in order to improve anything there must first be understanding of the thing to be improved. In agriculture cultivation requires the understanding of the needs of the crop and of the medium in which it grows, which is the soil. There has been a great deal written on the soil and the tea plant, which is the crop with which we are dealing. But as much of this is couched in technical language which the ordinary planter finds difficult to understand, it is intended in this article to put the matter as simply as possible in an attempt to bring it within the scope of everyone. The understanding of the needs of a thing necessities a knowledge of the method by which it functions, and to study cultivation requires an understanding of the plant to be cultivated.

The main part of a plant is the trunk or stem which supports branches that in their turn support leaves. The trunk is supported by the roots which serve the purpose of anchoring it in the soil and supporting the aerial or upper parts of the plant. The upper parts being visible are easily studied, whilst the lower ones being covered are not so readily got at and consequently have not been so carefully considered.

In some plants, as, for instance, the tea bush, there are two separate root systems. The main one, called the tap root, goes down to a considerable depth in search of water and grows downwards until it reaches a constant supply of water. If it fails to do so, the bush will suffer in a drought and may even die off as is found occasionally, and in particular when the roots strike some slab rock near the surface. Where the water level is high, therefore the tap root will not go very deep, whilst on hilly ground, where the level of water is a good way below the surface, it may go to a considerable depth.

The other root system is called the 'lateral root system', as it spreads in branches from the trunk close below the ground surface and from which grow fine hair-like rootlets which are employed in the search for and collection of food. These rootlets increase in size as the radius of their spread increases until they grow into branch roots for the support of other feeding root hairs. These fine rootlets multiply where the food supply is plentiful, diminishing where it is scarce, and in rich feeding places, such as a neglected drain where the surface silt has accumulated, they can be found in large quantities. In light soils of good feeding value, one finds root growth much greater than in heavy clayey soils; and it is one of the objects of cultivation to open up the soil so that the roots can readily spread through it.

The method by which the root hairs take in the food is known as 'Osmosis' which the dictionary defines as 'percolation or intermixture of fluids separated by porous septa'. This does not quite describe the process, as it is really an attraction exerted by a strong solution contained in a porous vessel over a weaker solution outside, in an endeavour to bring the inner to the same strength as the outer. Osmotic pressure can be so strong that a bladder containing a solution of sugar and water placed in a vessel of a weaker solution has been known to burst. The weak solution of food materials contained in the soil water held round the particles of soil

attacks the walls of the root hairs and is drawn in so as to reduce the stronger solution inside to the same strength, and the pressure exerted in this process forces the solution of cell sap in the roots up through the trunk to the leaves where it is elaborated with other substances breathed in from the air and turned into plant food by a process known as photosynthesis. Thence it returns to sustain the trunk and branches and promote growth.

'Photo-Synthesis' means 'putting together with light' and indicates that the operation necessitates the help of light for the performance of its proper function. If we follow the history of the development of the roots of a tea plant, we find the first to appear from the seed is the tap root which descends into the soil and continues to push its way down to some depth before the stem and leaves appear and it is some time before the side roots are formed. As there is a sufficient supply of food in the seed to carry the plant through until it has established itself, it can be supposed that the tap root serves to supply water for the growing seedling. If a plant from the nursery is pulled and stumped, and the end of the tap root be trimmed off with the side roots, as sometimes happens after some time one finds that the new root is first formed at the end of the tap root and not at the sides. This may prove that because the demand of the plant is primarily for water, it lives on its reserves whilst it makes use of its water supply, and then when this is secured, searches for more food by growing leaves and feeding roots. But it may also mean that the tap root supplies food as well as water. As it contains a large amount of starch, this would appear to be a possibility.

The supposition that the roots of a tea plant correspond with the growth of its upper parts has no foundation in fact except in that the roots will not grow if the upper parts remain stationary. But the idea that the length of the tap root is determined by the height of the plant and the spread of the side roots by the spread of the bush is a mere superstition, because the growth of the roots is controlled by the need of the plant for food and water. As the demand increases, through the growth of the plants, the exertions of the roots to meet it must necessarily increase. The roots must seek their food in the ground and this food comes from the natural resources of the earth, such as broken down particles of minerals mixed with nitrogen and carbon from the air. There are of course immense stores of mineral foods in the soil, but a large proportion of these are not available for the plant until they have been reduced to a proper condition by the action of soil acids. The most important one of these acids is carbonic acid, which is created by the plant. The leaves take in nitrogen, carbon, and oxygen from the air and excess carbon and oxygen (carbon dioxide) are not only exhaled back into the air from the leaves but excreted into the soil by the roots. In fact it is life itself which produces food for life by bringing the nitrogen and carbon from the air for its own existence and passing it into the soil where, when absorbed by the water, there, it helps to reduce the mineral constituents of the soil to a state fit for the plant to absorb. To make this a little clearer it can be stated that vegetation lives on the soil, certain animals live on vegetation whilst others live on animals, and all make use of the air and enrich the soil by excreting and dying.

It is interesting to remember that there is no nitrogen, carbon, or hydrogen, in the original solid earth, as these remained free in the air when

it cooled down and have been incorporated into the soil by the action of living and decaying organic life. Nature has arranged a very elaborate scheme for the preservation and continuation of life and up to a point this has functioned very satisfactorily. In the wild state, plants crowd together, push their roots down into the soil, and after death leave their upper parts on the surface, whilst the decaying roots open cavities below where they have pushed through the ground in their search for food. Hence the natural virgin soil in fertile land is usually found to be of good texture and condition. Under natural conditions the constant movement of the soil, the water absorption by the roots, and the continual deposit of decaying matter on the surface keep the soil water in circulation. When man grows a crop, he does not allow other plants to exist in competition with it, because he finds that, if his plants have to fight with other plants for existence, he loses a lot of the benefit for which he grows them. Accordingly, therefore, he keeps his land clean and spaces his plants so as to give them as nearly as possible their full requirement of food and light. The result of this in regard to the tea bush is that the ground for the most part is bare, and as tea when once planted remains for years in the ground, there is no continual renewal and turning over, and the plant food remaining on and near the surface is absorbed by the plant, washed out by the rain, and drawn off by the sun. There is therefore a constant drain on supplies of plant food and it depreciates in value as a medium for growing plants. If this continues for a length of time, there must naturally be a similar depreciation in the value of the crop.

In order to counteract this a system of cultivation has been adopted which tries to reproduce the method by which Nature keeps her vegetable life going. The soil has to be stirred up, water circulation encouraged, fresh plant food supplied to replace losses, and the natural resources of food in the soil made available for the cultivated plants. The tea bush between prunings can, if evenly and properly spaced, cover the whole surface of the ground and thus keep off the hot rays of the sun which draw off the free nitrogen from the soil, and reduce the pounding effect of the rain which beats the soil particles down into a hard cake. But the time when this cover is available must be very short; otherwise, if tea were planted so as to provide a permanent cover, there would be an overcrowding and the consequent deterioration would be more than could possibly be coped with. So when it is pruned the ground is laid quite bare to the action of the weather.

To a certain extent this is beneficial because the ground should be laid open to the sun occasionally; but if tea is properly spaced, there must be a longer period of exposure than cover, and therefore to modify this and provide a light but permanent cover to the ground, shade trees are planted. These not only shade the surface with their spreading branches, but break up the soil with their roots and shed their leaves on the ground to decay and add food. Provided they are not too thickly planted they are a great help; but if they are, they altogether prevent the sun from getting to the tea, and consume a large quantity of the food intended for the tea bushes. Ground and cover crops also keep the soil open and encourage the supply of food as their leaf falls, and lopplings can be forked in to decay and add humus, the food plants require, to the ground.

All this is good but it does not supply enough energy in keeping the soil open. The greatest need in plant existence is water and this is generally

too plentiful at one time and too scarce at another. When the heavy rain falls gravity carries the water into the depth of the soil. The wind and sun carry off the surface moisture and the water below is drawn up to replace the deficit. This last action is called 'capillary'. It is caused by the particles of soil clinging together and passing on some of the water with which they are covered to those adjacent. As they try to keep the moisture even throughout, the sun and wind draw it off as it gets to the surface, and thus there is the greatest loss of moisture when it is most needed. To counteract this the surface of the ground is broken up by forking or hoeing so as to separate the soil particles from one another and to prevent them passing the water up from below to the surface to be evaporated. By this means the capillary action of the soil surface is broken up and the moisture is kept from coming to the top to be evaporated.

A further reason for breaking up the soil surface is that it allows the entry of air which contains so much that is essential to the growth of the plant. A caked surface not only encourages evaporation but prevents the entry of air. Thus breaking it up serves two ends besides allowing the roots an easier passage for their search for the food they seek.

The water in the soil has three classifications—excess, free, and soil water. The free water makes up the 'optimum' quantity, which is about 40 per cent of saturation. The excess is that which is over and above that percentage and which makes for saturation. If the excess is removed, the free water passes slowly through the ground, carrying with it, in addition to the food it has collected in its passage through the air and ground, the acids required to break down the soil constituents and make them available for food. The soil water is held round the particles of soil by surface tension and remains in some degree ever present however dry it may seem. It is the true source of the plant's food, containing in solution as it does all that is necessary in an available condition.

Soils vary considerably in structure as well as in property. The mechanical ingredients are always roughly the same, i.e. clay, sand, and silt; but their value depends on the different proportions of each in the plant. A soil containing a large proportion of clay is said to be 'heavy' as it is very close and not only holds water tenaciously but is difficult of access to air. If it is much worked in wet weather, it gets heavier and less fertile because the air is driven out of it. In making bricks or pottery the clay is puddled (i.e., worked about in water), and becomes very stiff and impermeable. This is a fact to be remembered in agriculture as very much the same result happens if it is worked with forks or hoes in wet weather. If there is a large proportion of sand in the soil, it is called 'light' because sand particles do not stick together like clay and so are more able to let the water and air pass through. If there is a very large proportion of sand, the water runs through it quickly and it is not so easily able to stand drought; on the other hand, it does not waterlog so easily. Silt is the washing of the particles of decayed organic matter left on the surface and contains the readily available food materials. These are washed down into the pores of the surface soil or mixed in by natural or artificial means and become incorporated in it. If a soil is exposed without disturbance to the elements, the surface grows hard and caked as the weight of the rain beats it down, and the heat of the sun bakes it. In the cultivation of tea where, as has been said, the crop is permanent unless cultivation is undertaken, there is

a continual deterioration through the inability of air and water to circulate through it in addition to the leaching action of sun, wind, and rain. The surface then must be broken up and kept in good tilth to allow air to enter and food material to be made available to replace the loss that is continually taking place.

It must be noted that the soil is not improved by the addition of chemical manure mixtures which are meant to provide readily available food for the plant and are soon dissipated. It has to be kept in condition by the application of mulches of green material, while cattle manure or synthetic cattle manure is of great value if available. Certain weeds do not do much actual harm to tea but they harbour pests and are not liked by the coolies. In addition they add to the difficulty of supervision and so should be kept in hand. Hoeing in wet weather is to be deprecated, but hand weeding encourages the spread of grass which is said to be bad and requires some means, if hoeing is prohibited, of keeping them down. Hoeing them into bunds across the slope seems a good plan as they are then mixed with the soil and their good qualities are preserved. The bunds also help to hold up the rain wash.

Green crops sown across the slopes are also a good method, and, as an adjunct to the above, keeps the soil in condition and saves a lot of loss. Draining helps to keep soil conditions good as it checks the rush of water down the slopes and carries it off before it grows too heavy to cause serious damage. If silt pits or renovation pits are also put in between the drains and constantly renewed in combination with forking, green manuring, and shade, the soil should not deteriorate.

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U.P.A.S.I. NOTICES

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA GENERAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the General Committee was held at the Masonic Hall, Ootacamund,
on Thursday, February 27, 1930

Present:

W. A. J. Milner, *Chairman.*

F. E. James, *Planting Member.*

P. G. Tipping, *Member of the Executive Committee.*

Lt.-Col. C. H. Brook, *Director of the Labour Department.*

H. Waddington, *Secretary.*

And the following representatives of the District Associations :—

ASSOCIATION	REPRESENTED BY
Anamallais	A. W. F. Mills and G. B. Reade.
Central Travancore	W. F. Inman.
Coorg	J. S. H. Morgan and Col. H. F. Murland.
Kanen Devans	H. C. Boyd and A. J. Wright.
Mundakayam	G. McPherson.
Nilgiris	A. K. Weld-Downing and J. B. Vernerde.
Nilgiri-Wynaad	R. Fowke and R. M. Nicolls.
Shevaroys	H. Waddington (Substitute).
South Travancore	W. Gillespie.
West Coast	R. Lescher and H. J. Walmsley.
Wynaad	E. E. Eyre.
<i>Visitor.</i> —J. Todd.	

NOTICE CALLING THE MEETING.—By request of the Chairman the Secretary read the notices calling the meeting.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST MEETING.—The Proceedings of the last meeting held at Bangalore on August 22, 1929, were read and confirmed.

BUDGET 1930-31

The Chairman explained that the Executive Committee had reconsidered the draft budget issued by the Secretary, and had decided to recommend small savings in connection with the Head Office and Labour Department, and that the subscription be reduced by two annas all round, the tea cess by two annas, and that the coffee cess be reduced to two annas irrespective of whether the area was in Mysore or elsewhere, that steps be taken as soon as possible to legalize the position in respect the reduction of the subscription, by amending the articles in such a way that, in future, alterations could be made without the necessity of altering the articles.

Mr. Walmesley asked if the Secretary could tell them what the excess of income over expenditure would be in the current year.

The Secretary regretted that he was unable to give any actual figure but thought that it would be less than the amount shown in the budget for 1929-30, which was Rs. 28,838.

Mr. R. Fowke asked if the post of Assistant Secretary might be abolished for the present.

The Chairman said that the Executive Committee considered it absolutely necessary owing to the amount of work at the Head Office.

Mr. Gillespie enquired if the current year's surplus could not be utilized to further reduce the subscription for next year.

The Chairman: I do not think so.

The Secretary in reply to a question, said that a reduction of one anna in the subscription meant a difference of Rs. 13,649, but he thought that in suggesting that the excess of income over expenditure might be taken to reduce subscriptions next year, members were only taking into account part of the expenditure and overlooking the amount expended on capital account. In 1928-29, when the income and expenditure account showed an excess of income of Rs. 65,928, if they turned to the Balance Sheet, they would see that of the Rs. 65,928 there was spent Rs. 63,394 on buildings, etc. In 1927-28 the excess of income was Rs. 80,821, but of that Rs. 76,957 was spent on capital account. The actual cash available was very little. During the present season the excess of income might be Rs. 20,000, but they were spending Rs. 36,000 on buildings at Coimbatore. It was not likely therefore that there would be any cash available to reduce the subscription in the next year.

Mr. Walmesley asked if this capital expenditure was not an investment.

The Secretary agreed that was so, but that did not make money available for another use. There certainly were cash balances in hand, accumulated in the past, the Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,50,000 for instance.

Mr. Eyre asked if the contribution to the Indian Tea Association could be discussed, and asked what was the outcome of the Tea Advisory

Committee's recommendation that the annual contribution of Rs. 10,000 be stopped.

The Chairman said that the Executive Committee were considering the recommendation and whether it would be better to support the Ceylon Research Institute rather than experiments in Northern India. In any case a year's notice would have to be given.

Mr. F. E. James raised the question of the *Planters' Chronicle*. He explained that he had taken over the management of the paper from the 1st January last and commented on the improvements which the Executive Committee were trying to introduce and the difficulties entailed ; he asked for information and suggestions as to improvements in editing the paper. He suggested Sports news from Districts might be substituted for the present articles running by *Old Pauline*.

The Chairman invited comments from those present.

Mr. A. J. Wright asked that the sale prices of South Indian teas in the Colombo market, which used to be given, might be resumed.

Mr. H. Walmsley suggested a Car Exchange might be instituted.

Mr. F. E. James : 'Our advertisement columns are always at your service.'

Mr. A. W. F. Mills : What Mr. Walmsley requires is more from the point of view of a man who wants to buy a car, than that of a seller.

Mr. I. S. H. Morgan asked that more space and more information be given regarding London coffee sales other than auction sales.

The Chairman asked if members were of opinion that in the Market Reports quotations of planting shares only should be given.

Mr. Weld-Downing agreed that this was all that was necessary.

Mr. A. W. F. Mills asked for a definite opinion as to whether the sporting article now appearing should be continued.

The meeting was in favour of its being discontinued.

Mr. A. K. Weld-Downing proposed and *Mr. A. J. Wright* seconded :

'That the Budget for 1930-1931, as placed before the meeting, be adopted.'

Carried.

COFFEE PROPAGANDA

The Chairman said that this matter had been discussed, the previous day, by the Executive Committee, which had resolved to continue with the Associations representations to the Empire Marketing Board, which seemed to be the most hopeful and useful method of giving greater prominence to East India Coffee and to drop further investigation regarding advertising in India.

Mr. J. S. H. Morgan said that the Coorg Planters' Association were of opinion that it would be better to work through the Empire Marketing Board than in India.

Mr. J. B. Vernerde stated that the Nilgiri Planters' Association were of the same opinion.

The Secretary read a note from the Shevaroy Planters' Association stating that that Association still considers that South Indian coffee should be advertised through the Empire Marketing Board and is prepared to support such a scheme. He read that part of his Report dealing with the matter (Item No. 1121) and a letter, dated February 21, from Messrs. Peirce Leslie & Co.

The Chairman put to the meeting :

'That the Executive Committee do continue to work with the Empire Marketing Board and do drop further work on propaganda in India.'

Carried nem con.

SCIENTIFIC AID FOR CARDAMOMS

Mr. A. W. F. Mills read the following resolution :

'That the Executive Committee of the U.P.A.S.I. be asked to go into the possibility of a scientific study of Cardamoms being made and to ascertain what acreage would be willing to support the idea, provided that the capital and maintenance costs are reasonable.'

He said that the object in bringing forward the resolution was that there were cardamoms which required attention and all they asked for was an enquiry as to whether such scientific aid would be feasible at some future time.

Mr. R. M. Nicolls seconded the resolution.

The Chairman said that Mr. Leslie Coleman was averse to Mr. Mayne undertaking such work, as he was fully engaged on his work on coffee.

The Secretary read letter from Dr. Leslie Coleman.

Mr. P. G. Tipping was against Mr. Mayne's time being taken up with other work than that on coffee.

Mr. J. S. H. Morgan suggested that the Mysore Agricultural Department be asked to take up the matter.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

RESTRICTION OF TEA CROP

The Chairman informed the meeting that the Executive Committee had on the previous day resolved to advise the South Indian Association in London that it was in agreement with the proposals made for the restriction of the 1930 crop and hoped that they might be carried through successfully. He asked the meeting to support.

Mr. A. W. F. Mills said that his Association was against the scheme. It was of opinion that more effort should be made to develop the Indian market, so that it would absorb the surplus tea available. Restriction was an unnatural course to take and was likely only to result in another future slump. Markets should be expanded. By inaction the industry was allowing a large import of Java teas into India. Restriction would be giving Java and other countries still easier opportunity of capturing the Indian market.

Mr. A. K. Weld-Downing stated that he was in agreement with what *Mr. Mills* had said.

Mr. A. J. Wright said that his Association was in favour of restriction. There was a fallacy in the argument put forward by the last two speakers that restriction should apply only to exports and not to estate production. He pointed out that such an arrangement would not be equitable, as there was no uniformity in the percentages of the tea shipped Home by different companies or estates. It might quite well happen that one estate or company had only shipped Home 75 per cent. of their outturn, whilst another had shipped Home the whole. On the other hand, if producers were allowed to ship Home 85 per cent. of their 1929 crop and sell the balance in India, the result might very well be that the Home mark received as much or more tea than they did in 1929 on account of the possibility of more than 15 per cent. of the total crop from South India having been sold in India in 1929.

Mr. A. K. Weld-Downing asked if the intention was that restriction was only to be made in regard to exports of tea.

The Chairman enquired if the Indian Tea Cess Committee could not do more to help increase consumption in Southern India.

Mr. A. W. F. Mills suggested that, instead of restricting the crop, producers should give the I.T.C.C. tea, at cost price, to enable them to compete with Java. He mentioned that one Company had ordered crop to be made as usual but that all poor grades should be thrown away.

The Secretary said that the support of Directors at Home was a necessity in any scheme for developing the local markets. The Indian Tea Cess Committee had already, in the past, complained that the supply of tea for their purpose was too irregular from estates in Southern India and they have been forced to obtain what they want from Northern India for sale in Southern India.

Mr. E. E. Eyre asked if there should not be a heavier import duty imposed on consignments from foreign countries.

The Secretary : At present there is a 15 per cent. import duty on a tariff valuation of eleven annas per pound, whatever the grade of tea may be.

Mr. E. F. James said he thought there was no chance of any protective duties being imposed as regards tea unless it could be shown that planters in South India cannot make tea as cheaply as elsewhere, or that teas coming from abroad were in some way subsidized.

Mr. A. K. Weld-Downing asked the Chairman if he knew what the ideas were in Northern India regarding restriction.

The Chairman : The Indian Tea Association is strongly in favour of the scheme. Ceylon probably agrees and they are trying to obtain the support of Java also.

Mr. A. W. Mills proposed and *Mr. A. K. Weld-Downing* seconded that : [‘ Resolved to ask the South Indian Tea Association to consult their members regarding the formation of a definite scheme for expanding the sale of tea in South India, which market is now rapidly being taken over by imported tea from outside ’]

Carried.

The Chairman put the following resolution to the meeting :— That this meeting supports the resolution passed by the Executive Committee

agreeing with the proposals made by the South Indian Association in London regarding restriction of the 1930 tea crop'

Carried : one dissentient.

RIGHTS OF MEMBERS

The Chairman referred to the discussion which had taken place on this matter at the last Annual Meeting and which was reported at pages 71 to 75 in the Book of Proceedings. He mentioned that the Mysore Planters' Association had again asked if, in the event of a complaint arising against a member of their association, the benefits of the U.P.A.S.I. would be suspended or not. He explained that the Executive Committee had decided to take a second legal opinion as to whether the District Association or the U.P.A.S.I. would be liable for damages which might arise owing to such a suspension.

Mysore Association not being represented, and no representative having any remarks to offer, the matter was not further discussed.

BENEVOLENT FUND

The Chairman called upon the representative of the Central Travancore Planters' Association to bring forward the resolution of which they had given notice.

Mr. F. Inman said his Association no longer wished to move a resolution on the matter.

U.P.A.S.I. RULES

The Chairman explained that there were two Rules to be considered. The first was as regards Rule XIV which had been referred to the General Committee. He asked the Director of the Labour Department to explain the position.

Lt.-Col. Brock explained that Mr. James was not aware of the Note attached to the rule, at the time he suggested to the Annual Meeting that it ought to be revised and that he now saw no objection to the rule but thought it might be expressed somewhat differently. He explained the alterations which Mr. James suggested.

The Chairman said that the Executive Committee after consideration did not think it necessary to alter the wording of the rule, but left it to the decision of the General Committee.

Mr. A. J. Wright proposed and *Mr. R. Lescher* seconded :

'That Rule XIV be left as it is.'

Carried.

The Chairman called upon the Anamallais representatives to bring forward their resolution regarding Rule I.

Mr. A. W. F. Mills said that his Association brought forward the following resolution :—

'That the U.P.A.S.I. Rule I be altered to read as follows :—

- I. The following Labour Rules shall be binding on all members of the District Association subscribing to the U.P.A.S.I. and that no local rule of any district association regarding inter-district disputes shall be repugnant to these rules.'

He explained that Districts should be allowed to make their own rules unrestricted for their own Districts, even if repugnant to the U.P.A.S.I. rules.

As no other District was prepared to second the resolution, it was by permission withdrawn.

COMPOSITION OF CONTROL COMMITTEES

The Secretary explained that the omission to include this matter in the revised Agenda was an oversight; notice had been received in ample time.

The Chairman having obtained the permission of the meeting to bring it forward.

Mr. Mills explained that his Association was of opinion that the number of representatives now entitled to attend Control Committee at the expense of the Department ought to be reduced to three.

Mr. Fowke suggested that the number of meetings should be reduced rather than the number of members.

The Chairman was of opinion that, although it was owing to a mistake, sufficient notice of the proposed change had not been given District Associations and in response to his request the resolution was withdrawn until the next meeting in August.

ANNUAL MEETING—1930

The Chairman informed the meeting that the Executive Committee had fixed the date for the commencement of the next Annual General Meeting as Monday, August 13, 1930.

The Secretary asked permission to deny, what appeared to be a widespread report, that the whole of the accommodation in the West End Hotel, Bangalore, had been made over to him to allot as he thought best. Also such a suggestion was made last year he refused to accept the responsibility and had no control of any sort over the booking of rooms.

DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETS

Mr. Gillespie asked whether the tea and rubber scientific budgets prepared by Advisory Committee could not be sent in earlier each year.

The Secretary welcomed the idea and hoped that at the next Annual Meeting a rule would be made that recommendations and budgets in respect to expenditure for the following year must be sent in to him not later than January 31.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

Mr. James announced that there would be a meeting of Nilgiri Branch of the Association at 4 p.m. that afternoon and cordially invited all to be present.

The Secretary said the European Association complained that recently they had no new recruits from planting Districts and suggested that District Associations should appoint one member to specially look after that Association's interests.

Mr. A. W. F. Mills explained that this was done in the Anamallais and was easy to work and quite successful.

The Chairman proposed that the Secretary should put the proposal to all District Associations.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Mr. Tipping, the meeting closed.

H. WADDINGTON,
Secretary.

U.P.A.S.I. SPORTS CLUB

Planters' Week Events

TENNIS

Tennis commenced on February 28. The entries were fewer than last year, but competition was keen and it was gratifying to see so many spectators following the play with interest.

The following are the results :—

INTER-DISTRICT :

Wynaad	Davies	beat beat 6—2, 6—4	Nilgiris Downing.
	Eyre	beat beat 6—2, 7—5	Flanagan.
	Davies and Eyre	beat beat 8—6, 6—4	Downing and Flanagan.
Wynaad	Davies	beat beat 6—2, 6—2	Central Travancore. Inman.
	Eyre	beat beat 6—3, 7—5	Hopper.
	Davies and Eyre	beat beat 7—5, 6—0	Inman and Hopper.
High Range	Swayne	beat beat 6—0, 6—0	Anamallais. Danagher.
	Aitken	beat beat 6—3, 6—4	Stone.
	Swayne and Aitken	beat 3—6, 6—4, 6—4	Stone and Danagher.
High Range	Aitken	beat beat 6—1, 6—4	Nilgiri-Wynaad. Geddes.
	Swayne	beat beat 5—7, 6—3, 6—3	Conner.
	Aitken and Swayne	beat 4—6, 9—7, 6—4 (Final)	Geddes and Conner.
High Range	Swayne	beat beat 6—3, 6—4	Wynaad. Davies.
	Aitken	beat beat 6—2, 5—7, 6—2	Eyre.
	Swayne and Aitken	beat 4—6, 6—2, 6—4	Davies and Eyre.

MEN'S SINGLES :

	First Round :	
Aitken	beat 7—5, 6—4	Geddes.
Swayne	beat 6—3, 6—3	Davies
Inman	beat 9—7, 6—3	Scott.
Conner	W.O.	Fraser.

Semi Finals :

Conner	beat 7-5, 6-3	Aitken.
Swayne	beat 6-2, 6-2	Inman.
Final :		
Swayne	beat 6-1, 4-6, 6-1	Conner.

MEN'S DOUBLES :**First Round :**

Davies and Eyre	W.O.	Downing and Boyd.
Aitken and Swayne	beat 6-3, 6-4	Scott and Geddes.

Second Round :

Davies and Eyre	W.O.	Fraser and Fraser.
Aitken and Swayne	beat 6-4, 6-4	Inman and Conner.
Final :		
Aitken and Swayne	beat 6-1 0-6, 6-1	Eyre and Davies.

MIXED DOUBLES :**First Round :**

Scott and Mrs. Scott	beat 7-5, 6-3	Downing and Miss Downing.
Col. and Mrs. Porter	W.O.	A. N. Other and Miss Downing
Conner and Mrs. Conner	beat 0-6, 6-2, 6-3	Inman and Mrs. Inman.
Swayne and Mrs. McKenzie	beat 6-1, 6-3	Boyd and Mrs. Boyd

Semi Finals :

Conner and Mrs. Conner	beat 6-3, 6-0	Swayne and Mrs. McKenzie.
Col. and Mrs. Porter	beat 4-6, 6-3, 7-5	Scott and Mrs. Scott.
Final :		
Mr. and Mrs. Conner	beat 6-4, 6-2	Col. and Mrs. Porter.

LADIES' SINGLES :**First Round :**

Miss B. Downing	beat 6-1, 4-6, 6-2	Mrs. Scott.
.		

Semi Finals :

Miss Downing	beat 7-5, 6-4	Mrs. Conner.
Miss B. Downing	beat 6-1, 1-6, 6-4	Mrs. Inman.
Final :		
Miss B. Downing	beat 6-4, 6-4	Miss Downing.

VETERANS' CUP :

Fraser	beat 6-3, 6-3	Downing.
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GOLF

Golf commenced on March 1, and it is regrettable that there were so few entries.

The following are the results :—

INTER-DISTRICT CUP :

Semi Finals :

Nilgiris (Erskine and Deakin).	beat	Anamallais (Schwind and Bently).
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Final :

Nilgiris (Erskine and Deakin).	beat	High Range (Laird and Mackay).
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By 2 up.

CAPT. WINDLE'S CUP :

Final :

Mrs Laird	beat	Mrs. Mckenzie.
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By 2 up

MR. CONGREVE'S PRIZE :

There were 10 entries.

Final :

Erskine	beat	Deakin.
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3 and 1

FANCY DRESS BALL

On Wednesday a very successful Fancy Dress Ball was held at Wood-side. Dancing continued to far into the morning to the strains of the excellent Planters' Jazz Band from the Anamallais under the very capable leadership of Mrs. Hammond.

The Programme cover designed by Mr. Wilson was most original and amusing.

The Prizes for the Fancy Dresses were awarded to :—Ladies, 1st., Mrs. Croft, early Victorian in a charming pale green Crinoline ; 2nd., Mrs. Waters, Spanish Lady, a very artistic costume. Gentlemen, 1st., Mr. Davies, a Cossack ; 2nd., Mr. Fowke, Georgian Gentleman.

Among the various costumes worn were :—

Mrs. Cox, Spanish Beauty ; Mrs. Conner, Powder Puff ; Miss Weld-Downing, Indian Princess ; Mrs. Marsh, Lido Lady ; Mrs. Windle, Persian Princess ; Mrs. Thorne, Harlequin ; Miss Crawford Walker, Arab Princess ; Mrs. Fowke, Georgian Lady ; Mrs. Fulcher, Patches ; Miss Pott, Ballet Girl ; Mrs. Langley, Wake up and Dream ; Mrs. Craig, Gipsy ; Miss Roberts, Chinese Lady ; Mr. Marsh, Persian Prince ; Mr. Craig, Parson ; Mr. Waters, Sheik ; Capt. Windle, Gully Gully from Port Said ; Mr. Conner, Lady Tennis Player ; Mr. Stokes, Apache ; Mr. Thorne, Dutch Boy ; Mr. Finlayson, Dutch Boy ; Mr. Angus, Pierrot.

The two first prizes were presented by Their Excellencies and the two second by Mr. Milner, Chairman of the U.P.A.S.I.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Tallent and Mr. Kirkpatrick were kind enough to do the judging.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

ANAMALLAIS

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Planters' Association held at the Anamallai Club on Thursday, February 20, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Messrs. J. H. Ireland Jones (*Chairman*), C. L. Napier, E. N. House, J. Hatton Robinson, W. H. Martin, A. W. F. Mills, J. C. Blackham, A. C. Cotton, C. E. Dennys, E. V. Hammond, L. S. Henderson, C. F. Clark, A. V. Danagher, O. M. Hetherington, T. Davenport, G. Stevens, A. de. Stroumillo, H. Geriy, P. Achard, E. E. Ranicar, R. Bentley and C. B. Reade (*Honorary Secretary*).

The notice calling the meeting was read by the Honorary Secretary.

Confirmation of the Minutes.—The minutes of the following meetings, which had already been circulated to all members, were confirmed *nem. con.* :—

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting held on December 21, 1929.

Minutes of a General Committee Meeting held on January 17, 1930.

The Honorary Secretary read out the minutes of a General Committee Meeting held on February 18, 1930.

These were confirmed by the meeting *nem. con.*

Election of new members.—The following gentlemen were duly elected :—

Mr. R. H. Measham, proposed by Mr. A. W. F. Mills, seconded by Mr. C. F. Clark.

Mr. H. C. Dean, proposed by Mr. C. F. Clark, seconded by Mr. Hatton Robinson.

Mr. R. W. Thorpe, proposed by Mr. J. H. Ireland Jones (*Chairman*).

Mr. J. C. Blackham, proposed by Mr. A. W. F. Mills, seconded by Mr. W. H. Martin.

Mr. P. T. French, proposed by Mr. E. E. Ranicar, seconded by Mr. C. F. Clark.

Mr. N. L. S. Wright, proposed by Mr. R. Bentley, seconded by Mr. J. C. Blackham.

Mr. Blackham brought to the notice of the Honorary Secretary that the Manager of Lower Paralai Estate had had no notice of the last two meetings.

Mr. Blackham added that, though Mr. Foote was not a personal member of the Association, yet he was entitled to a notice as Manager of Lower Paralai Estate.

The Honorary Secretary said that this matter would not be overlooked in future.

Taluk Board.—Read letter from the Planting Member, dated January 29, 1930, for the information of members.

Leases.—Read letter from the Planting Member, dated January 21, 1930.

Read letter from the Chairman, dated January 27, 1930, to the Secretary of the Revenue Department, Madras.

The Chairman explained the situation, and it was agreed to leave the matter pending, until further information was available.

Township.—This item was withdrawn from the Agenda.

Coffee Propaganda.—The Association decided that no useful purpose would be served by continuing with this.

'The Planters' Journal and Agriculturist.'—Read letter from the Editor of the *Planters' Journal and Agriculturist* in which he requested that he might be supplied with reports of Association meetings, etc.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to reply saying that the Association could not see its way to comply with this request, but that they had no objection to this paper obtaining any facts of interest from the *Planters' Chronicle*, so long as due acknowledgement was made to the latter paper.

Auditors.—The Honorary Secretary was instructed to ask Messrs. Fraser and Ross to audit the Association books for the current season.

A.P.A. Staff.—It was decided to raise the salary of the Anamallai Planters' Association clerk from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month.

Delegates for U.P.A.S.I. General Committee Meeting to be held at Ootacamund on February 27, 1930.—Messrs. A. W. F. Mills and G. B. Reade were asked to attend this meeting on behalf of the Anamallai Planters' Association. The Agenda was read out and the necessary instructions issued to delegates.

The subject of Tea Restriction was brought before the meeting. The Association was in full agreement with any scheme put forward for curtailing shipments of tea to London, and were of opinion that very much more tea might be disposed of locally in India.

Mr. Cotton spoke very strongly on the absurdity of letting Java capture the Indian market, and said that Java tea imports had increased annually by approximately 100 per cent. for the last 4 or 5 years.

To sum up, the Association deprecated the idea of Estates in S. India restricting output, but were of opinion that 'Agents and Secretaries' should curtail shipments to England and arrange that a much larger amount of tea be sold locally.

A. P. A. General Committee.—At a General Committee Meeting held on February 18, 1920, Messrs. W. H. Martin, T. Davenport and J. C. Blackham were co-opted as members of the General Committee, subject to the sanction of the next Extraordinary General Meeting, in place of Messrs. A. C. Cotton, E. Johnson and A. W. F. Mills who are resigning, as they are about to proceed on leave.

The meeting was unanimous in asking these gentlemen to sit on the General Committee. This they consented to do.

Coimbatore Control Committee.—Mr. Mills read letter from the Director of U.P.A.S.I. Labour Department, asking leave to put the Departmental Forms, as used in the other Divisions, into force in the Coimbatore Division.

Mr. Mills stated that he personally was against the idea.

After considerable discussion, it was decided to give these forms a trial, and Mr. Mills was asked to inform the Director of the Labour Department to this effect.

Police.—Read letter from the District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, 2393/29, dated February 12, 1930.

The Association noted with satisfaction the D. S. P.'s intention of placing a Police Station at Waterfall, and of closing the Mudis Station.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to inform the District Superintendent of Police that, with his consent, the Anamallai Planters' Association were prepared to pay a reward for the detection by the Police of all genuine cases of theft of Estate produce—such rewards to be paid after the conviction of the culprit.

U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club.—The appointment of Mr. E. A. Stone as District Sports Representative for the current season was confirmed by the Association.

Scintific Aid for Cardamoms.—The delegates for the U.P.A.S.I. General Committee Meeting in Ootacamund on February 27, 1930, were instructed to press for some form of Scientific Aid for Cardamoms.

European Association.—Mr. T. Davenport agreed to take over from Mr. A. W. F. Mills, who is proceeding home on leave.

Railways.—It having come to the ears of the Association that the proposed Pollachi-Vannanthurai Railway line had been removed from the list of 'very urgent', the Honorary Secretary was instructed to write the Agent, South Indian Railway, pointing out the extreme necessity for the early completion of this line.

P. W. D. Roads.—The Chairman spoke of the probability of having to raise a small cess early in April to enable the Honorary Secretary to pay the grant of Rs. 2,500, sanctioned by the Association towards the upkeep of the Pollachi-Vannanthurai Road during the coming season. Such cess would of course be deducted from the general cess of the Anamallai Planters' Association which was usually called up in June.

Correspondence.—Read letter from the Manager, Valparai Estate, dated February 10, 1930, asking the Association to support the application of M. Chinnappa Chettiar to run a bus service between Pollachi and Uralikal Estate *via* Valparai Town.

Read letter from R. S. Mani Iyer, dated February 7, 1930, to the District Magistrate, Coimbatore (*sent via* Association), asking permission to run a bus service between Pollachi and Sholayar.

The Association agreed to support both requests provided that the limit of thirty buses, plying for hire in the Anamallais, had not been reached. The Honorary Secretary was instructed to write to the applicants to this effect.

Read letter from Mr. Sanders, dated January 29, 1930, thanking the Association for the facilities which they had placed at his disposal to enable him to study Indian planting conditions.

Read letter from the President, Friend-in-Need Society, Coimbatore, dated February 4, 1930, asking for donations.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to write the President, Friend-in-Need Society, saying that the Association considered this appeal to be outside their province.

Honorary Secretary.—Mr. G. B. Reade was confirmed by the Meeting as Honorary Secretary.

U.P.A.S.I. Draft Budget—General Cess.—The Association proposed that, in view of the depressed state of the markets for Planting Produce the general cess be reduced by two annas on all products, any deficiency which, the Association calculated, would not come to more than Rs. 6,000, being made up from the General Reserve.

It was further suggested that, if the reduction of the general cess was not accepted, any surplus at the end of the year be handed over to the Indian Tea Cess Committee for propaganda work in Southern India.

Tea Scientific Department.—The Association proposed that this cess should not be raised, any deficiency being met from the reserve funds of the Tea Scientific Department.

Anamallai Staff Club.—Mr. Martin addressed the Meeting, and, in asking for donations, said that he felt the Staff Club would very keenly

appreciate any interest taken in their welfare, and asked members to do everything in their power to help the Club.

The Chairman suggested that Mr. Martin should circulate all members, which Mr. Martin agreed to do.

Tea Advisory Committee.—Mr. Davenport informed the Meeting that he had attended the Annual Tea Advisory Committee Meeting, as representative of the Anamallai Planters' Association and the main items to which he wished the Association to give its consideration were the following resolutions passed by the Tea Advisory Committee:—

1. *The Constitution and Functions of the Tea Advisory Committee.*—‘That the meeting is of the opinion that the constitution and function of the Tea Advisory Committee should remain unaltered until the next annual general meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. when the question of its retention or otherwise in a reconstructed form came up for consideration.’

2. *Land for Field Experiments.*—‘That this meeting is still of the opinion that further land should be acquired for field experimental works in the neighbourhood of the existing station and do further recommend that a sub-committee of three members be instructed to

- (i) Inspect the Government Land on the Mysore Road.
- (ii) If suitable, investigate the possibility of acquiring at least 100 acres, and an option of obtaining further land adjacent thereto.
- (iii) Report to the Tea Advisory Committee on what lines it could be acquired.’

3. *Committee Meetings.*—‘That two full Committee meetings should be held each year, one at the Tea Experimental Station and one immediately prior to the General Meeting at Bangalore in August, and any further meetings that may be found necessary during the year, and that in this connection the expense of the meeting held at the Experimental Station should be borne by the Scientific Department, and that, should any further meetings be necessary, the expenditure so caused might be met by the District Associations.’

Mr. Davenport asked the meeting to give its earnest consideration to the question of reconstitution of the Tea Advisory Committee or to any substituted advisory or controlling body which may lead to increased efficiency in the working of our Scientific Department, in order to have some definite proposals ready in time for the U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting at Bangalore.

On the subject of further land for Field Experiments, Mr. Davenport expressed the opinion that, while it seemed obvious that it was better that the situation of such land should be near the laboratories, the whole question of the location of the Station, in view of the functions it was eventually designed to perform, should be reviewed, and if it should be found unsuitable in any important respects it would be better to cut our losses by moving it, before running into further capital expenditure.

The Association listened to Mr. Davenport with much interest and it was decided that the whole question of the Tea Advisory Committee should have the careful consideration of the A. P. A. prior to the U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting when it is hoped to formulate some concrete proposal for the betterment of the existing methods of running the Station.

There being no other business, the meeting closed.

G. B. READE,
Honorary Secretary.

J. H. IRELAND JONES.
Chairman.

TRAVANCORE COMBINED

**Minutes of the 16th Annual Meeting held in the Quilon Club
on Monday, March 3, 1930, at 10.30 a.m.**

Messrs. A. J. Wright, *Chairman* (Kanan Devan P.A.), Eric Hall (Vice-Chairman), L. A. Lampard (Planting Member of Travancore Legislative Council), A. R. St. George (Central Travancore P.A.), E. T. C. Farr (South Travancore P.A.), M. R. Coghlan (Mundakayam P.A.) and L. J. T. Polgreen (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitor:

Mr. E. E. Lord.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Honorary Secretary read his report for the year 1929 (Copy attached). This and the accounts were adopted on a motion proposed by Mr. St. George and seconded by Mr. Coghlan. The question of the reader's fee for 1930 was put forward and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to ask Mr. Parameswaran Pillai if he would accept a nominal fee of Rs. 50 per annum in view of the small amount of work involved. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Honorary Auditor, Mr. Bruce.

Tea Export Duty.—Mr. Lampard addressed the meeting on this subject. After discussion it was decided to continue to urge the Travancore Government to give a definite reply regarding the repeal of the duty, and, on receipt of this reply, to consider what further action, if any, should be taken.

Tea Thefts Regulation.—Mr. Lampard stated that he had ascertained that the introduction of a private bill in the Legislative Council was unlikely to be successful and it was decided again to press Government to legislate on this subject.

Fixing a standard quality for tea to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated tea.—The Chairman informed the meeting that he was bringing up this subject at the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly on behalf of the Kanan Devan P.A. and the meeting decided to await the result of this representation before further action is taken by the Association.

Proposed Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Travancore.—The Honorary Secretary reported to the meeting his conversation on this subject with Dr. Frimodt Moller of the Union Mission. It was decided that, in view of the depressed state of the tea and rubber markets and the heavy expenditure already being incurred by planting interests in medical and other directions, the Association could not recommend to its constituents any scheme for general financial support of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Travancore. At the same time, representatives at the meeting expressed themselves as being in sympathy with the idea and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to assist Dr. Moller if he wished to get into direct touch with proprietors and individual planters.

Subjects for Sri Mulam.—Were discussed and the delegates instructed.

Subscription for 1930.—This was fixed at Rs. 25 per member.

Election of Office Bearers.—The following were elected :—

Chairman	... Mr. A. J. Wright.
Vice-Chairman	... Mr. Eric Hall.
Honorary Secretary	... Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the retiring Office Bearers, and to the Planting Member, for their work during 1929.

Other business.—The following matters, which came up too late for inclusion in the Agenda, were dealt with:—

Road Boards.—The non-inclusion of planting interests on any of the newly formed Road Boards (except that for the Devicolam District) was considered very unsatisfactory, and it was suggested that the Travancore Government should be approached with a request that the rules should be revised to include one representative on each Road Board from each local Planting Association having interests in the district concerned; also that the Planting Member of the Legislative Council should have a seat on the Central Board. The Planting Member stated that, if nothing had been done in this connection at the commencement of the next session of the Legislative Council, he would pursue the matter here.

As some representatives had not been adequately instructed on the subject, it was decided to refer the suggestion to local Associations and to leave to the Executive Committee the final decision regarding the exact representations to be made to Government.

Proposed Jenni and Kudiyam Regulation.—This was briefly explained by the Planting Member.

There being no further business, the meeting then terminated with votes of thanks to the Chair and to the Quilon Club Committee for the use of the room.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1929

GENTLEMEN,

This is the 16th Annual General Meeting of the Association, the membership of which remains at nine.

The accounts are before you and have been sent to all members. They do not call for comment. Mr. Bruce has kindly undertaken the audit.

Mr. Park, the Honorary Secretary, left India on furlough in December, and as I only took over from him then, I am not able to give you more than a brief resumé of the year's work as seen from correspondence.

An Extraordinary General Meeting was held in July last to discuss the question of moving Government (*a*) to repeal tea export duty and (*b*) to take steps to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated tea in the State. The Planting Member of the Legislative Council has done all he can, but as yet no progress can be reported. Mr. Lampard will address you more fully on these matters.

Canadian Customs Tariff on Tea.—After investigation of this matter it was decided by the Committee that the subject should be dropped as it was found most inadvisable to pursue it.

Revised Income-Tax Rules.—The Income-Tax Amendment Bill has still to be brought before the Council.

Negligent Driving in Travancore by Motor Drivers from British India.—This was taken up, at the request of the K.D.H.P.A., with the Commissioner of Police, Travancore, and an assurance obtained that action would be taken by the Travancore Police if cases were properly reported.

This, gentlemen, completes my report and I now tender my resignation.

L. J. T. POLGREEN.

NILGIRI-WYNAAD

**Proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association
held on Thursday, February 24, 1930, at Gudalur Rest House at 11 a.m.**

Present:

Mr. R. Fowke (*Chairman*), Messrs. R. M. Nicolls, C. K. Pittock, J. T. Morshead, W. Byram Page, G. F. Scovell, F. C. Scott, J. E. Hancock, A. L. Lang and E. S. Conner (by proxies) and A. R. Innes (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitors :

Messrs. J. E. Sampson and S. S. Light.

Notice calling the meeting was taken as read.

Minutes of the last meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

General Committee Meeting.—The agenda was gone through and the delegates were given instructions on the various items.

Correspondence and Other Competent Business.—Provisional notice of the resignation of Periazhola Estate from membership of the Association was read to the meeting.

Letters were read from Messrs. Conner and Lang, Active Member and Member-in-waiting of the Coimbatore Control Committee respectively, regretting their inability to attend the Combined Control Committee Meeting in Ootacamund on the 26th instant. Mr. Hancock was asked to represent the Association in their place.

Mr. R. M. Nicolls proposed Mr. S. S. Light to be a Personal Member of the Association. This was seconded from the Chair and carried.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

A. R. INNES.

R. FOWKE,

Honorary Secretary.

Chairman.

—————: 0 :—————

CORRESPONDENCE

‘The Tea Slump’

To : The Editor, The ‘Planters’ Chronicle’, Madras.

DEAR SIR,

As quite a comparatively newcomer to the Tea Planting Community, I should like with the greatest diffidence to make a suggestion in regard to the present Tea Slump.

We are continually reading in *The Chronicle* and other newspapers letters written by planters suggesting various general remedies to alleviate the present Tea Slump; but I have yet to read a letter giving suggestions as to how the individual planter, with of course the consent of his Agents or Proprietors, might help even in a small way to advertise Indian Teas in order to increase the consumption of same.

The suggestion that I should like to put forward is this: ‘Let every Estate Manager give free to every cooly going down to his village each year a $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packet of tea.’ This free gift of tea, if given by all Estates, would, I consider, do far more to popularize tea-drinking in Indian villages than thousands of rupees spent on advertisements.

Admittedly this method might only increase in a small degree the consumption of tea in India, but it would be, I consider, a step in the right direction and worth trying, when we know that if only the population of

India would consume just one pound of tea per head per annum, the Tea Industry would regain its former prosperity.

Yours, etc.

J. A. B.

(Since he makes no reference to it, J. A. B. would seem to have overlooked the article published in our issue of March 1, in which a similar proposal is made.—Ed.)

Pushing Indian Tea

(The following letter appeared recently in the 'Statesman'.)

SIR,

Referring to the summary report, sent by your London correspondent, in your issue of 28th ultimo, of Messrs. Brooke Bond's Annual Review of the tea market, please be good enough to allow me, a Bombay Parsee of a very wide experience in tea and a member of the family of one of the pioneers of the tea trade in India, a small space in your esteemed journal.

As a tea specialist and a commercial traveller of thirty years' experience, I am of firm opinion that India and Burma can consume at least one-third the amount of the Indian crop, if my suggestions are put into effect, as far as possible, with the help and enterprise of large tea firms.

If an enquiry commission were appointed, it should thoroughly enquire into the progress of the tea trade first in Bengal, Behar and Orissa and then in Bombay, on the following lines:—

1. They should investigate minutely, whether since the appointment of the Indian Tea Cess Committee and up to now, their propaganda for increasing the sales of teas among the masses has been as successful as it was anticipated.

2. Whether they should seek the advice and co-operation of tea specialists.

3. Is any change desired in their method of propaganda?

4. Lastly whether by introducing vigorously one pice packet, one pice ready-made cup of tea, iced tea, tea made in milk only, and tea smoking, they could increase the consumption to a larger extent.

5. Let those closely concerned, please answer the following questions:—*To begin with Bengal:*

(1) What is the quantity of teas exported from Calcutta, Nilgiri, Travancore to Bombay and other provinces including Burma, in bulk and packets?

(2) What is the quantity of both black and green teas imported in bulk annually in India, from Ceylon, Java, China, particularly by Bombay?

(3) What is the re-export from Bombay to Peshawar, Quetta, Persia, Busra, Bagdad and Bokhara, in bulk?

(4) What is the quantity of green teas manufactured in the Kangra Valley, Dehra Dun, and Kumaon, and exported to Kashmir in bulk?

(5) What was the consumption by each community (if possible) in Bombay, Bengal, and the whole of India, and Burma, before the appointment of the Tea Cess Committee, and now?

(6) How many tea shops existed then, and how many are at present run by Hindoos and Mohammedans throughout India and by Irani (Persian) Parsees in Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee?

(7) How many new tea shops are opened every year and how many closed? What is the total number of tea shops managed by Indians in India and Burma and by Burmese, Shans, Karens, and Chinese in their respective areas?

(8) What is the approximate average daily or monthly consumption of teas in tea shops in the principal cities of India?

(9) Why do Hindoos and Mohammedans drink entirely different qualities of tea? Why do Madrassi Hindoos drink tea which differs in quality from those consumed by the Hindoos of Bengal and Bombay?

(10) What is the opinion of tea shop-wallas? Are they convinced that the Tea Cess Committee have improved their sales?

(11) Do they think that by receiving empty cups and saucers free, artistic posters and harmonium from the Tea Cess Committee their sales have increased thereby?

(12) Why the majority of Marwaris do not drink tea in Bengal. How many tea shops are opened and conducted by Marwaris in Calcutta and elsewhere?

(13) Have the Tea Cess Committee converted non-tea-drinkers into tea-imbibers and, if they have, by what process?

(14) Are the cups and saucers in tea shops both after and before serving washed generally in the same bucket of water continually, or are cleaned again with fresh water?

(15) What is the condition of the cloth in which the leaves are put and water poured and then strained out?

(16) Cannot a cleaner method of preparing tea by straining and throwing away the soaked leaves, as adopted by Irani Parsees of Bombay, be followed?

Now I come to my main point that India and Burma can and should consume at least one-third the production of Indian tea. The highest average consumption in Europe per annum comes to about six to eight pounds per head. I reckon two ounces per month or about two pounds a year per head for Bengal, Behar and Orissa. This will work out to about three crores of pounds of tea a year.—Yours, etc.

93, Park Street, February 24.

H. M. MORTON MAJU.

Madras Sappers and Miners

To : The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle'.

DEAR SIR,

Our 150th Anniversary comes off in December 1930 and we are trying to get into touch with men in India who served with us during the war as officers either in the I.A.R.O. or R. E. (T. C.)

There are probably members of your Association who were with us, and I would be much obliged if you could give this letter publicity among them in order that they may let me know whether they wish to be invited.

Yours, etc.,

G. E. E. L. SEAUGHT,

Captain, R. E.

BANGALORE,

February 24, 1930. Supdt. of Instn. O. V. O. Madras Sappers and Miners.

COMMERCIAL AND METEOROLOGICAL

I. Summary of latest Market Reports and Prices to hand—

Best prices realized on the London Market			Average prices obtained for tea				
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending February 20, 1930	January 1 to February 20, 1930	January 1 to February 20, 1930	January 1 to February 20, 1929
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, February 20, 1930)			N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —			S. India.	1 1·50	1 1·86	1 5·91	
Thay Mudi	...	282	Ceylon...	a 1 2·05	b 1 1·40	c 1 6·70	
Nalla Mudi	...	225	Java ...	1 5·66	1 5·53	1 9·03	
Gajam Mudi	...	227	Sumatra.	0 9·02	0 9·15	1 2·08	
Pannimade	...	136	Nyassa-	0 10·68	0 10·48	1 5·34	
Sholayar	...	183	Total... l and	0 7·79	0 8·96	1 2·64	
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>			Total... d	1 1·96	e 1 2·19	f 1 6·41	
Ladrum	...	109					
Glenmary	...	80					
Cheenthalaar	...	110					
Mount	...	64					
Twyford & Ashley Est.—							
Vembanaad	...	152					
Pirmed	...	122					
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —							
Upper Surianalle	...	110					
Lockhart	...	65					
Chokanaad	...	119					
Yellapatty	...	168					
Thenmallay	...	118					
Periavurrai	...	259					
(d) <i>Mysore</i> —							
*Chamraj	...	162					
(e) <i>Nilgiris</i> —							
Parkside	...	72					
Craigmore	...	111					
(f) <i>South Travancore</i> —							
Amlanaad	...	25					
Ani Erangel	...	254					
Venture	...	105					
Arundel	...	70					
(g) <i>Wynaad</i> —							
Tanga Mulla	...	51					

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—

a 6,989 b 59,628 c 56,643
d 85,300 e 661,940 f 620,950

(B) COFFEE:—

Special Cable, London
March 12, 1930

'A' Quality 143s.

Market Quiet

(C) RUBBER:—

The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, March 11, 1930, was 7 $\frac{7}{16}$ d.

London Rubber Stocks

Week ending Saturday, March 8, 1930, were 66,418 tons, an increase of 2,035 tons on March 1, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks

Week ending Saturday, March 8, 1930, were 20,727 tons, an increase of 34 tons on March 1, 1930 inventory.

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Madras Market Report

(For the Fortnight ending Thursday, March 13, 1930)

Planting: There have been no material changes since our last report, although the undertone appears firmer. In *Malankaras*, for instance, there are now buyers over at Rs. 60 where there were then sellers, but Rubber shares are still stagnant, and have not re-acted in any way to the mutual Anglo-Dutch agreement to stop tapping in May. In Teas, *Neerugundis* have recovered to Rs. 5½ and *Peermades* to Rs. 26: business having been done in both. *Devasholas* are still wanted at Rs. 6, but sellers have withdrawn to par. There has been a small demand for *Nelliampathys* Rs. 10 at about Rs. 8, but sellers have not appeared, although in nearly all others there is scrip offering.

(a) Selected Rupee Quotations

Current on Thursday, March 13, 1930

					Buyers	Sellers
PLANTING						
Cochins	Rs. 15	...	...	...	22½	25
Devasholas	Rs. 7	...	...	...	6	7
‡ Eddivannas	Rs. 15	...	...	...	...	13
Haileyburia Tea Estates	Rs. 10	...	...	...	...	26
Kalasas	Rs. 15	...	...	...	6½	9
‡ Kinalurs	Rs. 10	...	...	...	10½	12½
‡ Kurtiadis	Rs. 15	...	...	...	10½	12½
Malankaras	Rs. 30	...	...	...	60	65
Nelliampathy Hills	Rs. 10	...	...	...	7½	8½
"	(Rs. 10) Rs. 7 paid	...	...	...	4	6
"	7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	...	...	...	99
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates	Ordy. Rs. 10	...	...	...	5½	6
"	7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	...	...	...	100
Peermades	Ordy. Rs. 10	...	...	...	25	26
Peria Karamalais	Rs. 15	...	...	...	...	45
"	(Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	...	...	...	...	32
Periasholas	Rs. 10	...	...	...	...	5
Periyars	Rs. 10	...	...	...	5	8
‡ Pudukads	Rs. 15	...	...	...	...	25
Rockwoods	Rs. 10	...	...	...	...	2
Thodapushas	Rs. 10	...	...	...	8	10
Thirumbadis	Rs. 10	...	...	...	...	17
United Nilgiris	Rs. 100	...	...	...	95	100
Vellamalais (Rs. 15)	...	...	...	...	...	18
"	(Rs. 15) Rs. 12 paid	...	...	...	...	17

† These companies are under Voluntary Liquidation, owing to formation of a new company.

(b) Selected Sterling Quotations

NAME	Paid up Value	Middle Price <i>L s. d.</i>	+ or - on the last week	
			+	-
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£ 1	0 11 3	- 9d.
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£ 1	1 4 9	- 1d.
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£ 1	1 4 6	-- 1s. 3d.
4. Merlimau Rubber	...	2s.	0 2 4½	- 3d.
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£ 1	1 16 9	- 9d.
6. Poomudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0 1 9	...
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£ 1	0 13 3	- 6d.
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	0 12 3	- 9d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£ 1	1 15 3	- 2s. 9d.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	1 5 6	+ 6d.

III. Coffee and Tea Prices

COFFEE.—

LONDON PRICES (seven days ending Tuesday, February 18, 1930).

—	Bags	s. d.	Grades
<i>Coorg—</i>			
Binny's Sidapur	... 99	109— 9	All
Deverahcadoo	... 77	88— 8	1, 3, 'PB' and 'T'.
Binny's Wudderhully	... 154	78— 0	All
<i>Mysore—</i>			
B. M. M. Belagode	... 42	133—11	1, 2, 3 and 'T'.
C. & C. Hirvati	... 53	131— 4	Do.

TEA.—

COLOMBO MARKET AND SOUTH INDIAN TEAS

South Indian Teas in auction of February 25, 1930, obtained the following prices:—

Estates	Breaks	Averages
Kanniamallay ...	18,660	1·28
Chittavurrai ...	14,328	1·28
Manalaroo ...	4,305	.54

Fortnightly Rainfall Statement

February 23, 1930, to March 8, 1930 inclusive.

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals).

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	...	94·19	94·19	25. Kotagiri	...	0·92	77·63
2. Kalthurity.	...	109·08	109·08	26. Ootacamund.	0·08	45·20	45·28
3. Kallar Bdg.	0·02	153·32	153·34	27. Yercand	...	0·49	73·63
4. Koney	1·07	148·75	149·82	28. Mango Range	...	113·75	113·75
5. Pattanapura.	...	145·00	145·00	29. Devala	...	149·10	149·10
6. M'kayam ...	...	212·16	212·16	30. Devarshola.	...	75·18	75·18
7. Peermade ...	...	243·80	243·80	31. CALICUT	...	127·92	127·92
8. Twyford ...	0·13	252·02	252·15	32. Kuttiyadi	...	216·51	216·51
9. V'periyar ...	...	114·96	114·96	33. Vayitri	...	188·49	188·49
10. Kalaar ...	...	245·08	245·08	34. Manantoddi.	...	120·13	120·13
11. Chittuvurrai ...	...	52·51	52·51	35. Billigiris	...	79·10	79·10
12. Bodr'KANUR	...	26·41	26·41	36. Sidapur	...	84·94	84·94
13. COCHIN	...	124·46	124·46	37. Pollibetta	...	79·64	79·64
14. Mooply ...	...	155·19	155·19	38. Somwarpett.	...	53·41	53·41
15. Pachaimalai.	...	123·01	123·01	39. Saklaspur	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	...	217·21	217·21	40. Kadamanie	...	272·62	272·62
17. POLLACHIE	...	35·45	35·45	41. Ballupete	...	79·68	79·68
18. Nell'pathy...	0·05	115·20	115·25	42. Balehonnur...	...	68·38	68·38
19. Karapara ...	...	149·03	149·03	43. Merthisubgey.	...	122·00	122·00
20. Pullengode...	...	148·83	148·83	44. Kelagur	...	122·19	122·19
21. Nilambur ...	...	94·30	94·30	45. Durgadbettia.	...	111·73	111·73
22. Naduvattam ...	...	137·95	137·95	46. MANGALORE	...	161·05	161·05
23. Nilgiri Peak.	...	94·30	94·30	47. MADRAS	0·26	45·92	46·20
24. Coonoor ...	1·20	67·23	68·43				

F=During the Fortnight

P=Previously. (i.e., from April 1, 1929).

Planters' Chronicle



R.T.P.U.S.

Vol. XXV, No. 9]

March 29, 1930

[Price As. 8

*All communications to be addressed to the Editor
Post Box No. 386, MADRAS*

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EDITORIAL

THE Naval Conference has been sitting for more than two months without apparent result. The last great Conference in Geneva broke down owing to the differences of opinion between Britain and America. These differences were cleared up as the result of Mr. Macdonald's historic visit to America. Now France and Italy are at variance. Italy claims parity with France, and France holds that, unless Italy's demands are modified, she can make no substantial reduction in her naval tonnage figures without corresponding political guarantees. Britain and America are obviously unwilling to enter into any such guarantees and a deadlock appears to have been arrived at. Something must happen, as the *amour-propre* of both Britain and America cannot contemplate a complete breakdown. Unless therefore Italy and France come to some agreement, the result is likely to be either an adjournment or a modified agreement to which the principal parties will be Japan, America and Britain.

THE death of Lord Balfour marks the passing of a political era in Great Britain. It is difficult to realise that one who was so prominent in public life during the post-war era had crossed swords with Gladstone. As philosopher and sportsman he affected a contempt for politics throughout his life which in a curious way contributed to his popularity. He had been Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Chief Secretary for Ireland and Leader of the Conservative Party. His long fight with Joseph Chamberlain for what has been called 'the soul and body' of the Conservative Party has now passed into history. He lost his claim ever to be a leader of that party again when he joined the Coalition Government after the fall of Asquith. Yet he remained, after the war, Britain's chief elder statesman to whom not only Conservatism but also Liberalism turned for advice. Men of his type are disappearing from public life, and Britain, and the whole Empire will be the poorer for their loss,

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

THE MOTIVES OF THE BRITISH—

One reason for which the British shrink from the idea of chaos in India is the fearful blow which such a state of things would inflict upon the economic fabric of Great Britain. It would mean losses not only to great financiers and merchants, but severe loss to a great number of humble homes all over the country. Such a large amount of money comes to Great Britain from India in the form of interest on capital invested in India, in railways, agriculture, industrial enterprise, that if chaos in India turned all this wealth to smoke, hardly any stocks and shares in Great Britain would remain unaffected. It is not true to say that the return to Great Britain of interest on capital invested in India is an exploitation of India. Any prosperous country desires to attract foreign capital, and the money which it sends back in interest may procure it more than compensating advantages. A successful commercial transaction may be a gain to both sides. A vast amount of British capital is invested in countries which are politically quite independent, in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, in the United States, and from all those countries there comes to Great Britain a stream of money paid as interest or purchase-money for British goods. An absolutely independent India would still want to attract British capital and buy British goods.

—Thoughts on Indian Discontents.

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RUBBER IN 1930

Two well-known rubber brokers have issued their annual reviews of the rubber market. Messrs. Lewis and Peat foreshadow a small decline in rubber shipments during the current year and an increase in consumption, shipments being estimated at 850,000 tons or 2,000 tons below last year, and consumption at 827,000 tons, as compared with 801,500 tons for 1929. In summarizing the current year's position, Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson and Carritt, in their review, state that 'flush' production is over and outputs are practically normal, accumulated stocks have been shipped and presumably disposed of, future outturns everywhere are now closely estimated. World stocks and afloat represent about 4½ months' consumption, a business margin none too large. With an estimated production at 845,000 tons and consumption at 835,000 tons, it requires but a fractional increase in the latter to bring both to the same level. On these grounds Messrs. Lloyd, Matheson and Carritt have confidence in saying that in 1930 there should be established a healthy position for the industry, and, given a general return to normal world business, 1930 might well prove to be the fore-runner of the long overdue better times.—*Commerce.*

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CANE FERTILIZATION IN JAVA

Fertilization in Java is mainly the application of sulphate of ammonia, other fertilizers being used only in certain localities. The application varies from one to twelve quintals per hectare, which is from 90 to 1,000 pounds, or 18 to 200 pounds of nitrogen, per acre. The average application is between five and six quintals, or 100 to 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre. This is all applied within two months from planting time, usually just prior to the hillng-up operations at three-fourths weeks and six-eighths

weeks from planting. On the loose, open soils handled by the ploughing system, the first application is held off until a stand of cane is insured, instead of aiding the establishment of a stand as is done in Hawaii, by applying early applications. On some of the plantations the first application of ammonia goes on about one week after planting, and then the doses are two or three in number.—*Extract from 'The Fertilizer, Feeding Stuffs and Farm Supplies Journal,' dated February 5, 1930, Vol. XV, No. 3.*

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A CEYLON VIEW OF RESTRICTION

Mr. W. Coombe, Chairman, Ceylon Estates' Proprietary Association, said that within the last two or three years the accumulation of stocks of tea in London had amounted to no less than 90,000,000 pounds. Had this increase been, as it were, spasmodic, it would not have mattered much, but it had accumulated at the rate of 3,000,000 pounds during 1927, 1928 and 1929; so he thought that they would agree that, however much they might detest the idea of restriction, something had got to be done before the market became, so to speak, water-logged instead of tea-logged. The industry was doubtless passing through a very serious situation, and however much people in Ceylon might dislike the idea of restriction, he thought that the country had to face it. Now with regard to restriction, he wished them to understand very clearly that it was not merely a palliative. It was not regarded for one moment as a means of curing the present trouble, but it was being introduced to relieve the intense congestion which had taken place. The only solution of the trouble, of course, was to extend the markets for their tea. Very soon, if not already, they would be asked for their assent and support for the re-imposition of the tea cess. It was only a small demand, namely, a quarter cent per pound. The industry had to be advertised. There were markets waiting for it in America and on the Continent, and one could not approach these markets unless one had the money to do it with. He therefore hoped that all who had any say in the matter would agree with the imposition of this cess, and to double it if need be.—*Times of Ceylon.*

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INDIA'S INDEBTEDNESS

MR. WARDLAW MILNE (C., Kidderminster) asked the Secretary for India, in the House of Commons a few days ago, whether he would kindly state what was the national debt per head of the population in India, and what was the total amount borrowed outside the country.

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN: On March 31, 1929, the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India and the Provincial Government are estimated to have been about Rs. 610 crores in India and £354 millions in England. On the basis of these figures, the debt per head of the population of British India is approximately Rs. 42, or, say, £3 3s. I may add that about 80 percent. of this debt is covered by productive assets.

MR. WARDLAW MILNE: Is it not correct to say, from these figures, that of all countries in the world, India is in the most fortunate financial position?

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN: India's financial position is very sound.

—Commerce.

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE

Proposals to Reorganize the Industry

Resolutions of far-reaching importance arising out of a special investigation by the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa,* are directed towards achieving nothing less than a complete and methodical re-organization of the coffee industry of Kenya on a scientific basis. In Nairobi, on November 4, coffee planters representing practically every district of the Colony met at the invitation of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa, and discussed a new scheme largely embodied in the interim report of a Committee of the Union on methods for improving the general conditions affecting the industry.

The recommendations adopted by the meeting will, if put into execution, bring about the organization indicated below.

DUTIES FOR A COFFEE BOARD

There will be a Research Department in Kenya, under a Director of Research, who, in the event of any scheme of closer union of East African territories, will be under the Director of Research of the united territories. Scientific research into coffee problems will be confined to a Coffee Section of the Research Department, under the charge of a Chief Coffee Research Officer, and the salaries of the Chief Coffee Research Officer and his subordinates will be met by a Coffee Board.

This Coffee Board will be established by Ordinance, and among its duties will be :—

- (a) To administer the special funds to be raised.
- (b) To engage the necessary research officers and staff.
- (c) To act in close co-operation with the Coffee Section of the Research Department and the Department of Agriculture.
- (d) To promote the welfare of the industry, both on the agricultural and commercial sides, including publicity and extension of markets.

A licence fee of £10 per annum on each estate containing 100 acres or less of planted coffee, with an additional £5 for every additional 50 acres or part thereof, will replace the existing licence fee of 30s. ; and a licence fee of £20 per annum will be imposed on all dealers, traders and cleaners dealing in or handling raw coffee.

The Government will be asked to grant an annual subsidy equal to that raised by licence fees, and to make a special initial grant of £75,000 or such additional sum as may be considered necessary by the Board, to build and provide such Coffee Research Stations, experimental plots and equipment as may be necessary to get the scheme on foot satisfactorily in the chief coffee districts of the Colony.

PERSONNEL OF BOARD

The Coffee Board will consist of the Director of Agriculture of Kenya, with power to appoint a deputy; the Director of Research of Kenya, with power to appoint a deputy; one other official connected with the coffee industry to be nominated by Government, with a deputy; two licensed business men connected with the coffee industry, to be elected at the annual general meeting of coffee planters and dealers; two planters to be elected

*Affiliated Members, B.E.P.O.

by licensed coffee planters of East Kenya ; two planters to be elected by licensed coffee planters of West Kenya.

One elected member from each constituency, and one business man will retire each year in rotation, but will be eligible for re-election.

The Board will elect its Chairman and Vice-Chairman annually, and the Chairman of the Board for the time being will have a deliberative and casting vote.

The unofficial members of the Board and their deputies will be paid 30s. for each day's attendance at Board meetings, and will, in addition, receive reasonable travelling and subsistence allowances.

HOW IT WILL OPERATE

The Agricultural Department will be the medium for promoting in the Legislative Council legislation initiated by the Board, and for carrying it into effect after its enactment. It will also carry out inspection of coffee estates to ensure the safety of the industry. The Board will report to an annual general meeting of licensed coffee planters and dealers, to be held during February, if possible, in each year, and the reports will be forwarded to Government and published in the Press. A coffee planters' convention will be held in July or August of each year. District Associations will be invited to co-operate with the Board by submitting motions and suggestions for consideration by the Board, and by keeping the Board fully advised on all matters affecting the coffee industry in their districts.

Regarding the personnel of the Coffee Section of the Research Department, the meeting decided in favour of leaving out the specific work to be done by the scientific officers, and it was considered that the Board should be given a free hand to vary the numbers as they thought fit. It was agreed to recommend that the Board should engage a General Manager-Secretary on a four years' agreement. The scheme will be made to embrace every individual, firm, company or corporation growing, dealing in or handling raw coffee in Kenya.

An approximate proposed budget was agreed to by the meeting, as follows :—

General Manager and Secretary ...	...	£1,200
Clerical Staff, Office, etc. ....	...	£2,000
Chief Coffee Research Officer ...	...	£1,200
Six Entomologists ...	...	£6,000
One Mycologist ...	...	£1,000
One Soil Chemist and Analyst ...	...	£1,000
Four Cultural Officers ...	...	£3,000
Leave passages ...	...	£1,000
Travelling and Contingencies ...	...	£7,600
<hr/>		
Total ...	...	£24,000
<hr/>		

A leading part in proposing resolutions was taken by Mr. W. McLellan Wilson (Kiambu), who declared that the planters who refused to take an interest in the industry must be forced to do so by legislation. The time had come for them to help themselves.

Mr. H. F. Bargeman (Nairobi Coffee Curing Co.) disclosed that the proposed licence fees were estimated to return £12,000 on the present

acreage. The Government had already agreed to an annual pound-for-pound subsidy, equal to the amount raised by licence fees. The Chairman quoted Government statements to this effect; and added that the Government grant of £75,000 was needed to put them on a level with other industries which had, in the past, received greater assistance than the coffee industry.

The Chairman indicated to the meeting that many Boards of the kind proposed were in operation elsewhere, notably in England, and it was his idea that this was the right way of controlling the industry.—*'Empire Production and Export.'*

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SOIL ACIDITY

By K. B. W. JONES, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.,

Assistant Tea Scientific Officer, U.P.A.S.I.

The Tea Scientific Department has for some time been endeavouring to impress on Planters the fact that Soil Acidity is one of the salient points for consideration in Tea cultivation, and that one of the most important features of a soil analysis is the 'pH value'.

On the whole, Planters have accepted the fact that this is so, but at the same time it is rather doubtful whether the majority of them have a very clear idea of what acidity indicates, and it is possible that only a few know how the 'pH value' this demonstrates the degree of acidity. Some explanation of these terms therefore may be of interest, so that in future references to these two terms may be better understood, rather than being merely obscure technicalities.

This article is an attempt to do this and avoids technical terminology as far as possible. At the same time it should be pointed out that in dealing with this somewhat abstruse subject some chemical terms must be used, and also that, by omitting all but the simplest aspects of the question, it is impossible to explain matters with truly scientific exactness. This is an apologia for the use of words such as 'ion' and 'hydroxyl', which are however used so as to be as self-explanatory as possible, and also for minor departures from an absolutely full and precise statement of the available facts.

As a preliminary it may be stated that the pH value of a soil is a measure of its acidity, or soil reaction, which has lately come into vogue as a more satisfactory index than the older figures based on Lime requirements, which were studied in the first place in the consideration of alkaline soils, and which cannot be applied satisfactorily to acid soils which are far more common in tropical countries. The general meaning of the word 'acid' is sufficiently well known to require no further definition here, but it may be as well to give an outline of the significance of the term from the chemical standpoint.

All matter is made up from chemical elements. For the most part these are linked together to form compounds. Thus common salt is the compound formed by the combination of the elements Sodium and Chlorine. Sulphate of Ammonia is formed from four elements, Nitrogen, Hydrogen, Oxygen and Sulphur. In many compounds a definite grouping of the

elements takes place. In Sulphate of Ammonia the Nitrogen and Hydrogen, and the Oxygen and Sulphur, occur in two groups. The Nitrogen and Hydrogen form one group, known as the Ammonium group and the Oxygen and Sulphur form another group known as the Sulphate group. The two groups are loosely joined to form the compound Sulphate of Ammonia.

When Sulphate of Ammonia is dissolved in water, a splitting down takes place and in the solution there are not only some unchanged Sulphate of Ammonia groups, but also 'Ammonium' and 'Sulphate' groups. The Ammonium and Sulphate groups have the additional peculiarity that the Ammonium carries a negative electric charge and the Sulphate group a positive electric charge. These electrically charged groups are known as positive and negative 'ions'.

Water itself is built up of ions, a hydrogen ion and a hydroxyl ion.

Acids are substances which give rise in solution to hydrogen ions and some other positive 'ions' such as the sulphate ion or a chlorine ion. (These would be Sulphuric and Hydrochloric acids).

Alkalies are substances which in solution give rise to hydroxyl ions which have a positive charge and some other negatively charged ion such as Ammonium or Sodium ions. These particular alkalies are Ammonia and Caustic Soda.

Consequently, when an acid is dissolved in water, there is an excess of hydrogen ions over the number of hydroxyl ions. It is this excess of hydrogen ions which causes the acidity of the solution.

When a compound dissolves in water, only a certain proportion of it 'dissociates' into ions. Some acids dissociate or ionise to a very high degree and these are known as 'strong' acids, with others the dissociation is small and these are weak acids. Sulphuric Acid, Hydrochloric (Muriatic) Acid, and Nitric Acid are the strongest acids, whereas Carbonic Acid, Carbolic Acid and Boracic Acid are typical of weak acids. Most organic acids are weak.

Some compounds of iron and aluminium have the property of liberating hydrogen ions when they pass into solution. This is a result of the fact that aluminium and iron ions have an affinity for hydroxyl ions and with them form compounds which do not dissociate very largely; as a result, the solution has an excess of hydrogen ions and is therefore acid. This fact has an important bearing on soil acidity as this is the chief cause of the acidity of tropical soils.

After this preamble about acidity, it is necessary to say a little about colloids. Colloids are a class of chemical substances which have peculiar physical and chemical properties. The colloids which are present in a soil are mainly particles of clay or complex organic substances. They have the property of attaching to themselves negative ions such as ammonium or potassium or aluminium ions and these are to a certain extent interchangeable. By the addition of potash to a soil potassium ions may be attached to the colloid complex at the expense of calcium or aluminium ions which take their place in the soil solution (i.e. the water held in the soil which contains an appreciable quantity of the soil components in solution, and through the medium of which all soil reactions take place.)

In straightforward analytical chemistry it is possible to estimate the acidity of a solution by adding to it small quantities of a solution containing a known concentration of hydroxyl ions, such as a solution of caustic

soda of known dilution. By the use of an indicator like litmus it is possible to tell when the concentration of hydrogen ions is equal to the concentration of hydroxyl ions. Unfortunately, when dealing with soils, the degree of acidity is so small that indicators are not as a rule sufficiently susceptible to the small changes, and in addition the colloids in the soil, by setting up secondary reactions, still further confuse matters. Consequently, although results can be obtained by such methods, these are rather variable and the interpretation of them is still more vague. It has, within recent years, become possible to substitute an electrical method which has decided merits as it gives the exact concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution. This concentration is expressed as a pH value.

By a subtle admixture of experimental observation and higher mathematics it has been shown that in a solution in which there are an exactly equal number of hydrogen and hydroxyl ions, a certain volume contains just ten million hydrogen ions, and solutions of definite degrees of acidity contain in a similar volume, definite multiples of this number.

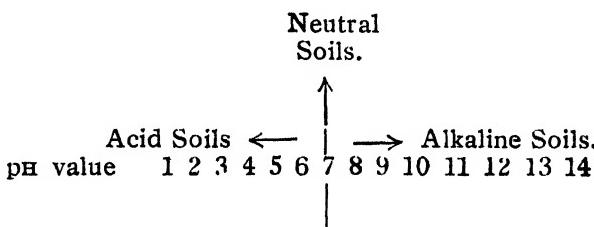
The concentration of hydrogen ions in a neutral solution is mathematically expressed as $\frac{I}{\text{No. of H ions.}}$ or $\frac{I}{10,000,000}$. It is not surprising to hear that after proceeding so far, a more convenient method of expressing these bulky figures was required, and this was soon found.

The logarithm of the quantity expressed above is 7, and the logarithm has been adopted as a standard means of expressing these concentrations. As this logarithm is invariably negative, the minus sign has now been dispensed with, and the term pH value introduced.

The pH value is therefore defined as the negative logarithm of the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution.

Thus for a neutral solution the pH value is 7. The pH values of acid solutions range from 1 to 7, and of alkaline solutions from 7 to 14.

Diagrammatically the significance of pH values might be shown as follows :—



It may be enlightening to give a rough table illustrative of the pH values of various solutions throughout the range.

- pH I. Strong solutions of Sulphuric acid, as for instance those used for storage batteries.
- 3. This is about the maximum acidity tolerated by plants and is only reached naturally in soils in the neighbourhood of volcanoes or mineral waters, and in peat bogs.
- 4.0 This is about the limit of acidity on which tea will grow successfully, and is rare in Southern India.
- 5.5 This is reputed to be about an optimum acidity for Tea. On the whole South Indian soils are not as acid as this,

- 5·5-6·5 This is about the usual range of South Indian Tea soils, though the majority appear to be above 6·0.
- 7·0 Exactly neutral.
- 9·0 This may be taken as the limit of normal fertile soils although alkaline in fertile soils may run to much higher values. Under such a soil condition, Tea would grow very indifferently, if at all.
- 14 This is the pH of strong caustic soda solutions.

It has been stated that a pH value of 5·5 is the optimum for the growth of tea, and, further, that in general the pH. value observed for South Indian soils is distinctly higher than this. It is evident that a practical method of reducing these values will be worth consideration. The most obvious way of doing this is to use fertilizers which will increase the acidity of the soil. Unfortunately there is only one of these which has any decisive beneficial effect. This is Sulphate of Ammonia. There are various possible explanations for this, the simplest of which is that, as it is the ammonia contained in it which is ultimately used up by the plant, then the acid, Sulphate part must remain in the soil. Sulphate of Potash has not so marked an effect, but it has been recorded that the sub-soil is rendered more acid by its use. Muriate of Potash probably acts similarly. Superphosphates have also been shown to have no effect on the pH values of soils, although free acid is frequently present in this fertilizer. It is possible that the free acid is taken up by the iron and aluminium in the soil with the production of insoluble compounds which have little or no effect on the soil solution. As the reserves of iron and aluminium are so large in every soil, there is no practical possibility of there ever being an excess of free phosphoric acid which would affect the acidity. Fertilizers which have the effect of decreasing the acidity of soils are numerous. These include lime and all manures containing tree lime, such as Basic slag, Nitrolim and many of the mineral phosphates. Nitrate of Soda is a further example as it is the acid part of this compound which is utilized by the plant leaving an alkaline residuum in the soil.

There is one other method by which acidity may be induced in a soil, and this involves the application of Sulphur. This is a method which has been applied successfully as a commercial proposition in America, in dealing with potatoes which also prefer an acid soil re-action. By the action of Bacteria of a certain type Sulphur ultimately gives rise to sulphates in the soil.

At present there is very little information available concerning the relation between the amount of Sulphur applied and the resulting effect on the pH. At the Tea Experimental Station experiments are now in effect which will probably throw light on this subject. The pH thirty-five plots to which varying amounts of sulphur have been added are observed fortnightly. The amount of Sulphur applied varies so that information may be obtained as to the speed with which the change may be effected, and to determine whether there is any likelihood of toxic effects being produced.

At present there seems to be a direct relation between the amount of Sulphur added and the alteration in the acidity, but it is hardly likely that this will continue to be so. The limit to which the pH value may be forced and the time which will elapse before these are reached are factors of economic importance which may be determined as the result of these experiments. At present the data is insufficient to give anything approaching final results.

A third method by which soil acidity may be benefited is that of increasing the amount of organic matter in the soil. By the decomposition of organic matter, organic acids are liberated which have a fairly-permanent effect on the soil re-action. Hence there is additional support for the practice of forking in green manures, loppings, and the leaves from prunings. Exact figures for the benefit so obtained are at present lacking.

The precise reason for the Tea Plant preferring acid conditions in a soil has not yet been explained, but various suggestions can be made to account for this. It may be that the bacteria which converts the nutrient material in the soil to forms assimilable by the tea plant flourish best in solutions of a pH value of 5·5; or tea may be unable to absorb phosphates readily from nearly neutral solutions, and as phosphates are more soluble in acid solutions, these may be more suitable; again, it would seem that tea can tolerate a certain amount of manganese and may even require an abnormal amount of this element for successful growth, and it only appears in significant quantities in soil solutions when these are acid.

Any one of these may be the true reason for the preference for acid soil conditions, but at present there is little definite information available and these suggestions are mere conjectures. No doubt in time this point may be cleared up and as a result improved methods of tea culture evolved, whereby the character of the tea may be affected to a lesser extent by the natural degree of acidity of the soil on which it grows. This is not likely to take place for many years, and in the meantime it suffices to experiment on altering the soil acidity to suit the tea by the use of those measures which have already been shown to be of possible practical utility.

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SPRAYING

(With apologies to R. W. Service's Cremation of Sam McGee)

There are strange things done in the Indian Sun
By the men who moil for rubber;
The jungle trails have their secret tales
That would make a strong man shudder;
The Indian lights have seen queer sights,
But the queerest they ever did see
Was on that day down the 50 acre way
We sprayed the first rubber tree.

Now spraying is a game that is always the same
Be it on Havae, Oranges or Teas.
Its results are seen when the leaves are green
And its object to stop disease.
On Havae it is hard, but to hear this bard
Will lighten some of the load
So to D.S.P. and H.A.Y.E.
I'll dedicate this ode.

On a hot March day we were making our way
With many a bang and a rattle
Bound for a field with not much of a yield
To start the season's battle
One Writer, two K. Ps., some odd Kgs
All on their best behaviour
But it isn't much fun, under a burning sun
Ten sprayers complete with their labour.

But that very night by the old Millar light
 Was the job I didn't much like ;
 Outside is fine but there comes the time
 When the kanaks you've got to ' ike '.
 For every sprayer by foul or fair
 Must put on the Murundy,
 For Ashplant says it undoubtedly pays
 To spray four gallons a tree.

Now the Company's need is a thing to heed
 When spraying is being done
 So we start on at streak of dawn
 And finish at setting sun.
 The pipes they burst but the coolies are worst
 They will not climb the trees ;
 We curse and swear and tear our hair
 And damn this Phytophera disease.

There's Korowans and Mahomedans
 And Tamils too do come
 'The pay they get is not the magnet
 For its only a very small sum.
 Annas six, seven and eight is the usual paid out rate.
 For transport, pumbers and pipes ;
 If Darwin could see, what would his theory be
 About these varying types.

The others one sees, writers and K.Ps.
 Always imported at this season,
 Are failed B.As. and other odd strays
 Filled with importance without reason.
 They can all shqout a lot when the Dore's about
 But say nothing of the trees they have missed,
 So don't trust a K. P., oh inexperienced S.D.
 Or you'll be studying the next sailing list.

If taken all-round, the ' Theory ' is sound
 But the ' Practice ' requires attention
 Say—' A Central Tank, don't call me a crank
 A pump and a 40 H.P. Engine.
 A pipe down each row with taps spaced out so
 A lance can be fitted any way
 A cooly to open each tap, (now we're on the last lap)
 And your spraying is done in a day.

The initial expense can be put in suspense
 It will only cost your Company a lakh
 And in the years to come you'll be spoken of by everyone
 If you don't get a prompt and speedy ' sack '.

J. A. D.

U.P.A.S.I. NOTICES

SPORTS CLUB

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting held on Tuesday, March 4, 1930, at Woodside.

Present

Mr. B. M. Behr (*President*) ; Messrs. E. S. Conner and W. J. Dixson (*Committee*) ; Mr. E. E. Eyre (*Honorary Secretary*) ; and also the following Members : Messrs. G. W. Fulcher, R. H. Coleridge, W. S. Shaw, R. D. C. Arthur, S. M. Geddes, J. D. Aitken, H. S. Swayne J. L. Hopper, W. F. Inman, C. Fraser, R. Bentley, H. C. Davies, C. A. G. Thomson, E. R. N. Walker, A. Fryer, J. S. Nicholson, R. H. Allen, O. Hetherington, A. K. Weld Downing, J. Erskine, D. I. Deakin, G. A. Marsh and R. Fowke.

The notice calling the meeting was read.

The minutes of last Meeting were confirmed.

Account.—The President informed the Meeting that membership had slightly increased, and was pleased to state that thirteen Associations had subscribed to the Club against eight Associations last season.

The President explained that, as the financial year did not end till March 31, he was only able to place a rough Balance Sheet before the meeting. This showed a balance of about Rs. 1,600 at February 28, 1930, excluding the amount of Rs. 2,070 received in the past from 'Life Members' and placed on fixed deposit.

The smallness of the balance as compared with last season was due to the very heavy expenditure last Planters' Week, Travelling expenses to members at 3 annas per mile alone accounting for Rs. 2,400 out of an approximate income of Rs. 3,400.

Mr. Fulcher proposed and Mr. Fowke seconded that—

'Subject to the rules of the Club, two annas a mile be sanctioned at the Annual Meeting for Travelling expenses to members taking part in the Meet, but that the Committee be empowered to sanction up to three annas if finances permit.'

Carried.

Venue of Annual Meeting.—Proposed by Mr. Conner and seconded by Mr. Swayne that—

'The 1931 Meet be held in Ootacamund.'

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Eyre and seconded by Mr. Swayne that—

'The date of the meeting be decided by the Committee in consultation with District Representatives, subsequent to the Annual Meeting of the Upasi at Bangalore.'

Carried.

Mr. Behr tendered the resignation of himself, the Honorary Secretary and Committee, and continued :—

'I would like to especially thank Mr. Eyre for the very hard work he has done and for the very efficient way in which he has carried out the duties of the Honorary Secretaryship. We hear of men being too busy to

take on honorary work, but Mr. Eyre though a planter in charge of one of the biggest Estates in the Wynnaid, is one of those who make time to help others.'

Mr. Eyre in replying thanked Mr. Behr, the President, and Mr. Fulcher for the valuable help and advice they had given him during the year, without which it would have been impossible for him to have done the work. The Sports Club were exceedingly lucky, Mr. Eyre said, to have such sportsmen as Mr. Behr and Mr. Fulcher always ready to take a lead, and do their best in the interests of the Club.

Election of Office-bearers.—Mr. H. C. Davies was elected President and Mr. E. S. Conner, Honorary Secretary amid loud applause. Mr. Fulcher kindly promised to help Mr. Conner as much as possible, and Mr. Weld Downing, said he, as a resident in the Nilgiris, would be glad to do all he could to help in the work of the Ooty Meet.

The following were elected to serve on the Committee for 1930-31.

Anamallais	...	...	Mr. E. R. W. Walker.
High Range	...	..	W. J. Dixson
Central Travancore	...	..	W. F. Iuman.
		and	
Coorg	...	..	W. A. Davies.

The under-noted were elected as *District Representatives* :—

Nilgiris	...	...	Mr. A. K. Weld Downing.
West Coast	...	..	J. S. P. Symons.
South Travancore	...	..	A. P. D. Lodge.
Mysore	...	..	E. H. Beadnell.
Nelliampathies	...	..	P. W. Davies.
		and	
Shevaroys	...	..	C. D. Ryle.

The Honorary Secretary was asked to write to those of the above representatives not then present and ask if they would act.

Other Competent Business—

Cricket.—Proposed by Mr. Fulcher and seconded by Mr. Dixson that—

‘The question of cricket be left to the Sports Club Committee.’

Carried.

This resolution was passed in view of the Cricket Captain, Mr. Fulcher, pointing out to the Meeting that he had found it very difficult to get two teams together, and put them in the field, for the Lancashire Fusiliers and West Coast Matches.

Mr. Fulcher appealed to members who played Cricket to endeavour next Meet to obtain sufficient leave to enable them to stop up for Cricket. Approximately Rs. 400 was spent yearly on the Cricket Pitch and if more support could not be given, the question must be decided whether Cricket should be included in the Meet.

Mr. Conner also spoke strongly on the subject of the difficulty men seemed to have in getting leave for Planters' Week. He said that most Planters could get three weeks in the year, but instead of reserving one of these for Planters' Week, they spent them elsewhere. He hoped that members would make a greater effort to come up for the Week where they were well catered for in all sports.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the Meeting closed.

EDMUND E. EYRE,

Honorary Secretary.

B. M. BEHR,

President.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

NELLIAMPATHY

The Annual General Meeting of this Association was held at Seetagundy Bungalow on Wednesday, February 26, 1930.

Present

Mr. A. Hall, (*Chairman*), Messrs. E. G. Cameron and H. D. Chaldecott; and R. F. Bowles (*Honorary Secretary*).

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

I have little of general interest to add to the remarks I made at our meeting of July last.

Since that date work on our ghat road has proceeded in real earnest. I have not seen it since a week or two after it was taken in hand, but if it is continued as it was begun, we should have an excellent road. I trust that by this time next year the completion of the work will be in sight.

The Palghat-Pollachi Railway advances at the usual rate of such undertakings, and this work too will be a great boon to us, especially from the commercial point of view.

This brings me to the matter of the Kollengode-Trichur Line. Some correspondence, in which I took part, has I believe been circulated among you, and I have a resolution to put to the meeting in due course, which will, I hope have your support. I suggest that it is a matter that our Association would do well to press with some energy, and I feel sure that we can enlist the help of other interests.

The past year has not been as good as we had hoped as regards coffee. Crops have been on the whole below average, while prices compare very poorly with those ruling a year ago. At the same time, early arrivals of East Indian Coffee on the London market appear to have realized better prices than many of us expected. Enormous stocks are apparently held in Brazil, and until these are worked off, or reduced by adverse weather conditions in that country I do not see how the Coffee Defence Scheme can again function as during the past few years.

Tea prices, especially for the lower grown marks, have also ruled much lower, and here again, an overstocked market is the cause. It is to be hoped that more careful plucking will help to mend matters, as was the case in 1921, though this appears to me to concern Northern Indian practice more than Southern.

Mr. Mayne's visit last month was, I hope, helpful not only to us but to himself. At least he now knows that there is such a place as the Nelliampathies, and I am sure that, when we write to him in future, he will be in a better position to offer us practical advice.

Mr. Boyd of the High Range did his best for us at the Bangalore meeting, and we are all duly grateful to him for his assistance. Our resolution relative to Labour Department Control Committees did not meet with full success, but we were supplied with copies of their proceedings, which will enable us to watch that our interests are not injured, which was our fear.

Rates of subscription to the Labour Department promised at one time to cause some dissatisfaction, but the matter was satisfactorily disposed of at the Annual Meeting. The general feeling appeared to be that rates were already high enough, and any increase would probably have led to a reduction of subscribers.

In regard to the Benevolent Fund I think I am right in saying that we have 100 per cent. of our members as subscribers, and I venture to suggest that, when comparative lists are published, it is the percentage of subscribers, rather than the amount subscribed which is the true test.

I will conclude by asking you to accept my resignation as Chairman, and I thank you all for the support you have given our meetings—an important point in view of our small numbers, I must particularly thank Mr. Bowles for the able and helpful way in which he has acted as our Honorary Secretary, as you know it is the Secretary who does all the work, and I think that, so long as we can persuade Mr. Bowles to undertake the burden, we can count ourselves fortunate.'

The Honorary Secretary then read his report, and the accounts for the year were unanimously passed, subject to audit.

Election of Auditor.—It was proposed by Mr. Chaldecott that the committee be empowered to appoint an auditor, after settlement of the correspondence with the Registrar-General.

Seconded by Mr. Cameron, and carried.

Railways.—Mr. Hall proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Bowles, and carried:—

'That the attention of the Chairman and Executive Committee of the U.P.A.S.I. be drawn to the obvious advantages to the Cochin Harbour and (among others) the Anamallai and Nelliampathy Planting Districts by the completion of the short Kollengode-Trichur Railway, which will connect the port of Cochin, without break of gauge, with the whole metre gauge system of the S.I.Ry., and that the U.P.A.S.I. be urged to press for the completion of the above work prior to the laying of an additional broad gauge line from Shoranur to Cochin, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded with a covering letter asking for support to those who will benefit by the construction of the Kollengode-Trichur Line.'

Planting Directory.—Correspondence with the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., on this subject was read, and the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Hall:—

'That this Association again suggests to the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., that the schedule of estates as shown in future editions of the *Directory* be drawn up under the headings of Planting Districts, as opposed to the present system.'

Seconded by Mr. Cameron, and carried.

By consent of the chair, Mr. Cameron then brought up the question of Nurseries paying acreage cesses as planted area, and the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Hall, was carried:—

'That a nursery shall be cessable after the first twelve if (1) plants are to be sold from it, or (2) the land is to be left as a clearing.'

Election of Office-bearers.—Mr. Cameron was elected Chairman for the coming season, and Mr. Bowles was re-elected Honorary Secretary.

The following Committee was elected.—The Chairman and Honorary Secretary, and the Managers of Lily Group, Anemaad, and Karapara Estates (*all ex-officio*).

The two road committees were re-elected.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring Chairman and Honorary Secretary for their work, and the meeting closed with another to Mr. and Mrs. Cameron for the use of their bungalow.

R. F. BOWLES,
Honorary Secretary.

E. G. CAMERON,
Chairman.

WEST COAST

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the West Coast Planters' Association held at the Malabar Club on Saturday, March 8, 1930, at 3 p.m.

Present :

Mr. T W. M. Fitchett (*Chairman*), Messrs. M. J. Walmesley, M. S. Calderwood, W. L. Bruce, J. G. Mitchell, P. York Champion, Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd., and Mr. Wilson Ker (*Honorary Secretary*). *By proxy* : Mr. W. F. Campbell.

1. *Minutes of the last Meeting.*—As these had been published in the *Planters' Chronicle*, the headings were read out and confirmed.

2 & 3. *Articles of Association.*—The matter of altering the Articles of Association as to admit assistants serving on Estates as Honorary Members was discussed in full and the following resolution was proposed by Mr. M. S. Calderwood and seconded by Mr. M. J. Walmesley :—

'Proposed that the following clause should be added to the Articles of Association :—

Paragraph IV.—Membership.

Clause C.—All European employees and assistants of such Companies, Firms and persons as have been admitted to membership shall be deemed honorary members with all the privileges of members except voting. An honorary member shall be under no liability.'

The resolution was carried.

4. *Election of Mr. Barton Wright as Honorary Member of the Association.*—Mr. H. J. Walmesley proposed that 'The Planting Member of the Cochin Legislative Council should be ex-officio an Honorary Member of the W. C. P. A.' This was seconded by Mr. T. W. M. Fitchett, and carried by the meeting.

5. *Election of Honorary Secretary in place of Mr. Wilson Ker.*—After some discussion Mr. T. W. H. Fitchett offered to carry on the joint duties of Chairman and Honorary Secretary until the Annual General Meeting.

Mr. H. J. Walmesley proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. P. York Champion :—

'This Meeting thanks Mr. Fitchett for his offer to carry on the work of Honorary Secretary after Mr. Wilson Ker leaves India until the time of the Annual General Meeting.'

The resolution was carried.

6. *U.P.A.S.I.*—Mr. H. J. Walmesley, our Delegate at the General Committee held at Ootacamund on February 27, made his report to the meeting and was thanked by the Chairman.

7. *Planters' Journal.*—Their letter asking for our Meeting Reports to be sent to them for publication in their Journal was discussed and the members agreed that copies of the minutes should be sent to this Journal.

8. *Correspondence.*—Mr. R. Lescher's letter asking for Rs. 15, halting allowance to be paid by the W.C.P.A. was sanctioned by the Meeting, and the Honorary Secretary instructed to send Mr. Lescher a cheque for this amount.

9. *Other business by permission of the Chairman.*—It was resolved by the meeting that Mr. H. J. Walmesley be paid Rs. 100 for his expenses at the General Committee Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. held at Ootacamund on February 27.

Date and time of next Meeting.—It was resolved by the Meeting that the Annual General Meeting be held on the last Saturday in May, which falls on the 31st, at the Mooply Valley Club, provided the accounts are audited by that time.

As there was no further business, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Malabar Club for the use of their room.

WILSON KER,
Honorary Secretary.

T. W. H. FITCHETT,
Chairman.

PEERMADE

(*From a Correspondent*)

The Goldie Cup Tennis match was recently played off between High Range and ourselves in the High Range, the results being :—

Singles. Kinmond beat Glen.

6-4, 6-1

Coleridge beat K. W. Graham.

6-3, 7-5

Doubles. Coleridge and Glen beat Kinmond and Graham.
7-5, 6-3

The Goldie Cup, it may interest your readers to know, was presented by Mr. R. H. Goldie, proprietor of Carrady Goody Estate, Peermade; and the previous results of the matches between the two districts have been given me as follows :—

WINNER			
1908	High Range	H. L. Pinches	J. M. Bridgeman
1909	" "	H. L. Pinches	J. C. Swayne
1910	Peermade	E. S. Stephens	J. F. Fraser
1911	High Range	H. L. Pinches	C. Fraser
1912	Peermade	T. A. Kinmond	J. F. Fraser
1923	High Range	C. P. Gouldsbury and J. C. Hawkins,	v. G. P. Farley and W. F. Inman.
1924	Peermade	J. H. Cantlay and B. P. Taylour	v. C. P. Gouldsbury and R. DeC. Meade.
1925	"	J. H. Cantlay and B. P. Taylour	v. J. M. Bridgeman and J. C. Swayne.
1926	"	G. P. Farley and W. F. Inman	v. H. C. Swayne and F. G. Grandage.
1927	"	T. A. Kinmond and A. H. J. How	v. C. P. Gouldsbury and J. C. Swayne.
1928	High Range	H. C. Swayne and A. H. Dixon	v. A. H. J. How and K. W. Graham.
1929	Peermade	T. A. Kinmond and A. H. J. How	v. C. P. Gouldsbury and H. C. Swayne.

Another match played this year was between Mundakayam and Peermade for the Richardson Cup, the latter being the winners.

K. W. Graham and T. A. Kinmond beat G. McPherson and S. N. Ure.
7-5, 6-3

G. McPherson beat T. A. Kinmond.

12-10, 6-4

K. W. Graham beat S. N. Ure.
6-2, 6-4

The Cup which was presented in 1915 has been previously won by each district an equal number of times viz : 5, so that Peermade is now one up.

On March 8, Tennis Matches between Peermade and Vandiperiyar for the shield presented by Mr. G. H. Masefield were played at the Vandiperiyar Club, Peermade won by 7 matches to 5, and the following are the scores :—

	<i>Peermade</i>		<i>Vandiperiyar</i>
<i>Men's Singles.</i>	Gardiner	beat	Kershaw.
		6-1, 6-3	
	Kinmond	beat	Bird.
		6-1, 6-3	
	Kinmond	beat	Kershaw.
		6-1, 6-0	
	Gardiner	beat	Bird.
		6-3, 6-0	
<i>Men's Doubles.</i>	J. S. Wilkie and Mawer	lost to	How and Hoare.
		6-1, 6-4	
	J. M. Wilkie and Webb	"	Do.
		6-1, 6-0	
	J. M. Wilkie and Webb	"	Cantlay and Taubman.
		6-4, 6-1	
	J. S. Wilkie and Mawer	"	Do.
		6-2, 4-6, 6-3	
<i>Mixed Doubles.</i>	Mrs. Tait and Wedderspoon	lost to	Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon.
		6-4, 6-3	
	Mrs. Kinmond and Graham	beat	Do.
		6-3, 7-5	
	Mrs. Kinmond and Graham	"	Mrs. Cantlay and Hopper.
		6-0, 5-7, 6-3	
	Mrs. Tait and Wedderspoon	"	Do.
		8-6, 3-6, 6-2	
	7 matches.		5 matches.

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CORRESPONDENCE

To : The Editor : 'The Planters' Chronicle'.

DEAR SIR,

In the light of the result of your reference to my letter in the issue of February 15th, I suggest that after a short time *The Planters' Chronicle* be made a monthly publication, and, if conditions continue to be favourable, it be subsequently made a quarterly and finally an annual. At present I should not recommend the process being carried further than that. From the evidence available, it would appear, as they say, that this course will appreciate the value of *The Chronicle* considerably.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. HILL.

March 19, 1930.

EXPORT OF COFFEE, RUBBER & TEA FROM SOUTH INDIAN PORTS DURING JANUARY, 1930

From	To ports in India	Ceylon	United Kingdom	Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	Asia (excluding India and Ceylon),	Africa	America	Australia
<i>Coffee—</i>								
Madras	455	1	2,218	89	2	101	313	
Calicut	19	..	8,146	634	..	..	..
Tellicherry	..	..	1,134	..	8	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	474	..	11,499	724	8	2	101	313
Previously	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total cmts. since 1-1-30.	13,121	..	11,499	724	8	2	101	313
<i>Rubber—</i>								
Calicut	16,395	160,707	202,508	36,802	..	..	..	..
Cochin	..	212,540	932,817	15,670	..	..	..	..
Tellicherry	..	..	29,980	..	..	..	..	..
Tuticorin	..	..	175,163	..	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	..	..	123,063	187,661	8,225	..	..	3,920
Total	18,395	677,413	1,352,986	60,697	..	..	..	3,920
Previously	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total lbs. since 1-1-30.	2,113,411	..	1,352,986	60,697	..	..	..	3,920
<i>Tea—</i>								
Madras	944	74	48	600	120	4,224	330	
Calicut	29,705	64,331	1,160,369	1,030	..	8,468	104	
Cochin	9,445	46,951	1,107,414	..	..	..	..
Tellicherry	..	..	126,868	..	..	..	..
Tuticorin	..	..	1,268,188	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	..	..	36,147	..	..	..	..
Total	40,544	311,514	3,662,913	1,078	600	120	12,692	434
Previously	572,491	3,224,501	36,865,156	26,224	14,282	3,213	90,337	14,837
Total lbs. since 1-1-29.	44,844,936	..	40,532,069	27,302	14,882	3,333	103,029	15,271

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea			
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending March 6, 1930	January 1 to March 6, 1930	January 1 to March 6, 1929
(A) TEA (<i>Week ending Thursday, March 6, 1930</i>)			N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —			S. India.	a 1 3·63	1 2·11	1 5·73
Thay Mudi	179	1 8½	Ceylon...	a 1 3·14	b 1 1·69	c 1 6·70
Nalla Mudi	145	1 8½	Java ...	1 7·32	1 5·76	1 8·90
Peria Karamalai	154	1 5½	Sumatra.	0 10·64	0 9·37	1 1·74
Pachaimallai	108	1 5½	Nyassa-	0 11·61	0 10·67	1 5·28
Sirkundra	169	1 4½	l a n d	0 8·80	0 8·83	1 2·15
Sholayar	181	1 4½	Total...	d 1 3·83	e 1 2·45	f 1 6·24
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>			<i>N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below:—</i>			
Bon Ami	87	1 6½	a 8,081	b 72,397	c 66,495	
Pirmed	56	1 5½	d 85,576	e 832,823	f 782,406	
Stagbrook	99	1 4½				
Twyford & Ashley Est.—			<i>(B) COFFEE:—</i>			
Vembanaad	64	1 4½	<i>Special Cable, London March 26, 1930</i>			
Tunga Mullay	91	1 4½	<i>'A' Quality 138s.</i>			
Cheenthalaar	53	1 4½	<i>Market flat.</i>			
(c) <i>Coorg</i> —			<i>(C) RUBBER:—</i>			
Glen Lorna	81	1 2½	<i>The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, March 25, 1930, was 7½d.</i>			
(d) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —			<i>London Rubber Stocks for Week ending Saturday, March 22, 1930, were 68,404 tons, an increase of 1,519 tons on March 15, 1930 inventory.</i>			
Upper Surianalle	102	1 11½	<i>Liverpool Rubber Stocks for Week ending Saturday, March 22, 1930, were 21,187 tons, an increase of 338 tons on March 15, 1930 inventory.</i>			
Thenmallay	100	1 9½				
Chokanaad	84	1 8½				
Sevenmallay	101	1 5½				
Letchmi	199	1 4½				
Nettigudi	283	1 4½				
(e) <i>Mundakayam</i> —						
Yendaray	137	1 1				
(f) <i>Nilgiris</i> —						
Prospect	170	2 1½				
Ibex Lodge	115	1 11½				
Nonsuch	110	1 11				
Bhawani	70	1 8½				
Woodlands	66	1 8½				
Parkside	87	1 7½				
(g) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —						
Seaforth	117	1 6½				
Wentworth	72	1 2½				
Periashola	62	1 2½				
Mayfield	129	1 0				
(h) <i>South Travancore</i> —						
Koney	302	1 0				
(i) <i>Wynaad</i> —						
Tanga Mulla	79	1 2				
Kardocra	120	1 1½				
Perengoda	104	1 1				
Pootomulla	126	1 0½				
*Touramulla	119	1 0½				
Arrapetta	171	1 0				

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Colombo Market

Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on March 18, 1930

TEA.—The quantity offered at the auction of the 18th March totalled 2,527,604 lbs. Quality and selection on offer were quite good. *Nuwera Eliya and Maturata*: Quality from these districts was good although some of the second invoices showed a slight falling off. Demand was irregular. Pekoes remained steady but broken grades met with a restricted demand and quotations showed an irregular decline of 6 to 8 cents. *High Grown*: Quality was satisfactory and in some cases an improvement was noticeable. Leaf Grades remained steady, but Brokens were lower, quotations showing an approximately similar decline to Nuwera Eliya sorts. *Medium Grown*: There was a good demand for teas from Estates of this elevation. Orange Pekoes were in strong request, and other grades were about steady with occasional moves in buyer's favour. *Low Grown*: The market was dearer for both leaf and Brokens—prices showing an advance of 1 to 3 cents and quotations for black leaf pekoes were usually 3 to 4 cents higher. *Fannings and Dusts*: High grown were easier, whilst commons were wanted and must be quoted fully firm.

South Indian Teas in auction of 11th March obtained the following prices :—

Estates	Breaks	Averages
Kanniamallay ...	16,785	1·23
Chittavurrai ...	11,910	1·22
Corrimony ...	4,193	0·61
Balamore ...	3,112	0·58
Woodlands ...	2,320	0·47
Madamom ...	6,220	0·39

RUBBER.—On March 13 about 492 tons were offered at the auction. The Market was strong and active, and practically all grades showed an advance in prices. Contract R.S.S. marketed steadily at 37 cents and thus showed an improvement of a $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on rates made at the auction of 6th. There was a good demand for fair quality sheet, which advanced one cent. Off quality was 2 cents up, whilst inferior grades were well supported and improved one cent. Contract crepe opened at 36½ cents and firmed to 37 cents thus showing an advance of a cent on previous prices. All other crepe grades similarly advanced in prices and were well competed for. A good enquiry was maintained for Scrap crepes and best sorts were fully steady at last week's prices.

III. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, March 27, 1930

Planting : Again there is no change of report in this section, and apart from an isolated transaction or two in Rubbers at very low rates, there were no dealings; the Raw Commodity appears slightly firmer at just under 8d. In *Teas* there were no alterations in the quoted rates and the market closed dull.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or - on the last week
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates ...	£ 1	0	10	6	- 9d.
2. Linggi Plantations ...	£ 1	1	5	0	+ 3d.
3. Malayalam Plantations ...	£ 1	1	5	9	+ 1s. 3d
4. Merlimau Rubber ...	2s.	0	2	6	+ 1½d
5. Nilgiri Plantations ...	£ 1	1	16	6	- 3d.
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber ...	2s.	0	1	9	...
7. Pullangode Rubber ...	£ 1	0	13	9	+ 6d.
8. Rani Travancore Rubber ...	£ 1	0	12	6	+ 3d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment ...	£ 1	1	16	6	+ 1s. 3d
10. Travancore Rubber ...	£ 1	1	6	3	+ 9d.

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochins Rs. 15 22½	25	
Devasholas Rs. 7 6	7	
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10 26		
Kalass Rs. 15 6½	9	
Malankaras Rs. 30 60	65	
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10 7½	8½	
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 7 paid 4	6	
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100 99		
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10 5½	6	
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100 100		
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10 25	26	
Peria Karamalais Rs. 15 45		
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid 32		
Periasholas Rs. 10 5		
Periyars Rs. 10 5	8	
Rockwoods Rs. 10 2		
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10 9		
Thirumbadis Rs. 10 17		
United Nilgiris Rs. 100 95	100	
Vellamalais (Rs. 15) 19½		

† These companies are under Voluntary Liquidation, owing to formation of a new company.

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FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

March 9, 1930, to March 22, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals).

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	1·05	94·29	95·34	25. Kotagiri ..	1·46	78·55	80·01
2. Kalthurity.	1·31	113·91	115·22	26. Ootacamund.	0·04	45·28	45·32
3. Kallar Bdge.	...	153·39	153·39	27. Yercaud ..	...	74·12	74·12
4. Koney ...	0·15	151·58	151·73	28. Mango Range ..	...	113·75	113·75
5. Pattanapura.	...	145·00	145·00	29. Devala ..	...	149·10	149·10
6. M'kayam ...	2·72	214·56	217·28	30. Devarshola.	...	75·18	75·18
7. Peermade ...	0·16	243·92	244·08	31. CALICUT ..	...	127·92	127·92
8. Twyford ...	0·80	252·15	252·95	32. Kuttiyadi ..	...	216·51	216·51
9. V'periyar ...	0·21	115·08	115·29	33. Vayitri ..	...	188·57	188·57
10. Kalaar ...	0·07	245·08	245·15	34. Manantoddi.	...	120·13	120·13
11. Chittuvurrai	0·04	52·51	52·55	35. Billigiris ..	...	79·10	79·10
12. Bod'i KANUR	...	26·41	26·41	36. Sidapur ..	...	84·94	84·94
13. COCHIN	0·30	124·96	125·26	37. Pollibetta ..	...	79·64	79·64
14. Mooply ...	0·12	155·19	155·31	38. Somwarpett.	...	53·41	53·41
15. Pachaimalai.	...	123·12	123·12	39. Saklaspur ..	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	...	217·21	217·21	40. Kadamanie ..	...	272·62	272·62
17. POLLACHIE	...	35·45	35·45	41. Ballupete ..	...	79·68	79·68
18. Nell'pathy...	...	115·25	115·25	42. Balehounur...	...	68·38	68·38
19. Karapara ...	0·05	149·03	149·08	43. Merthisubgey.	...	122·00	122·00
20. Pullengode..	...	148·83	148·83	44. Kelagur ..	...	122·19	122·19
21. Nilambur ...	...	94·30	94·30	45. Durgabettta.	...	111·73	111·73
22. Naduvattam	...	137·95	137·95	46. MANGALORE ..	...	161·05	161·05
23. Nilgiri Peak.	...	94·30	94·30	47. MADRAS ..	...	46·20	46·20
24. Coonoor ...	1·20	68·43	69·63				

F=During the Fortnight

P=Previously. (i.e., from April 1, 1929).

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 10]

April 12, 1930

[Price As. 8

*All communications to be addressed to the Editor
Post Box No. 386, MADRAS*

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EDITORIAL

MR. GANDHI has reached his first objective, the sea-shore. The next item of his programme is to make salt unlawfully and to launch an extensive campaign of Civil Disobedience. His plans for breaking the salt monopoly are ludicrous. We are fortunate in securing for the *Chronicle* an article on 'The Manufacture of Salt' by Mr. D. N. Strathie, I.C.S., who was at one time on special duty with the Government of India in connection with the import and manufacture of salt. Many of our readers have asked for information on this subject. Mr. Strathie's article is informative and timely. It serves to show the imbecility of this part of Mr. Gandhi's programme. The more serious part, however, is Civil Disobedience. The Government may look on at the crude manufacture of salt by the Satyagrahis with amused indifference but Civil Disobedience is another matter. It was tried only the other day in Calcutta by a number of buffalo cart-drivers as a protest against a humane order prohibiting their traffic during the straining heat of the mid-day hours. The result was 'six killed and many wounded.' We wonder whether Mr. Gandhi will ignore the obvious moral.

LADY SIMON according to a speech recently delivered at a Chapel Bazaar in North London, declared that, when in India, she travelled 25,000 miles in six months, and 'got right into the hearts of the people of India.' This is a remarkable achievement, in view of the fact that Indians do not wear their hearts upon their sleeves. But her ladyship is also reported to have observed that she was struck with the patience of Indians, particularly 'considering all the things they have to bear out there.' We quite agree. Patronage is always difficult to bear with equanimity !

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

KENYA COFFEE PROPAGANDA STAMP



Kenya Coffee Publicity Stamp

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Propaganda of an effective sort is being carried out by the Kenya coffee growers in the use of a new stamp, printed in three colors bearing the caption 'Drink Kenya Coffee—A1—Coffee Planters' Union.' This organization, active in its efforts to make known the virtues of its products, has had these stamps printed and is distributing them to its members to be affixed to the backs of letters, the greater part of which are directed to the United Kingdom where active propaganda is being carried on to develop the industry of Kenya and the whole of British East Africa.

—*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.*

CURE FOR OVER-PRODUCTION

. . . The best cure for over-production is undoubtedly the encouragement of increased consumption, and this can be done by making stocks available for new uses at a bedrock price for a definite period.

Would it not be far better for all European-owned estates to set aside 15 or 20 per cent. of their crop to be sold at, say, 7½d. for recognized new uses for five years? The Rubber Growers' Association could be the court of appeal for a committee set up to decide who would be allowed to use the cheap rubber, etc. I fancy the Dutch European estates would gladly co-operate in a scheme of this sort.

There are dozens of modifications of this suggestion that might be advisable, but the main idea is to have sufficient cheap rubber available for a period long enough to encourage manufacturers of new uses to go ahead, with a certainty of being able to obtain supplies at a definite price for a considerable period, writes C. B. to the *Scotsman*.—*Rubber Age*.

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AUSTRALIAN TEA IMPORTS

Imports of tea by Australia in October amounted to 3,804,472 lb., compared with 4,791,333 lb. imported in October, 1928. Imports, according to the *Storekeeper*, for the first four months of the financial year are of normal volume as the heavy supply taken in July has been counterbalanced by smaller shipments than usual in the other months. The same organ says: 'Purchases in Ceylon have been heavy throughout this season, as the quality of the tea submitted at the Colombo sales has been more suited to Australian requirements than the teas submitted at other centres. The increase in supplies in India, Java, and Sumatra, which has been very marked this year, has been accompanied by some falling away in quality, and by a general decline in prices. The price factor, however, does not weigh sufficiently with Australian buyers to influence their demand for the

description of tea they need.' The following is a comparison of imports for the first four months of this and preceding years :—

		1927 Pounds	1928 Pounds	1929 Pounds
India ...	...	878,745	1,743,478	2,081,185
Ceylon ...	...	5,168,055	6,377,795	8,841,407
China ...	...	508,487	407,682	612,827
Java, etc.	...	7,826,592	8,694,475	5,009,305
Other ...	...	161,797	74,509	67,909
Totals	...	14,543,676	7,297,939	16,612,633
Re-exports—B. G.	...	675,945	394,853	582,801

—*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.*

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ROAD TRANSPORT

'Miss 1930' will have no difficulty in complying with the order compelling motor cycle pillion passengers to ride astride, which is one of the provisions of the British Road Transport Bill, abolishes the speed limit on light motor cars, increases the penalties for dangerous driving, fixes the minimum age of 16 for ordinary drivers and 21 for drivers of public service vehicles, lays down the maximum working hours for drivers of heavy vehicles and enforces compulsory third party insurance.—*Commerce.*

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'SIGNATURES'

The 'insincerity' of our conventional signatures will not, I fear, be cured by the new discussion of the subject. It may be difficult to discriminate between the degrees of courtesy of 'Yours truly', 'Yours faithfully', and 'Yours sincerely', but not so difficult as to devise a new and perfectly truthful mode of greeting for every correspondent. Some people have tried it: James Howell, for example, who at different times declared himself in these forms :—

Your entire friend,
 Yours really,
 Yours verily and invariably,
 Yours in no vulgar way of friendship,
 Your humble and hearty servitor,
 Yours in the perfect'st degree of friendship,
 Your whole,
 At your disposing,
 Yours, yours, yours !

But English is not really rich enough in adverbs and adjectives.

Then, to be quite honest, there ought to be a set of formulae for people you dislike, or do not care twopence about. Must we, in the interest of the truth, sign ourselves 'Yours indifferently', 'Yours more or less', or 'Not yours in any real sense of the word'?—*Observer.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT

A SUMMARY OF A PAPER RECENTLY READ BY

D. N. STRATHIE ESQ., I.C.S.,

Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The total consumption of salt in India is about 510 lakhs of maunds per annum. It may be divided into four classes :—

- (a) The ordinary coarse sea salt which one sees in the bazaars in Madras;
- (b) crystal salt made from pit brine or from salt lakes in the interior;
- (c) rock salt; and
- (d) foreign salt, the fine white salt such as Europeans use at table.

The first class is produced in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies—about 117 lakhs in Madras, 94 lakhs in Bombay with about 4 lakhs from Karachi. Madras sea salt is consumed throughout the Madras Presidency and to a certain extent in the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. The Bombay sea salt is used in the south of the Bombay Presidency and in the Madras West Coast districts as far as Erode. The Sind salt is all consumed locally. The pit and lake salt is produced chiefly at Sambhar in Rajputana—about 65 lakhs on an average,—at Kharagoda in Guzerat—about 28 lakhs—with about 5 lakhs from Pachabras in Rajputana; while the rock salt, consumed chiefly in the Punjab but to a slight extent everywhere, comes chiefly from the big mine at Khewra, near Rawalpindi (30 lakhs), with smaller quantities from Warcha, a small mine in the same salt range east of Khewra, Kalabagh on the Indus, and the Kohat quarries on the frontier. The average quantity of foreign salt imported is about 142 lakhs. Bengal and Assam depend on it almost entirely and consume about 90 lakhs, Bihar and Orissa consume about 40 lakhs, United Provinces about 5 and Nepal about 3. This foreign salt, which comes from Aden, Port Said, Liverpool, Hamburg and Spain (about 48 lakhs from Aden, 29 lakhs from Port Said and about 25 lakhs from England), is brought out at very low freight, indeed often as ballast. As India's chief exports, jute, cotton, wheat and groundnuts, are much more bulky than her imports, many more steamers are required on the homeward journey than on the outward journey. Ship-owners are therefore willing to carry out salt at very low freight for the sake of the return cargo. At Port Said and Aden, the salt is made practically on the same system as I shall describe in detail for Madras. It is crushed there and shipped in bulk. At Liverpool it is made by pumping water down into the salt mines, the water becomes saturated and the brine is then pumped out and heated in huge pans. The result is the fine white salt to which Englishmen are accustomed from their childhood.

2. Before describing the manufacture of sea salt in Madras by solar evaporation, it is necessary to give a short analysis of the composition of

sea water. As found in the Bay of Bengal, it contains about 26 parts per thousand of sodium chloride, that is, common salt, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts of calcium sulphate and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ parts of magnesium chloride and magnesium sulphate, the balance being water with minute quantities of other chemicals. These various salts are deposited by sea water at various densities. As evaporation goes on, the first salt to be separated is calcium sulphate. This gets clear from sea water when it reaches a density of 17 degrees on the Beaumé hydrometer. The water then occupies $\frac{5}{6}$ th of its original volume. The second salt to be deposited as the process of evaporation continues is sodium chloride, while the last are the magnesium salts which may be roughly described as Epsoms salts.

3. The process of manufacture is briefly as follows :—

The sea is taken into the factory often from a back-water like the well-known one at Ennore by channels and is then baled out by picotts into the first storage place, the condenser as it is called. There it stays exposed to the sun till it reaches a density of seventeen degrees Beaumé. At this point, the calcium salts—gypsum—have been deposited and sink to the bottom of the condenser. The dense brine is then let down into the crystallisers. These are pans which have been prepared beforehand. They have been ploughed up, tramped, spread with sand and finally rammed down till they are hard. Further evaporation takes place in the crystallisers and when the density reaches twenty-five degrees, bisodium chloride is formed. This is scraped to the side by long shovels and left to dry on the ridges. About the density of twenty-five degrees, the forcing action due to evaporation becomes more rapid; the density rises very quickly and magnesium salts are deposited at about thirty degrees. These magnesium salts are harmful, both because of their well-known action on the human body and because they absorb moisture. The aim of the salt manufacturer should therefore be to scrape the sodium chloride and drain off the brine before magnesium salts are formed. The latter are drained off into what are called bittern beds and in practice it is extremely difficult to time the operation exactly, and common sea salt always does contain a certain proportion of magnesium chloride and sulphate. As may be observed in the bazaars, it also contains a large portion of dirt. This is sometimes, but not usually, gathered up in scraping. It usually comes while the salt is lying on the drying grounds or storage heaps. After scraping, the salt is taken to the drying ground where it is piled in long low ridges, and thereafter to the storage platforms where, in Madras, it is weighed into store in large heaps from 1,200 to 3,600 maunds and covered with straw, palm leaves or tiles. There are about fifty factories in Madras scattered along the coast, the largest being at Naupada, Ennore and Tuticorin. A portion of the salt in Madras, known as 'monopoly salt', is bought by Government at fixed prices. The rest is called 'excise salt' and belongs to the manufacturer. The object of the Government purchase is to control prices by placing its salt on the market when need arises. All salt pays duty when it leaves the factory, subject to a system of credit for six months.

4. In the sea factories which are all situated close to Bombay, mostly round Thana to the south of Bombay island, the method of manufacture is practically the same. There is however this important difference, that in Bombay there is no monopoly or Government salt. All the salt belongs to the merchant manufacturers and Government exercise no control over the process of manufacture.

5. The chief sources of crystal salt are at Sambhar in Rajputana and Kharagoda in Gujarat. In former days there were many other sources in Rajputana and up till 1870, duty on salt imported into British India was levied at a great customs line which stretches from the Indus to the Central Provinces. In that year steps were taken for the gradual abolition of the Customs line, and the first attempt was made at concentration of manufacture and effective supervision. Treaties were negotiated with the various Indian States providing for the lease of the more important sources to the British Government and the closure of others. The Sambhar Lake was the principal source taken on lease, from the Jodhpur and Jaipur States. It is 90 sq. miles in extent and is fed by four rivers from adjacent low hills. These rivers—the theory is—wash into the lake the salt which has been deposited by the winds from the Runn of Cutch during the fierce hot weather months. In the bed of the lake is the body of saliferous silt in which the salt resources are hidden. For many years salt was manufactured in crystallisers round the edge of the lake by a system not dissimilar to that prevailing in Madras. In 1921, however, an elaborate series of improvements were carried out by Mr. Bunting, an Engineer from the United Provinces. A dam was built across the lake and by means of two electrically driven power pumps, the water from the western side of this dam was pumped into a huge condenser. From this it was let out as required into large Kyars in which the salt is allowed to form under the accretion system throughout the manufacturing season, from December to April. Under this system, the salt is built up in a series of layers from the bed of the pan. A single scraping takes place in April. Railway lines are run on to the Kyar and the salt is carried in trucks to the station where the lines run up high ramps, the sides of the waggons are opened and the salt falls down to form huge heaps which contain many lakhs of maunds. The salt lies there entirely in the open, without any covering or protection. This is found unnecessary as a few weeks of the May and June heat make the surface perfectly hard and practically impervious to any subsequent rain. Sambhar salt is the property of Government and is sold at a price fixed on the previous year's cost of production, plus duty. The main object of the improvements carried out in 1921 was to stabilise the output. This had previously varied enormously with the season, but in recent years it has been steadily between 50 and 80 lakhs per season. Unfortunately the improvements—when one includes the interest on the capital cost and depreciation on the machinery employed—have raised the cost of production from about 2 annas a maund to over 4 annas.

6. The accretion system is also followed at Kharagoda, but the brine there is obtained from pits. There is a huge main store which was constructed in 1873, and the rest of the salt is stored in heaps similar to those at Sambhar.

7. The chief rock salt mine is at Khewra, five miles from Pind Dadar Khan. The store and railway station are at about half a mile from the entrance to the mine. In the mine the salt is excavated in chambers 800' long by 40' wide and 200' high in pure salt. The chambers are connected by a series of tunnels to the main or low level tunnel which is 5,590' long. Mules are employed to drag the blocks of salt from the chambers to the vicinity of the main tunnel. There, self-acting gravity inclines bring the salt down to the trucks which, it may be mentioned, were supplied by Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras. These trucks, drawn by a small steam engine, convey the salt to the store at the railway station. The initial

excavation is done by compressed air undercutting and drilling machines. These were formerly driven by gas engines; but during the post-war developments the gas engines were replaced by electricity from a power house near the station. It had originally been intended to displace the mules and to light the mine throughout by electricity; but that proposal has been held up as the capital expenditure already incurred has raised the cost of production very seriously.

8. The Kohat quarries are situated at Jatta, Bahadur Khil and Karak. Bahadur Khil lies on the main military road between Khat, and Bannu Jatta is five miles off that road, and Karak thirteen miles. The hills in that part of the frontier are solid masses of salt. Near Bahadur Khel the pure salt extends for over four miles long and one-fourth mile broad. At Jatta the salt is cut out by blasting, but at Bahadur Khel and Karak it is detached by pick and wedge in regular slabs. Transport from the quarries is by camels and mules. The salt depots in these places are constructed in the form of frontier forts and are in constant danger of raids by tribesmen. The salt department on the frontier, therefore, is organized on a military basis with armed sentries constantly on guard and outposts on the neighbouring hills.

9. The chief points of public interest in connection with salt at present are perhaps (*a*) the justification for the salt tax, (*b*) the possibilities of the Gandhi non-co-operative movement against the tax, and (*c*) the question of the differential duty on foreign salt. It is not necessary to enter into any elaborate discussion on the first question. There will always be difference of opinion regarding the desirability of taxing a necessity of life. It need only be pointed out that the salt tax in India is not a product of British Rule. The old Hindu and Muhammadan rulers always levied licence fees on the manufacture of salt and also transit duties, and the taxes in those days were very much heavier than they are now. In practice, the present duty of Rs. 1-4-0 per maund means a tax of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head per annum for the Madras Presidency and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas for North India. The average consumption of salt in Madras (obtained by dividing the issues by the population and not allowing for consumption by cattle) is about 15 lbs. per head per annum, while in the north, it is only 10 lbs. The duty being Rs. 1-4-0 per maund of 82 lbs., this gives $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas for Madras and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas for the north. It is a fact also that the poorer classes never make independent purchases of salt. A handful is usually thrown in with the ordinary vegetables and curry stuff when purchased and it is practically certain that the reduction of the duty or even its abolition would not make any appreciable difference in the size of that handful. Regarding the possibilities of the Satyagraha movement, it will be clear from the description given of the process of manufacture that illicit manufacture on any large scale is an impossibility. It is, however, true that there are large swamps on the coasts where good salt forms spontaneously. That salt could be gathered for local consumption. But to carry it to any large centre of population would be impracticable. The volunteers therefore can hardly make any appreciable inroads on Government's revenue. All that they can do is to sell a few pounds of illicit salt ostentatiously. It will then be for the Government to decide whether it is necessary to enforce the provisions of the law against them.

10. The differential duty on foreign salt is however a matter of immediate practical politics. The question has been agitated for many

years. The agitation is based on two points : (a) that India ought to be self-supporting in regard to the supply of such an essential commodity as salt and (b) that everything possible should be done to encourage an Indian industry. The first argument is based largely on the experience during the War when there was a substantial reduction in the import of foreign salt and a great rise in prices, first in Bengal and latterly throughout India. It may however be urged that the diminution on imports was never sufficient in itself to account for the rise in prices. The rise was partly due to speculation and to the indent system prevailing in Northern India, which made speculation and the cornering of supplies very easy. The decline in imports also happened to coincide with a succession of bad seasons at the big sources. It is practically certain that no steps can be taken that will make Bengal independent of sea-borne supplies and in the event of war all sea-borne supplies are likely to be interrupted. The essential factors of the situation seem to be these :—

(1) No salt can be made on a commercial scale in Bengal. The sea is too weak in brine, and the climate is too damp. There must therefore be artificial heat. Nowadays timber is not available and the cost of transporting coal to the coast makes the proposition an impossibility. During the War manufacture in Bengal—which had previously been prohibited—was permitted. One firm did investigate the project but soon abandoned it as hopeless.

(2) The Bengali must have white crushed salt, like the salt used by Europeans. He has been accustomed to that kind of salt for centuries and has never used any other, apart from the small quantities of rock salt consumed by very devout Hindus and the few maunds of Madras or Bombay salt used in tanneries. The Bengali sprinkles salt in his food as Europeans do and does not mix it with water as is the custom in Madras. The official view at present is that salt such as is required in Bengal cannot be made in India, except possibly at two places—Karachi and Tuticorin. To crush salt it is essential that it should be absolutely pure and free from any taint of magnesium salts. Otherwise the crushing machinery is soon ruined, as two large companies found to their cost in the Madras Presidency. To make pure salt by solar evaporation, a steady dry climate is essential. Such a climate is to be found only at Karachi, and in a lesser degree at Tuticorin. There are various difficulties at Tuticorin which make it unlikely that the proposal would succeed there, viz. the sandy soil which renders it impossible to make the beds impervious and thus regulate evaporation. The dust storms dirty the store of salt and would necessitate the erection of expensive permanent godowns. Lastly, there is the expensive freight to Calcutta. There is no regular supply of ships plying between Calcutta and Tuticorin and the freight from Tuticorin has in the past been higher than the freight from England. At Karachi the climate is very nearly ideal for salt manufacture—nearly as good as the Aden climate. The prevailing winds are from the sea, so that the salt is not dirty and there are shipping facilities at low freights, because there are usually a number of steamers (which have brought coal from the Bengal coal mines) returning empty to Calcutta. The opponents of the proposal to levy differential duties, however, point out that there is little to be gained by increased manufacture at Karachi. It would not make Bengal safe in times of war, for the sea journey from Karachi is just as open to attack as the voyage from Aden. It would not reduce unemployment, for there is no lack of employment among the salt labourers of Sindh. On the contrary the supply

is always short. It is true that there is unemployment among agricultural labourers throughout India during the hot weather, but the development of a large export trade in salt at Karachi would not remedy that, as labourers could not be transported temporarily. It is further urged that the chief result of a differential duty would be to develop Karachi at the expense of Aden. The comparatively small English imports are not likely to be affected as English salt is so definitely superior to all other kinds that the wealthy Bengalee who is able to pay any price for the article he wants, would continue to buy it. At Aden two of the three salt making firms are Indian. It is not obvious why they should be made to suffer for the benefit of their Karachi rivals. Lastly, figures available indicate that the cost of production at Aden will always be less than that at Karachi. Any differential duty imposed would therefore have to be permanent; at the moment, that is contrary to the declared and accepted policy of the Government of India.

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SHADE

By R. J. McMULLIN

The planting of shade is a question that requires some thought. The climatic conditions, the slope and direction of the land, the elevation at which it is to be grown, and the nature of the soil affect the method of planting and the type of trees; whilst the age of the tea to be protected must also be considered. A tree in its earlier years of growth gives a very different impression from what it does when older, and people are often misled in planting by thinking that what they see in younger clearings will be the same later on. A good example of this is the increasingly popular grevillea which, when young, can be planted very closely without overshadowing, but which, when well grown, gives a dense overhead shade and casts a long deep shadow. Consequently when a clearing has been closely planted for some years, the shade grows into a deep permanent gloom even in the sunniest weather. On some estates in Assam where the land is flat, the appearance of huge moribund 'sau' trees scattered about ruin the appearance of beautifully even fields of tea and give the appearance, possibly misguided, of futility. The idea of planting shade trees in tea widely spaced and leaving them to grow to their full extent may appear quite sound, but if the requirements of shade are analysed, it would not seem as though this were altogether so.

Shade trees are planted to break up the strength of the sunlight before it strikes the tea and the ground, to open up the ground by root penetration, to break the force of the heavy rain, and to add to the organic matter in the soil by leaf droppings. The loss of heat from the soil by radiation in the cold weather is also to some extent reduced by shade. If trees are scattered about a field they may, if properly arranged, break up the rays of the sun, but they can only affect the weight of the rainfall over the part they cover; their roots will take a very long time, if ever, to cover the whole area, while the leaves may fall below or be carried anywhere by the wind, and there is no control. To make the best of shade there ought to be control; because there are times when all the available sunlight is required by the tea, whilst there are others when it should be reduced to a minimum. In very windy localities high grown scattered trees afford a resistance to

the wind which causes damage, and if closely planted, they are inclined to force it below instead of lifting it over their heads.

Trees planted closely and kept from growing beyond convenient heights spread laterally and form a cover through which the light can percolate evenly without casting a strong shadow. This may be likened to a nursery pandal, and as such serves also to turn a heavy shower into a fine spray which does not churn up the surface of the soil. The branches can be trimmed or removed to regulate the light in the duller seasons and allowed to thicken up in the brighter ones, and the loppings can be put down where wanted, instead of being blown about indiscriminately. Root penetration is thorough because of the proximity of the trees and the wind is more likely, as the land is usually undulating, to be carried over the top of the flat cover without causing breakage or being forced below, as in the case of sail-like upstanding barriers. When trees are planted in this manner, they do not grow so woody and the slimmer stems and root systems can be taken out without breaking up the plants they should protect, or necessitating deep excavations with the danger of root disease due to careless work. The important point of keeping the soil at an even temperature by a good cover of shade preventing the colder air drawing on its warmth in cold weather is also a matter of consideration.

One method of planting can be described which seems to give good control as far as at present can be judged, besides providing variety of results. In this method Grevilleas are planted twenty-five feet apart in lines spaced at fifty feet. Between these are planted some leguminous tree, such as *Albizia Molucana*, at the same intervals, making thereby squares of twenty-five feet on one side of which are two Grevilleas and on the other two legumes. Between each row is planted a row of Dadaps at twelve and a half feet so that shade is planted in rows at twelve and a half feet throughout the clearing. The larger trees are lopped to twelve feet and the lower branches kept ten feet from the ground, whilst the Dadaps are cut across at six feet and allowed gradually to grow to ten. All the trees are cut for lateral spread so that there is a quick cover over the ground and the application of a continuous supply of mulch. Dadaps are kept below the larger trees so that the branches of the latter may not interlace, and more loppings can be got from them if they are kept down and made to spread outwards.

By this method, which is capable of many variations, a complete control of shade can be maintained. Dadaps can be lopped whenever desirable and the branches of the larger trees thinned at times convenient to requirements, which is generally at the beginning and end of the monsoon when the leaves and cut branches are most useful as coverings to the ground. For, if laid on just before the rains break, they save wash, and after it is over they conserve the moisture in the soil during the hot dry weather. The less resistance there is to offer to the wind of the monsoon and the more sunshine let on to the ground after dull damp weather, the greater the advantage. There are also times when thick shade is wanted, and to provide for this, the stated intervals of thinning are also convenient as the trees have time to thicken up when shade is most needed. Another point in favour of this method is that as the trees grow and provide thicker shade, thinning out can be effected by the removal first of the lighter rooted softer dadaps which do not give rise to the danger of root disease, and subsequently of some of the other varieties. These will not be so deep rooted as if allowed to grow to their natural proportions, and consequently will not require so

much excavating or break up the tea so extensively. The establishment of shade in old tea is a difficult, expensive, and tedious matter, and inclined to be avoided with the excuse that shade is not necessary. But if a field that is shaded is compared with one that is not, it will be seen that this is not so, provided of course the shade is properly arranged and is not too thick. It is therefore advisable to establish it as quickly as practicable, and a start can best be made with quick growing trees such as dadaps which can be fairly closely planted whilst the more permanent ones are establishing themselves.

To realize the advantages of shade, it is only necessary to compare the condition of a field of tea that has been shaded from the beginning with one that has always been without. The appearance of the bushes is significant especially in hot sunny weather, as their leaves have the dark glossy look of health against the yellow sickly look of those unshaded. Their stems are deep in the ground with roots well covered, even on steep ground, whilst the others have their root exposed under stems from which the soil has gone. The soil itself in the first instance also is rich, soft and warm-looking compared with the dull, hard, light soil of the exposed, field. Too thick shade on the other hand produces a dark, sticky sodden looking soil with lanky and stalky bushes growing in it, from which it is certain a full crop of tea cannot be harvested.

Tea grows in the jungle and requires to be protected; but though the conditions are natural, they are not conducive to full efficiency. Overcrowding and the fight for existence makes life in these circumstances different. In order to get the best therefore, natural conditions have to be modified, and whilst recognizing that shade is essential, the overcrowded and excessive arrangement of crude nature has to be regulated and adapted to allow for the best environment for growth.

It is not easy in this general note to detail the most effective shade trees as this depends on district local conditions. Wattles (*Accacia Decurrens*) are grown with success on higher elevations, Albizzias of different kinds grow best in the lower districts, Dadaps are satisfactory in most localities, whilst Gliricidia Macculata prefer the lower medium ones. Some legumes are deciduous, others are not; some will not bear much cutting, others lend themselves to it. Some trees are more liable to cause root and other diseases and there are possibilities for different varieties in different places. The universal shade trees in South India is the Grevillea which appears to be successful in all tea growing districts. This is not a legume and is spoken of in North India as a 'passenger', implying that it does nothing but provide shade. This is not the case, because land under this shade is always found to be of a very useful texture. Being an open tree, it allows an ideal light percolation with a most profitable leaf fall and has a very useful root penetration. Therefore, despite the fact of its being non-leguminous, it is most useful as a shade tree. The only objections are that, if allowed to grow high, it is inclined to be mast like, affording a small cover with a very long shadow. It suffers in heavy wind and harbours Ioranthus and stem diseases and rather fosters root trouble. If, however, it is kept from growing high, it makes an ideal pandal-like spread, and does not contract these troubles, whilst lending itself to control more than almost any others. But there are many varieties which suit local conditions and new ones are continually appearing. It is, therefore, a matter best left to those most concerned. The point of this article has been simply to show the use and advantages of the most suitable ways of growing it.

‘OVER-PRODUCTION.’

By F. A. L.

There is an Institution, that is striving night and day
 To combat our production, its surplus sweep away.
 ‘ We must find some other uses, something big ’ is what they say,
 And the name of this kind helper, is the blessed R.G.A.

They’ve made huge floating animals, and sponges out of spray,
 And rubber fills out mattresses, instead of homely hay ;
 We’ve carpets, floors, and mattings, in colours bright and gay.
 All honour to these ‘ pushers ’ in the striving R.G.A.

But still the stuff accumulates, in an alarming way,
 And how we are to use it, is most difficult to say.
 If only we could eat it, it would soon be stowed away ;
 ‘ As food it’s not commended ’ ! say the knowing R.G.A.

Why not make a Rubber Island and let it float away
 Stiffly buoyant on the wave-tops, defiant of the spray ;
 So that ‘ planes, like gulls, may light on it, mid ocean, on their way ? ’
 How’s that for something practical, messieurs the R.G.A. ?

—*The Planter.*

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U.P.A.S.I. NOTES

NILGIRIS.—The President of the Nilgiri District Board informs us that the same system of toll-gate concession ticket booklets, as was in force in the year just closed, at the same rates and on the same conditions is to be continued during the current year commencing the April 1, 1930.

PLANTERS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—The first contribution, to be received this year, was one of Rs. 25 from Mr. J. S. Nicolls, late of Devarshola, but now residing at Fernhill House, Horley, Surrey. The amount transferred at the end of the session 1929–1930 from the Buying Agency to the credit of the Benevolent Fund was Rs. 1,626–15–6.

TEA SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.—Mr. K. B. W. Jones is making a tour to the Anamallais which he reached on the 6th instant, and on the 17th will leave for the High Range, remaining there till the 27th.

U.P.A.S.I. AND MYSORE INCOME TAX.—A demand has been received at the Head Office calling for a statement of the income received in Mysore with a view to the assessment of the Association to income-tax in Mysore. Being an Association not working for profit, it has not hitherto paid any Government income-tax ; but procedure in Mysore does not always follow that in British India although the Acts are understood to be identical.

STEPHANODEROS.—A notification prohibiting the import of coffee into the Madras Presidency, unless roasted and ground, was prepared by the Government of India, and forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Mysore for approval. The Government of Madras approved the same early in February last.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

COORG

Minutes of a Quarterly General Meeting of the Coorg Planters' Association held in the Bamboo Club, Pollibetta, on Friday, March 21, 1930, at 11 a.m.

Present :

Messrs. J. S. H. Morgan (*Chairman*), J. H. Sprott, H. F. Murland, P. G. Tipping, A. L. Alexander, W. R. Wright, S. B. St. C. Raymond, A. E. J. Nicolls, J. Aird, R. J. D'Vaz, W. Irwin, B. S. Bucknall, G. Scotland, G. M. Brameld and A. W. Webb (*Honorary Secretary*).

Read notice calling the meeting.

The minutes of last meeting, having been published in the *Planters' Chronicle*, were taken as read and confirmed.

UPASI General Committee Meeting.—The report of the representatives to this meeting was read and adopted. In answer to a question as to the reason why the Mysore Planters' Association was not represented at the meeting, Mr. Morgan regretted that no explanation was available.

Labour Combined Control Committee Meeting.—Mr. J. S. H. Morgan stated that he attended on behalf of Mr. Aird, and informed the meeting of the proceedings. The Honorary Secretary was requested to inquire what allowances were paid to offices of the Labour Department as well as those of the UPASI for travelling, detention and servants' batta, etc.

Mr. J. Aird, Active Member for Mangalore Division Labour Control, stated that Mr. F. W. Winterbotham hoped to visit Coorg early in April, and would be staying with him on April 2nd and 3rd, and requested members to communicate with Mr. Winterbotham if they wished to see him.

Personal Membership.—The resolutions as proposed by the Committee were put before the meeting. It was decided to add the following to resolution I:—

‘ This rule will not be considered retrospective.’

The following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

1. “ That para 4(b) in the Articles of Association shall hereafter read as follows : ‘ Any person who is interested in planting but who is not an owner, part owner, representative, or employee of a non-subscribing estate, may become a Personal Member and as such shall (subject to Rule 6) enjoy all the privileges of the Association and a vote on being admitted by the majority of votes of the Committee. This rule will not be considered retrospective.’ ”

2. ‘ That Rule 2 of the C.P.A. rules be erased, and paras 4(a), 4(b) as proposed above, and para 5 of the Articles of Association be substituted in its place with the following addition : “ That the Committee should have the power of inviting the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, the Commissioner of Coorg, the Civil Surgeon, the Executive Engineer and the Chief Forest Officer to become Honorary Members.” ’

Coorg Roads.—The following resolution proposed by Mr. S. P. St. C. Raymond and seconded by Mr. W. R. Wright was put before the meeting :—

' That this Association do bring to the notice of Government, through their Council representatives, the dangerous condition of the Somwarpet-Madapur-Mercara Road.'

Carried unanimously.

Coffee Exhibition.—The following resolution proposed by Mr. Raymond and seconded by Mr. Brameld was put before the meeting :—

' That a Sub-Committee be appointed to organize an exhibition of coffee products during the crop season of 1931 in Mercara.'

The resolution was lost.

Correspondence.—The Honorary Secretary read out the more important extracts from the report of the Secretary, UPASI, dated 21st February.

Read letter No. 12603 from Secretary, UPASI, with reference to reduction in subscriptions and cesses for the next season of 2 annas each from the UPASI, Scientific Department and Labour Department, making the total subscription to UPASI Rs. 1-11-0 instead of Rs. 2-1-0.

Read letter No. 12788 from Secretary, UPASI, advising the Association that, with regard to its request that the UPASI should meet the cost of the Book of Proceedings, the Executive Committee regretted it was unable to see its way to permit this, in view of having decided to reduce subscriptions.

The meeting decided that hereafter members requiring Books of Proceedings should pay for them themselves.

Read letter No. 12959 from the Secretary, UPASI re. Honorary Membership of Clubs. The meeting repudiated all responsibility for the persons referred to, and requested that the Executive Committee be asked to inquire who proposed and seconded these two men for the Club concerned, as they were not members of this Association.

The Honorary Secretary was further instructed to explain to the Executive Committee that the Association would, however, be prepared to do what was possible in urging these men to pay their bills.

Read letter No. 18002 from Secretary, UPASI, re. European Association Representatives in Planting Districts.

Resolved that the Madras Branch of the European Association be asked to collect subscriptions direct from members, and requested the Honorary Secretary to act as representative for the European Association.

Read letter from Mr. F. E. James, Planting Member, re. his proposed visit to Coorg. The Committee decided that the members of this Association and European Clubs in Coorg be invited to meet Mr. James on April 10, at 11 a.m. in the North Coorg Club.

Read letter from Mr. W. W. Mayne, Scientific officer re. Cockchafer, asking for living material of the grubs and any information concerning the pest.

Read letter from Mr. F. R. Sanders, District Agricultural Officer designate, Tanganyika.

Read letter No. G159 from the Office of Survey of India, No. 8 Party (S. Circle), Cuddalore, N. T., stating that this party will be available for the survey of estates in Coorg during field season 1930-31 (i.e. from about November 1930 to April 1931).

Read letter in reply to Honorary Secretary's enquiry from the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mercara, stating that—

'The following are the schools which are situated in planting areas of the Coorg District. They are managed by Government, Local Fund and private bodies. Though these schools are not specially meant for labour class of pupils, they are admitted freely without distinction whenever such of the pupils seek admission to these schools :—1. Government Model School, Somwarpet; 2. Local Fund School, Suntikoppa; 3. Local Fund School, Ammatti; 4. Local Fund School, Bilgunda; 5. Local Fund School, Sidapur; 6. Local Fund School, Tittimatti; 7. Private School, Belur (to be aided); 8. Private School, Pollibetta (will be taken over by the District Board) and 9. Basel Mission School, Anandpur.'

Any other business.—The meeting sanctioned the annual payment of Rs. 25 to the S.I.P.B. Fund and the balance payment of Rs. 25 to the UPASI Sports Club. The Honorary Secretary was instructed to call for Book of Rules re. Sports Club and also ask the District Representative whether members of Coorg and Mysore were in favour of having a Sports Meeting in Bangalore in August 1931.

The Honorary Secretary informed the meeting that the Committees had elected the following new Personal Members with effect from April 1, 1930 :—Messrs. E. C. H. Morgan, Greenfield Estate, Sidapur; H. J. Cheesley, Mocha Estate, Pollibetta; and I. Bull, Margolly Estate, Pollibetta.

Mysore Railways.—The Honorary Secretary requested those members who had not sent in information as called for, to do so as soon as possible.

Office-bearers for 1930-31.—The Chairman announced the result of the ballot, and as certain members withdrew their names, the following were elected :—

President	...	Mr. A. E. J. Nicolls.
Honorary Secretary	...	" A. M. Webb.
North Coorg Committee	Active Members.	Messrs. S. P. St. C. Raymond & Lt.-Col. H. F. Murland.
Do. Member-in-waiting	...	Mr. J. H. Sprott.
South Coorg Committee	Active Members.	Messrs. J. Aird and P. G. Tipping.
Do. Member-in-waiting	...	Mr. W. A. F. Bracken.
UPASI Delegates	...	Messrs. A. E. J. Nicolls & Lt.-Col. H. F. Murland.
UPASI General Committee	...	" A. E. J. Nicolls & Lt.-Col. H. F. Murland.
Mysore Control Committee	Active Member.	Mr. J. Aird.
Do. Member-in-waiting	...	" S. P. St. C. Raymond.
Mangalore Control Committee	Active Member.	" J. O. F. Maurice.
Do. Member-in-waiting	...	" G. M. Brameld.

Mr. J. S. H. Morgan then thanked the meeting for having entrusted the office of Chairman to him for the past year, and briefly mentioned the more important works that had been carried out by the Association. Mr. Sprott proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman, and drew attention to the enthusiasm that Mr. Morgan had shown in trying to start the scheme of Coffee Propaganda. *Carried* with acclamation.

The meeting then ended.

A. M. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

J. S. H. MORGAN,
Chairman.

BALEHONNUR COFFEE EXPERIMENTAL STATION

As members of the Coffee Experimental Station Advisory Committee, we attended the meeting called by the Director of Agriculture in Mysore on March 13.

MATURE COFFEE:—*Condition.*—This coffee, although a little thin after the crop and disease mentioned in our last report, had greatly improved and has budded up again for quite a nice crop. The past crop, we were informed, amounted to about 12 tons, and the estimate on the bud for the coming season, 8 tons.

Spraying.—The whole area, except the check plots, had been sprayed and had greatly benefited. It was very noticeable that the coffee sprayed first held considerably more leaf than that sprayed last.

It is hoped all this coffee will be sprayed again before monsoon.

Digging.—The whole of the 65 acres had been dug in September and October and surface stirred just before crop.

Pruning.—This was in progress and it was hoped the whole area would be finished.

EXPERIMENTS:—*Manure.*—There is nothing fresh to mention since our last report.

Spraying.—We were very pleased to hear of extensive experiments being added to those already taken in hand. These additions chiefly relate to method of preparation, ingredients and strength of Bordeaux Mixture. It is now considered better to mix the copper sulphate solution into the lime water and not the other way round, as most of us have been doing. This gives a better and more evenly mixed solution. The adhesive is mixed last in the usual way.

Variety Plots and Seed Selection.—A number of plants in the first year's variety plot have been marked for seed selection work. These will be 'watered' out before blossom showers, to avoid cross-fertilization.

Twenty-five lots of seed from different varieties obtained by Mr. Mayne during his tour of districts outside Mysore, have been put down to germinate.

Cross-fertilization.—This is a new work taken up, from which useful results are expected. The following crosses are being made:—Robuster-Kents, Kents-Robuster, Kents-Netraconda, Netraconda-Kents, Coorg-Netraconda. By watering out the blossom, some have already been done and were shown to us.

Grafts.—A number of these are being done monthly to find out the most suitable month for this work. There is a very great improvement this year in the number of grafts that have 'taken', and very shortly the percentage of 'failures' should be very small.

Soil Acidity Test.—A series of tests is to be made to ascertain the effect of varying the acidity of the soil on the growth of coffee, as the evidence as to the most favourable soil condition for coffee is very conflicting. This is to be done by planting thirty-six plants each in a separate receptacle—a cistern about six feet square built in brick. Each cistern will be filled with soil which will be as well mixed as possible so that all the cisterns will contain approximately the same type of soil. The experiment will be conducted in groups of six cisterns, each set of six having its acidity adjusted by the addition of acid or alkali to a definite value. The growth and behaviour of the plants in each set will be carefully watched to determine the effects of the soil acidity or alkalinity on the life of the plant.

Laboratory.—We were shown most interesting cultures of Leaf Disease fungus, and learnt some most interesting results from field observations. Die Back fungus we were also shown, also an attempt to inoculate healthy branches. As most of the important results from these observations are likely to appear elsewhere in the near future, we leave this difficult task to a more able pen.

Cockchafer.—We made enquiries with regard to this pest and were informed experiments would be taken up as soon as material was available.

Buildings.—The buildings taken in hand this year will all be finished within a month. These complete the building programme with the exception of vats and pulper house which are to be done early next year.

In closing, we would like to express our thanks to Dr. Coleman and the Staff of the Station for the extensive and most interesting tour of the station.

E. W. FREND.
E. H. YOUNG.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Robusta Coffee

To : The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle', Madras.

DEAR SIR,

Could any planter kindly tell me his experiences of Robusta Coffee grown under the following conditions?

Elevation 3,000 to 3,200 ft.

Rainfall 150 inches (mostly S. W. monsoon).

Abandoned coffee land (owing to excess rain).

Owing to a quantity of old Estates in heavy rainfall areas being now put under Robusta, I am interested to know whether it will be a success or not.

Yours, etc.,

March 27, 1930.

E. M. N.

RESTRICTION OF THE 1930 TEA CROP

The following cable, dated the 9th instant, was received by the United Planters' Association of Southern India on Thursday from the South Indian Association in London and is published for general information and more particularly for the guidance of those who have agreed to the restriction of the tea crop on their estates during 1930 :—

' Limitation tea crops requisite support has been obtained by all countries. Committees of Associations concerned have satisfied themselves that after making due allowance for varying conditions schemes are reasonable comparable. Members of this Association have been asked to put limitations into operation. Please take similar action with rupee concerns. Cabling later figures expected from each country.'

— : o : —

THE CROP OF SOUTHERN INDIA, 1929

The following statement shows the total Tea Crop from Southern India for 1929 :—

			Pounds
From Anamalais (Coimbatore District)	...	10,387,286	
Nilgiris (Nilgiri District)	...	6,626,275	
Nilgiri-Wynaad (Nilgiri District)	...	4,276,854	
Wynaad (Malabar District)	...	6,313,810	
Nelliampathies (Malabar District)	..	46,818	
Total from Madras Presidency	...	...	27,651,043
From Coorg	...	...	169,022
From Mysore	...	...	80,700
From Travancore—			
Central (Peermade District)	..	11,765,654	
Mundakayam	...	1,048,513	
Kanan Devans	..	14,539,479	
South	...	3,263,175	
Total from Travancore	...	...	30,616,821
Total for Southern India	...	Pounds ...	58,517,586

No green tea appears to have been made during the season.

H. WADDINGTON,

April 2, 1930.

Secretary.

EXPORT OF COFFEE, RUBBER & TEA FROM SOUTH INDIAN PORTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1930

From	To ports in India	Ceylon	United Kingdom	Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	Asia (excluding India and Ceylon).	Africa	America	Australia
<i>Coffee—</i>								
Madras	1,024	•	1	224	6	•	•	201
Calicut	19	•	9,597	2,754	•	•	•	600
Tellicherry	•	•	6,327	249	31	•	•	•
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,043	..	16,174	2,978	37	•	•	801
Previously	474	..	11,489	724	8	2	101	313
Total cwt. since 1-1-30.	<u>34,154</u>	..	27,673	3,702	45	2	101	1,114
<i>Rubber—</i>								
Calicut	42,583	65,512	120,985	1,950	•	•	•	•
Cochin	..	133,499	456,745	27,747	•	•	•	•
Tellicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuticorin	..	4,217	253,655	18,154	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	2,845	132,604	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	45,428	35,832	859,332	20,104	..	..	..	3,920
Previously	18,395	677,413	1,352,986	60,697	..	..	..	..
Total lbs. since 1-1-30.	<u>3,374,107</u>	63,823	1,013,245	2,212,318	80,801	..	..	3,920
<i>Tea—</i>								
Madras	1,900	57,740	139	5,100	500	•	•	1,110
Calicut	41,808	..	855,062	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	22,267	25,373	691,843	..	..	..	18,604	..
Tellicherry	..	..	57,743	..	..	..	..	..
Tuticorin	..	148,156	..	440	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	..	16,881	25,496	..	..	..	8,047	..
Total	65,975	248,150	1,630,283	5,540	500	3,333	26,651	1,110
Previously	613,035	3,536,015	40,532,069	27,302	14,882	3,333	103,029	15,271
Total lbs. since 1-4-29.	<u>46,823,145</u>	..	42,162,352	32,842	15,382	3,333	129,680	16,381

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea				
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending March 20, 1930	January 1 to March 20, 1930	January 1 to March 20, 1929	
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, March 20, 1930)			N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
			1	3·57	1 2·39	1 5·63	
			S. India.	a 1	b 1	c 1	
			5·47	2·18	6·63		
			Ceylon...	1 9·44	1 6·18	1 8·99	
			Java ...	0 9·75	0 9·50	1 1·54	
			Sumatra.	0 11·76	0 10·85	1 4·96	
			Nyassa-	0 9·38	0 9·07	1 2·10	
			Total	d 1 4·06	e 1 2·71	f 1 6·12	
(a) Anamallars—		s. d.	N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below:—				
Thay Mudi	191	2 0	a 4,494	b 85,115	c 78,386		
Nalla Mundi	218	1 10½	d 74,362	e 987,577	f 934,120		
*Sholayar	140	1 4½					
Pannimade	72	1 3½					
*Stanmore	273	1 2½					
*Kallyar	146	1 2½					
(b) Central Travancore			(B) COFFEE:—				
Bon Ami	96	1 9	Special Cable, London April 9, 1930				
Kallar	62	1 6½	'A' Quality 123s.				
Thengakhal	52	1 3½	Market Quiet				
Injimullay	194	1 3½	London Prices (seven days ending March 15, 1930)				
*Dymock	70	1 3					
Haileyburia	180	1 2½					
(c) Kanan Devans—							
Lockhart	60	1 11½	Districts	Bags	s. d.	Grades	
Pertavurrai	244	1 9½					
Yellapatty	142	1 9½	Coorg—				
Chokanaad	140	1 9½	Covercoly	248	98 2	All	
Letchmi	139	1 7½	Do.	30	97 9	Do.	
Chundavurrai	185	1 6½	Mysore—				
Vagavurrai	117	1 6	Santawerry	134	153 6	Do.	
Sevenmallay	74	1 5½	Kulhutty W.D.	56	136 10	Do.	
(d) Nilgiris—			Cannon B.	160	124 2	Do.	
Prospect	155	2 6½	H. C. S.	108	122 0	Do.	
(e) Nulgiri-Wynaad—			(C) RUBBER:—				
Wentworth	82	1 2½	The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, April 8, 1930, was 7½d.				
Mayfield	158	1 2½	London Rubber Stocks for Week ending Saturday, April 5, 1930, were 71,477 tons, an increase of 2,244 tons on March 29, 1930 inventory.				
(f) South Travancore—			Liverpool Rubber Stocks for Week ending Saturday, April 5, 1930, were 22,008 tons, an increase of 810 tons on March 29, 1930 inventory.				
Koney	121	1 1					
Invercauld	48	1 0½					
(g) Wynaad—							
Tanga Mulla	92	1 4½					
Perengodda	80	1 3					
Achoor	76	1 3					

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Colombo Market

Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on April 1, 1930

TEA.—Just under 3 million pounds were offered at the auction of the 1st instant Quality generally showed a distinct falling off and the demand was also not so general. *Nuwera Eliya and Maturata*: Quality was inferior and sales were only effected at a considerably lower level of price. *High Grown*: Quality showed a falling off and the market was very much easier, specially for leaf teas. A considerable number of Teas were withdrawn without bids. *Medium Grown*: There was a fair demand for useful coloury sorts at a drop of from 3 to 5 cents. Light liquorizing grades were in poor request, a considerable number of lots being withdrawn. *Low Grown*: There was a good demand for all grades at a decline of 2 to 5 cents, Orange Pekoes being the weakest feature. *Dusts and Fannings*: Were irregular.

South Indians · In Auction of March 25, obtained the following prices :—

Estates	Breaks	Averages
Chittavurrai ...	11,102	1·21
Kanniamallay ...	19,342	1·15
Madupatty ..	16,539	1·14
Pullivasal .	16,971	0·99

RUBBER.—On March 27, about 310 tons were offered at the auction. The Market was well supported and in many instances a slight improvement in prices was obtained Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet opened at 37 cents but soon firm'd to 37½ cents and later 38 cents closing steady at this figure and showing an advance of one cent on last week's prices. Fair and Off quality Sheet were well competed for and were about a half cent dearer, while Inferior quality Sheet was fully steady. Contract Crepe was a steady market throughout at 37 cents showing a light improvement of about a half cent on previous rates. Off Crepe was well supported and showed a similar improvement, while Mottled sorts were fully steady. All grades of Scraps sold well but at a slightly lower level of prices for No. 1 sorts and inferior sorts, medium kinds remaining about steady. Demand for practically all Off grades was good Scraps were in good demand and showed a recovery

III. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, April 10, 1930

Planting · There has been absolutely no change since our last advices although Rubber shares seem firmer both in London and in the Straits. **Teas** : Also remain unchanged, though a few local transactions have been reported in Vellamalais. Trading conditions in these two sections are very poor.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or - on the last week
		L	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	... £ 1	0	10	6	...
2. Linggi Plantations ..	£ 1	1	5	9	+ 9d.
3. Malayalam Plantations	... £ 1	1	7	0	+ 1s. 3d
4. Merlimau Rubber	... 2s.	0	2	7½	+ 1½d
5. Nilgiri Plantations ...	... £ 1	1	16	0	- 6d.
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	... 2s	0	2	0	+ 3d.
7. Pullangode Rubber	... £ 1	0	13	9	...
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	... £ 1	0	12	6	..
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	... £ 1	1	18	0	+ 1s. 6d
10. Travancore Rubber ...	... £ 1	1	6	3	...

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochins Rs. 15	22 X.D.	24 X.D.
Devasholas Rs. 7	6	7
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10 ... ... ... ...	... 6½	26 9
Kalasas Rs. 15	60	65
Malankaras Rs. 30	7½	8½
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	6	8
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid ... ... ... ...	... 99	99
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	5½	6
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10 ... ... ... ...	... 100	100
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	25	26
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10 ... ... ... ...	... 45	45
Peria Karamalaïs Rs. 15	29	31
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid ... ... ... ...	... 5	5
Periasholas Rs. 10	5	6
Periyars Rs. 10 ... ... ... ...	... 2	2
Rockwoods Rs. 10 ... ... ... ...	... 9	9
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	10	17
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	95	100
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	18	19
Vellamalaïs (Rs. 15)		

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FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

March 23, 1930, to April 5, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals).

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	2·74	95·34	98·08	25. Kotagiri ...	0·80	80·01	80·81
2. Kalthuritty.	0·59	117·10	117·69	26. Ootacamund.	0·31	45·32	45·63
3. Kallar Bdge.	0·77	154·72	155·49	27. Yercaud ...	0·26	74·12	74·38
4. Koney ...	3·69	151·73	155·42	28. Mango Range	0·12	113·75	113·87
5. Pattanapura.	1·45	149·36	150·81	29. Devala ...	0·20	149·10	149·30
6. M'kayam ...	4·54	217·28	221·82	30. Devarshola.	0·59	75·88	76·47
7. Peermade ...	0·09	245·74	245·83	31. CALICUT ...	... 127·92	127·92	
8. Twyford ...	0·30	254·23	254·53	32. Kuttiyadi ...	... 216·51	216·51	
9. V'periyar ...	1·51	115·29	116·80	33. Vayitri ...	1·09	188·57	189·66
10. Kalaar ...	0·75	246·27	247·02	34. Manantoddi.	0·39	120·13	120·52
11. Chittuvurrai	1·06	52·55	53·61	35. Billigiris ...	... 79·48	79·48	
12. Bod'i KANUR	...	26·41	26·41	36. Sidapur ...	3·28	83·94	87·22
13. COCHIN	0·03	125·26	125·29	37. Polibetta ...	... 79·64	79·64	
14. Mooply ...	2·15	155·31	157·46	38. Somwarpett.	... 53·41	53·41	
15. Pachaimalai.	0·08	123·98	124·06	39. Saklaspur ...	... ...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	0·63	218·35	218·98	40. Kadamanie ...	0·05	272·62	272·67
17. POLLACHIE	...	35·45	35·45	41. Ballupete ...	... 79·68	79·68	
18. Nell'pathy...	0·78	116·63	117·41	42. Balehonnur...	0·27	68·38	68·65
19. Karapara ...	0·10	151·93	152·03	43. Merthisubgey.	1·50	122·00	123·50
20. Pullengode..	1·70	148·83	150·53	44. Kelagur ...	... 122·19	122·19	
21. Nilambur ...	...	94·30	94·30	45. Durgabettta.	0·58	111·73	112·31
22. Naduvattam	0·30	137·95	138·25	46. MANGALORE ...	... 161·05	161·05	
23. Nilgiri Peak.	2·45	139·35	141·80	47. MADRAS ...	0·01	46·20	46·21
24. Coonoor ...	0·79	69·63	70·42				

F=During the Fortnight

P=Previously. (i.e., from April 1, 1929).

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 11]

April 26, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 386, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

M R. PHILIP Snowden has falsified many fears but confirmed many apprehensions. In his Budget he was faced with an estimated deficit of £42 millions, an amount equal to nearly four times the total budget of the Government of Madras. £16 millions of this come from the Rating Relief Suspensory Fund, thus leaving a net estimated deficit of £26 millions to be covered by means of taxation. This is not all. There is an actual deficit of £14½ millions on the year just closed, and it is proposed to pay this off in three yearly instalments of £5 millions each. Thus Mr. Snowden had to provide over £31 millions by new taxation. He did this mainly in three ways. First, by an increase of 4s. to 4s. 6d. on income-tax allowing for some concessions on small incomes, so that only one-quarter of those who pay income-tax would be affected. Secondly by an increase in the sur-tax. For example, a man with an income of over £30,000 a year usually pays nearly 10s. out of every £1 in income-tax and sur-tax. He will now pay nearly 11s. The third method is by increasing the death duties, so that on estates of over £2 millions, 50 per cent. is taken for the State. The Beer duty is also raised by 3s. a barrel, an item which, in spite of Mr. Snowden's assurances to the contrary, is bound to increase to some extent the price of the poor man's beverage.

In addition to these items the remnants of the betting tax are abolished, safeguarding duties will not be renewed, and an attempt is to be made to obtain a systematic valuation of land throughout the country with a view to making a beginning with the taxation of land values. Mr. Churchill has declared war on these proposals, but Mr. Lloyd George, subject to minor

criticism, blesses them. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that they will go through.

The real danger of the situation is not in the methods by which Mr. Snowden has balanced his budget, but in the fact that expenditure is increasing at a rate wholly incommensurate with the resources of the country's revenue. The increase in the estimate for supply services for the present year over the past year amounts to over £55 millions. Where is the money to come from? Industry is already bearing more than its share of the burden; the rich are being taxed out of existence; income-tax has reached its limit. Either expenditure must be reduced, or fresh sources of taxation must be found. The tendency of all governments is to become more socialised, and this means more expenditure on the supply services. It is easy to see where expenditure will increase but difficult to understand how increased liabilities can be met in the present state of the national purse. It is a problem which must be faced if Britain is not to go bankrupt; but Mr. Snowden's budget appears to make no attempt to solve it.

MR. GANDHI is getting desperate. The Salt Campaign is practically a failure, and no longer holds a first place in his programme. Violence has broken out in Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Chittagong: it is threatened elsewhere. Yet Mr. Gandhi has not achieved his object, which is to be arrested by the Government. He now advises his followers to resist when the police attempt to seize the contraband salt. This he calls aggressive non-violence. It is difficult to have any patience with such nonsense. There is no such thing as aggressive non-violence. It is plain violence, and it is high time that things were called by their proper names. We have always said that Mr. Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence is bound to lead to violence. He admitted it in 1921, and ultimately called off his campaign because of bloodshed. He now admits the violence of the rioters in different parts of the country; but says that his campaign must go on, and that these are only regrettable incidents not affecting the main issue. The point arises as to how long the Government can afford to let the arch-conspirator go free. They are on the horns of a dilemma. If they arrest Mr. Gandhi, they confer on him what he wants—a crown of martyrdom; if they do not arrest him, they run the risk of sporadic but serious outbreaks in different parts of the country, with loss of life to citizens, which it is the fundamental duty of Government to protect. The policy of 'wait and see' may be justifiable under certain circumstances; is it justifiable when valuable lives and property are at stake?

THE congratulations of the planting community will go to the Hon'ble Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E., on his appointment to succeed Sir Norman Bolton as Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province from October next. Before coming to Mysore in 1925, Mr. Pears had had a distinguished career on the Frontier, and was Resident in Waziristan from 1922-24. The Chief Commissionership of the Frontier Province is one of the most interesting but responsible posts in the Indian Empire and Mr. Pears is well qualified to hold it. Both he and Mrs. Pears will be greatly missed in Mysore and Coorg, and our good wishes go with them as they return to the scene of their former labours.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

BRITAIN'S RUBBER CONSUMPTION.

The absorption of crude rubber in the United Kingdom has more than doubled during the last four years, says the report of the Imperial Economic Committee on the trade in rubber manufactured goods. United Kingdom is now second only to the United States as an absorber of crude rubber.

The report shows that 75 per cent. of the raw rubber used by the industries of the world is absorbed in the manufacture of tyres, which accounts for about 85 per cent. of the total consumption in the United States. Four of the most important markets for British tyres are India, South-Africa, the Irish Free State and New Zealand, while Argentina, Spain and Germany head the United States' list.

The report expresses the opinion that standardization is one of the most pressing needs of the industry, for example, over 150 different types of tyres are required to meet the needs of cars in the United Kingdom alone. The recognition throughout the Empire of a common standard and specifications for the same goods would exercise a potent influence on inter-Imperial trade.

The report concludes with the statement that it is to other uses of raw rubber than tyre manufacture that the rubber industry must mainly look for expansion in future.—(Reuter.)

—The Civil & Military Gazette.

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CONSUMPTION OF TEA IN INDIA.

One of the suggestions made for easing the position in the Indian tea trade was that 'if sound tea could be retailed in India at half the cost of production, there is not the slightest doubt that a vast increase in consumption would take place in that country.' This theory is disputed by the Eastern Tea Corporation of Bombay, and they point out that Bombay Presidency is the biggest market in India and its largest consumption is dust. Dust and clean leaf were selling during the last months of the season at from five annas upwards—low enough rates, in all conscience, and on the verge of half the cost of production referred to. Despatches to Bombay have, it is true, increased by some 2,000,000 pounds, but anybody in touch with the position here will tell you that stocks are heavier than they have ever been. Attracted by the low rates, dealers all over the Presidency have bought either from Calcutta or this bazaar, and every little town has more tea in stock than it can sell within a reasonable time. Consumption has not increased at all. On the other hand, any system of distributing tea at lower than market rate must affect the buying powers of the many firms, European and Indian, doing legitimate business, and is bound to depress the market still further. In conclusion, they suggest to the growers that it would be bad policy to drop the bone they already have in the Indian tea trade in the vain hope of securing one mirrored in the stream beneath.

—The Home and Colonial Mail.

INCREASE IN EMPIRE TRADE

The economic section of the League of Nations estimates that the total world trade in 1927, re-calculated at 1913 values, was 20 per cent. greater than in 1913. On this estimate, the trade of the British Empire, taken as the aggregate of the imports and exports of its several parts and corrected for changes in price levels, had increased between 1913 and 1927 by about 27·5 per cent. In the two years 1927 and 1928, the rate of expansion was, however, somewhat slower than for the rest of the world. The aggregate of the various parts of the British Empire represented nearly 30 per cent. of the world trade in 1927. It exceeded the aggregate of the foreign trades of the countries in Continental Europe west of the Balkans and of the former Austrian and Russian Empires, excluding the Netherlands. If the statistics relating to imports and exports in 1927 be separated, the Empire in that year was on balance an importer of merchandise. Since 1913 direct trade between Empire countries and foreign countries has expanded somewhat more rapidly than inter-Imperial trade. In 1927 the value of the merchandise passing between Empire and foreign countries was about three times that passing between Empire countries. If inter-Imperial trade were treated as domestic and the statistics relating to it were excluded from the total of world trade, and if the Inter-State trade between the various countries of Continental Europe were similarly dealt with, then the trade between the Empire as a whole and the rest of the world was in 1927 about the same as that between the Continent of Europe and the rest of the world.—*Commerce.*

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PER CAPITA TEA CONSUMPTION

LONDON, February 20, 1930.—The following table indicates the per capita tea consumption of the more important importing countries, according to figures made public by *The Rubber and Tea Quarterly*.

Countries	Pre-war	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Great Britain and N. Ireland ...	6·55	8·85	8·93	9·05	9·16	*9·31
Irish Free State ...		8·2	7·6	7·9	8·0	7·7
Australia ...	7·5	7·9	7·5	7·7	8·1	8·0
New Zealand ...	†	7·4	7·4	7·4	7·4	7·6
South Africa ...	0·9	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·5	1·5
Canada ...	5·0	4·2	3·9	4·0	4·1	4·2
U.S.A. ...	1·05	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·8
Germany ...	†	0·14	0·14	0·16	0·18	0·19
Holland ...	1·9	2·5	2·1	2·8	2·9	3·1
Russia ...	†	0·08	0·16	0·22	0·23	0·28
France ...	0·10	0·09	0·09	0·07	0·08	0·08

* 1929, 92·7. †Not available.

THE PLYWOOD MARKET

We are indebted to the General Manager of the Finnish Plywood-manufacturers' Association, for the following interesting survey of last year's conditions in the plywood market :—

Developments in the Finnish plywood market were in 1929 partly of favourable, partly of unfavourable nature.

With regard to the exported quantity, the year marked a new high water level in that shipments increased from 82,000 tons in 1928 to about 98,600 tons last year, the increase thus representing upwards of 16,000 tons. The growth is solely to be ascribed to expanded output in already existing mills, as in 1929 no new mill was completed.

Throughout last year the influx of orders, though not very abundant, was anyhow large enough to permit all the mills to work at their maximum capacity.

The conclusion should not, however, be drawn that the Finnish plywood industry in the course of last year escaped difficulties which, by the way, have still to be overcome.

It is obvious that the severity of last winter largely handicapped the international plywood market. Shipments were discontinued almost entirely for about two months, owing to the adverse ice conditions in the Danish waters and the Southern part of the Baltic, although work in the Finnish ports was continued throughout the winter on normal lines. This state of things, naturally, caused the shippers considerable extra outlay in the shape of interest, etc. When navigation was resumed in April, shipping large quantities at once was unavoidable which caused such an accumulation of stocks in most foreign ports of destination, that the market was only able to slowly absorb them.

There seems at present to be a fairly well-established equilibrium between supply and demand in the international plywood market. Prices have, consequently, all through the year remained fairly firm. In view of present excessive cost of production, higher quotations would be well justified, but it is as yet impossible to say whether values will advance eventually. For the time being, prospects are not very promising.

The increased demand for birch logs has advanced quotations unreasonably, and in addition some of the chemicals, used in the glueing process, have also become dearer. On account of this the manufacturers can hardly hope to derive a reasonable profit. It may in this connection be recalled that in many quarters the idea seems to be entertained that the plywood industry is something of a gold mine. This is, however, a grave mistake, as the plywood industry both in Finland and elsewhere in Europe is at present operating under far from satisfactory conditions.

There has been a satisfactory influx of orders for tea and rubber chests.

As in previous years, England was also in 1929 the largest consumer of Finnish made plywood, followed by Germany, Italy and Holland. Although British and Dutch East Indies are entered under separate headings in the customs returns, these markets could just as well be included along with Great Britain, as sales to these colonies comprise solely tea and

rubber chests which are exclusively handled by some large British firms. Also in another respect customs returns are rather misleading to outsiders. The Finnish manufacturers ship large quantities of tea and rubber chests to England, where they are re-packed with battens, etc., for re-export to plantations in Asia. Thus many thousand tons of chests primarily shipped to England do not remain there.

Shipments to Italy have gradually increased and have now attained a fairly high level. Holland and Denmark are also showing a growing interest in Finnish productions.

The Finnish export trade to various oversea countries, such as Argentine, China, South Africa and Australia are still in an initial stage, but the beginning is not unpromising, and it is quite probable that these markets will eventually absorb considerable quantities.

Finnish plywood has in recent years earned the reputation of being a satisfactory and reliable article, and it is no exaggeration to say that our birch plywood occupies a specially favoured position in the world market. The Finnish manufacturers are therefore quite hopeful as to future developments.

According to official returns Finnish exports of plywood during 1929 amounted to 98,601 tons. Sales are divided up amongst the various importing countries, the chief of which were :

	1929	1928	1927
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Germany	...	9,644	12,801
Holland	...	4,129	4,104
England	...	54,268	42,518
Italy	...	5,511	4,943
Dutch East Indies	...	3,237	1,947
India	...	14,865	9,928

—*The Finnish Paper and Timber Journal.*

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THE BRAZIL COFFEE INDUSTRY

By Dr. J. C. MUNIZ

. (*Brazilian Consul-General in London*)

Coffee is the greatest single factor in the economic life of Brazil, and in 1928 her share of the world production amounted to 78 per cent. There is no other instance of an important staple product being so completely dominated by a single country ; not only does Brazil produce two-thirds of the world's coffee, but she controls the distribution of this product in the markets of the world.

Moreover, if coffee is to-day a universal drink unrivalled by any other this is due chiefly to the tremendous efforts made by Brazilians. In 1850 the world production of coffee was less than 5,000,000 bags, Brazil contributing more than half of this amount. The use of coffee was not then so widespread as it became later, but, with the lapse of fifty years, an enormous change had taken place ; the world production had risen to a little

over 17,000,000 bags, and of this total Brazil supplied over 13,000,000, while the rest of the world contributed the remaining 4,000,000 bags. The increase in Brazil's production, therefore, amounted to more than 500 per cent., while other countries only augmented their production by about 70 per cent.

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE

On the other hand, the world consumption, which between 1900 and 1910 amounted to 16,000,000 bags, also increased considerably, and reached 20,000,000 bags between 1921 and 1925, being calculated to-day at about 24,000,000 bags yearly. The table below gives the production of Brazil and of other producing countries since 1912 :—

Crops	Sacks of 60 kilos		Percentages	
	Brazil	Other Countries	Brazil	Other Countries
1912-13	12,131,000	4,265,000	73·95	26·05
1913-14	14,459,000	5,284,000	73·23	26·77
1914-15	13,458,000	5,053,000	72·70	27·30
1915-16	14,374,000	4,548,000	75·82	24·18
1916-17	12,741,000	3,951,000	76·32	23·68
1917-18	15,836,000	3,011,000	84·02	15·98
1918-19	9,712,000	4,500,000	68·34	31·66
1919-20	7,500,000	7,681,000	49·40	50·60
1920-21	14,496,000	5,787,000	71·46	28·54
1921-22	12,862,000	6,296,000	65·00	35·00
1922-23	10,194,000	5,705,000	60·32	39·68
1923-24	14,864,000	6,868,000	68·40	31·60
1924-25	13,721,000	6,762,000	66·99	33·01
1925-26	14,009,000	7,047,000	66·53	33·47
1926-27	14,184,000	7,068,000	66·74	33·26
1927-28	28,334,000	8,003,000	77·97	22·03

The United States of America takes about half of the world's production of coffee, imports averaging more than 11,000,000 bags, of which Brazil supplies over 62 per cent. The other half is practically all absorbed by Europe, with an import averaging a little over 10,000,000 bags. The consumption in Europe is now recovering the ground lost during the war, when imports of coffee fell to 6,000,000 bags in 1918-19. France now ranks as the largest European importer, and is second to the United States as regards the quantity of coffee consumed. Before the war this position was occupied by Germany, but the order now is: France, followed by Germany, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

The countries having the highest per capita consumption are Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United States, Belgium, Cuba, France, Finland, and Switzerland. The consumption among the Scandinavian countries averages 15 lb. per inhabitant per year, while that of the U.S.A. is 13 lb. The countries having the smallest per capita consumption are the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, where the consumption ranges from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 1 lb., with the exception of Canada, whose consumption is $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per head annually.

The consumption of coffee is far from having reached its saturation point. The possibilities are still very large for increasing the consumption

in those European countries in which no notable progress has as yet been made, owing chiefly to the decrease in purchasing power felt generally after the war, and to the high price which prevailed until recently. If a properly directed effort is made in the United Kingdom, the consumption of coffee might be very considerably increased, in spite of the general use of tea. The Oriental countries also offer a large potential market for coffee, should the price keep at a moderate level.

COFFEE PRODUCTION

The production of coffee in Brazil represents one of the greatest attempts at industrialising an agricultural product ever made in the world. Although coffee may be grown in almost any section of Brazil, it is principally in São Paulo, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, Paraná, and Espírito Santo that the bulk of the coffee exported is produced. São Paulo, on account of its soil, the famous 'terra roxa,' or red earth of the coffee belt, produces about 75 per cent. of the Brazilian crop.

It is in São Paulo that production has reached its highest perfection as regards commercial organization and methods of cultivation. Coffee is indeed the contribution of the 'Paulista' to civilization. And it was São Paulo which undertook the immense task of controlling the distribution of coffee, thus bringing its vast agricultural production into an efficient and well-organized form.

More than 2,000,000,000 coffee trees now exist in Brazil, of which 1,180,983,000 belong to the State of São Paulo. The distribution of coffee trees throughout the Brazilian States is as follows :—

State.			No. of trees.
São Paulo	...	...	1,180,983,000
Minas Geraes	...	...	588,284,500
Rio de Janeiro	...	...	146,219,775
Espirito Santo	...	...	129,450,000
Bahia	...	...	71,097,700
Pernambuco	...	...	55,000,000
Paraná	...	...	27,500,000
Ceara	...	...	24,352,000
Parahyba	...	...	14,400,000
Goyaz	...	...	12,000,000
Santa Catharina	...	...	3,520,000
Alagoas	...	...	2,433,000
Sergipe	...	...	1,353,000
Matto Grosso	...	...	427,600
Total ...			2,257,020,575

The coffee 'fazenda' is usually a very large estate, including extensive cultivated areas, as well as pasture-land. Many 'fazendas' have over a million trees; the 'Sao Martinho fazenda,' in the heart of the Ribeirão Preto district, for example, has over 4,000,000 trees, covering an area of nearly 100,000 acres. An average plantation, however, consists of about 500,000 trees.

The several phases through which the coffee passes before it is brought to the port of shipment require a large equipment, such as drying grounds,

drying machinery, hulling plants and sheds. On the other hand, requirements in the matter of labour are also very considerable, it being estimated that each 2,000 trees necessitates at least one labourer. The capitalization of the Brazilian coffee industry has recently been calculated at £500,000,000 sterling, having an annual output of about £70,000,000.

VICISSITUDES OF THE INDUSTRY

The creation by Brazil of this enormous agricultural wealth did not take place without serious disturbances ; on several occasions the production of coffee surpassed consumption, thereby causing a general fall in prices and threatening the whole industry with collapse.

It was then that the Brazilian Government was forced to come to the assistance of the planters by the introduction of the valorisation scheme, which consisted in the withdrawing of the surplus from the market, thus establishing an equilibrium between supply and demand. The difficulty of adjusting production to consumption is well known in dealing with agricultural commodities, since the output, in this case, depends so much on atmospheric and climatic conditions beyond human control.

With coffee, this adjustment is far more difficult. Coffee is a perennial plant, hence the impossibility of reducing or increasing its cultivated area from year to year in order to raise or lower production, as may be done with annual plants such as wheat, cotton, etc. The coffee crop is also greatly influenced by atmospheric conditions, being especially subject to periodical frosts, like the frost of 1918, which considerably reduced the yield of the plantation.

Although in the past incomes from coffee could never be stabilized, Brazilian planters very courageously kept on expanding production in spite of the hazards of prosperity and depression. The difficulty in stabilizing coffee prices, as in the case of all agricultural produce, was the result of uncontrolled surpluses existing in the world markets. Brazilians recognized that the valorisation schemes, which were resorted to on several occasions, were not the proper policy to secure a fair income for the coffee planter. In order to do this successfully, it was desirable that some concrete system be devised.

It was then that the establishment of a system of distribution was considered which would permit the crop to be spread throughout the year without creating an accumulation of stocks in the consuming markets. Coffee used to be harvested and sold during four or five months in the year and exported to foreign countries, where large stocks accumulated in the hands of traders. In the event of a bumper crop, the stocks that accumulated reached enormous proportions, averaging 10,000,000 to 14,000,000 bags, but when a smaller crop followed—which frequently happens—these crops were also sold at a low price, in view of the fact that the market was already over-supplied with coffee. In this fashion the losses of the planters occurred not only in the years of bumper crops, but also when the harvest was small.

CONTROLLING DISTRIBUTION

Regularizing the flow of coffee into the market in accordance with consumption requirements appears the only way out of this difficulty, and it was only the Government which could give effect to such operation. It is

a fact, well known the world over, that farmers very seldom adapt themselves to any form of organized business.

The formation of a giant marketing co-operative could not, therefore, reasonably be expected from them. Confronted by this situation, the Sao Paulo Government undertook to form an organization along the lines of a marketing co-operative for controlling the distribution of coffee, obtaining for this purpose the co-operation of the other coffee-producing States of Brazil.

This organization, the Sao Paulo Coffee Institute, started its operations in 1925. The plan adopted consisted in establishing maximum stocks at the several ports of exportation, and regulating the entry of coffee into these ports during any given month on the basis of the exportation of the previous month. A vast system of warehousing was created, and funds were advanced to the planters with which to finance their crops while they remained unsold. In doing this the Institute endeavoured to bring about an orderly distribution of the coffee crop and to stabilize the coffee income for the Brazilian planter.

Without some form of stabilization of the coffee income, the production of coffee would become an extremely precarious form of agriculture. The criticism with which Brazil's attempt at controlling the coffee market has sometimes been met, usually fails to take into consideration the enormous difficulties referred to above in adjusting the coffee production to consumption and resulting from the great irregularity which occurs in the size of the coffee crops. An example of this irregularity may be seen in the fact that the 1927-28 Brazilian crop amounted to nearly 28,000,000 bags, whereas the next crop only reached 10,000,000 bags. If such a situation had been left uncontrolled, disaster would have been inevitable.

It is, therefore, reasonable to view the Brazilian policy as a sincere attempt to solve one of the greatest agricultural problems in the world—namely, the decrease in the farmer's income as a result of the existence of uncontrolled surpluses. Whatever might be the cause of the depreciation in the value of coffee which has recently taken place, be it a result of the world monetary situation or of the statistical position of coffee chiefly brought about by the bumper crop of 1927-28, it can be safely maintained that the merits of the attempt made by Brazil to regulate the distribution of its coffee are undeniable.—*The Times*.

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DEVELOPMENTS IN FIELD PRACTICE ON RUBBER ESTATES

By F. A. STOCKDALE, C.B.E.

Previously Director of Agriculture in Ceylon

In a lecture delivered at a meeting of the London and District Section of the Institute of the Rubber Industry on January 27, 1930, Mr. Stockdale dealt mainly with Ceylon, and to a limited extent with Malaya. The three main points discussed were : (1) The selection of rubber and bud grafting for the improvement of the estates and plantations ; (2) the prevention of soil erosion and the improvement of the soil ; and (3) Brown Bast disease which has been treated satisfactorily on a few of the estates in Ceylon.

Dealing first with the problem of selection and bud grafting, he pointed out that a rubber plantation had a mixed population, as was shown by the work which had been carried out in the Federated Malay States and in Java and Sumatra.

The classic figures were those published by Grantham, who had obtained records of the individual yields of 4½ million trees, which showed that the percentage of very high yielders was very small. He had divided them into groups, showing those which gave 14 lb., those which gave 10 lb., and those which gave 7 lb. of rubber, and had found that those which gave 14 lb. of rubber represented only 0·03 per cent. of the whole population.

POSSIBILITIES OF SELECTION

Such figures indicated the possibilities of the selection of high yielders and the covering of areas with high-yielding types. The rubber on the plantations was naturally cross-pollinated, but bud-grafting afforded a means of isolation of the high-yielding strains, because by transferring a bud from a high yielding rubber-tree to a stock, one obtained eventually propagation which reproduced the mother-tree from which the bud was taken.

In fact, it had been found that not all the high-yielding mother-trees bred true to type—i.e., the progeny from these particular trees were not always high yielders, and he did not think the reason for that had been established definitely. It was possible that environmental factors had come into play. In Ceylon there was a very limited area having a large percentage of high-yielding trees ; the high-yielding trees were located in a certain area, and there was little doubt that environmental circumstances had caused the high yields in that particular area.

There were other trees, however, which had 'proved tree'—i.e., which had transmitted their high-yielding capacity to their progeny. There had been various estimates made as to the percentage of cases in which the high-yielding capacity had been transmitted from the mother-tree to its progeny, and the estimates had varied from 30 down to 5 per cent. He considered one could be conservative in this matter, however, and say that of the high-yielding trees from which buds were taken, not more than 10 per cent. transmitted their high-yielding characteristics to their progeny. This meant that every mother-tree had to be probed, and in that direction the workers in Sumatra and Java had done far more than the workers in the British colonies of Malaya and Ceylon.

The latest estimates he had seen indicated that 100,000 acres were planted with budded rubber in Sumatra and Java, and 25,000 acres, or slightly more, in Malaya. These figures showed that during the last few years there had been a very marked increase in the area under budded rubber, and indicated that estate managements were realizing that this was a means of establishing plantations of high-yielding capacity. What the actual yields would be was a matter of conjecture so far, because the figures available gave only the yields from comparatively new areas ; but it was certain that yields of at least 1,000 lb., and possibly more, per acre could be reckoned on as the result of bud grafting.

Naturally, all agriculturists were conservative, and probably Ceylon had been the most conservative of all the rubber-growing countries in regard to this matter, because the planters there had had, comparatively speaking, high yields from their seedling population. There were estates in Ceylon giving average yields of 700 and 800 lb. per acre, and the planters had felt satisfied with those yields. Consequently, Ceylon had not made as

much progress as had been made in other parts of the world, and the Dutch could claim—and rightly so—to be the pioneers in this work of bud grafting. The pendulum was swinging, however, and most estates were contemplating seriously the planting of budded areas.

PLANTERS' PROBLEMS

There were several questions which had exercised the minds of conservative planters, but these questions were being answered satisfactorily. The first question was whether the junction between the bud and the scion would be a strong one, and whether damage was likely to be caused at those junctions as the result of heavy winds.

Another was whether disease would occur at the junction and disease the tree; whilst another, which was even more important, was that concerning the renewal of the bark on the budded tree. That latter question had arisen in Ceylon particularly, because some of the bark of the budded trees appeared to be thinner than the bark of the seedlings, and there was doubt as to whether the renewal was likely to be as good as the bark on the seedling trees.

The question had been settled in the Dutch East Indies, it having been found there that the bark renewal was entirely satisfactory. There were some who held that the bark was just about as good as in the case of seedlings, whilst others said it was not quite so good, but it had been found that in budded trees one could tap a panel much higher than one could in seedlings without the same proportional reduction of yield; so that, even if the bark renewal on the budded tree were not quite so good, it was estimated that, by being able to tap higher up the tree, one could get results equally as good as from a seedling.

HYBRIDS

In Sumatra and Java the problems of self-pollinated and crossed seed had been studied. By budding the maximum that one could produce was a progeny equal to the mother tree from which the bud wood had been taken; it was unlikely that one would obtain, except by reason of environmental factors due to soil conditions, etc., an average yield higher than that of the mother tree. If one could produce a hybrid seed of known origin, however, the possibilities of increased yield were unlimited. It had been found in rubber that certain crosses had produced yields higher than the yields of either of their parents.

Hybrids generally had greater vigour than self-fertilized seeds, and one would expect, in nature, to get higher yields from hybrids than from ordinary straight seedlings. The actual seedlings which had been tested were limited in number, and consequently, one could not speak with very great confidence of the future, but there were in the Dutch East Indies a number of self-seedlings which had been produced artificially, and which were being tested, and there were also some hybridized seedlings, the hybridization having been controlled. By straight selection of legitimate seed from high-yielding trees one could get a population which would give a yield about 50 per cent. above that of non-selected seed. But grafting opened up another vista of higher yields controlled by hybridization.

REJUVENATING OLD AREAS

The possibilities of rejuvenating old areas were also exercising the minds of rubber workers in the East. The age at which the yield reached

its apex and began to decline varied in the different countries. The maximum yield could be maintained by manuring for a given number of years, but ultimately there was a decline ; if tapping had not been done well, and if there were factors tending to bad bark renewal, the decline came more rapidly. By using the selected material which vegetative propagation through bud grafting made available, one could replace old trees by new trees of high yielding capacity.

In some instances the stocks of old trees had been left in the ground and budded there ; in others clean clearing and replanting had been resorted to ; and in others a limited number of trees of high yielding capacity had been left and the remainder of the areas had been replanted. The estate superintendents must use their discretion as to which was the best method to adopt in the particular circumstances.

SOIL EROSION

Discussing the prevention of soil erosion, the lecturer said that in the early days very little attention was paid to this on rubber estates. In Ceylon there were sloping hillsides, some of them quite steep, on which rubber was planted, and in the early days no attempt was made to prevent the washing of the top soil down the hill sides. In the F.M.S. the problem was somewhat similar, but not so serious ; in Java the problem was similar to that in Ceylon ; and in Sumatra the problem was peculiar to that area.

Soil erosion was one of the big problems of the tropics, and workers in Ceylon were concentrating upon its prevention. In West Africa, which he had visited recently, there were vast areas of country deforested by the natives by reason of their system of food production, and no attempts were being made to preserve the soil and to prevent its being washed away. The question had been tackled in rubber producing countries by those responsible for the estates, but he felt that the Governments themselves would have to tackle it very seriously indeed.

The first action taken in Ceylon was to erect stone terraces on the hill sides, where stones were available, the terraces being built from 1 to 2 ft. high along the contours of the ground. All areas could not be dealt with in that way, and in some cases individual terraces were made round one or two rubber trees by means of stones. Where stones were not available in sufficient quantities to permit of that, a system of contour draining was evolved, but too often the main drains ran straight down the hill sides.

Since then, in Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies, there had been evolved a system of drainage along the contours, with silt pits in the drains, or silt pits contoured around the land. Cover crops were also used. Sometimes these were planted along the contours, above or below the drains—there had been a controversy with regard to this, but it was almost settled—in other cases there were cover crops planted on the sides of levelled platforms made around the slopes, and in others cover crops covered the whole area. He did not think anyone would be prepared to say definitely which was the best practice, but Ceylon had gone in for the covering of the whole area with cover crops, whereas in the Dutch East Indies that practice had become less common than formerly, and there was a greater tendency to cover only the slopes of the terraces between the contour platforms.

Various cover crops had been used, and experience with them had been similar in some cases, and in others had varied. *Dolichos Hosei* (*Vigna Oligospernum*) had been commonly used in Ceylon, but it had died out

and was difficult to replant, and others were substituted. There were only four or five species commonly employed throughout the whole of the East.

Unless one dealt with a cover crop from an agricultural point of view, one was not likely to derive full benefit from it. The planting of cover crops over the whole of an area had tended in many cases to mat the surface of the land and to prevent a certain amount of soil erosion, due to the roots of the crops, and experience in Ceylon had shown that by forking the land, so loosening and aerating it—though not necessarily turning it over—one obtained better results than if it were untreated. He was endeavouring to bring about co-ordination of the work carried out in connection with the soil in the various parts of the Colonial Empire, so that the results obtained in one part could be made use of in others. The work carried out in Nigeria had confirmed that carried out in the East in regard to nitrification, and so on.

BROWN BAST

Dealing with the Brown Bast disease, he said he believed nobody knew the exact cause of it, but Taylor, of Ceylon, had advanced the theory—and it was nothing more than a theory—that it might be caused by the plugging up of the latex tube, i.e., the lactiferous vessel in the rubber bark, when tapping occurred. In practice one could deal with trees having a tendency to Brown Bast by increasing the thickness of one cut, and could control it to a certain extent in that way, but the method used in Ceylon was a combination of the methods evolved in Java—the isolation method and the scraping method.

In Malaya and certain parts of the Dutch East Indies a system of stripping had been successful, but under the drier conditions prevailing in Ceylon, it had not been a success. As soon as Brown Bast was noticed in a tree in Ceylon, the diseased portion was isolated by cutting round it and scraping away the diseased bark; the results had been very satisfactory. In two years bark had been renewed and could be tapped, and some of that renewed bark had been under tapping for three years without showing any tendency towards Brown Bast, so that there was no reason to suppose that trees so treated would be any more susceptible to the disease than any other seedling trees.

BUDDING

With regard to budding, Mr. Stockdale said that in Ceylon, so far, there had been a tendency to bud in the field rather than in the nurseries, though he personally advocated budding in the nursery, because it was easier and because one could supervise more effectively.

The photographs illustrated, in the first place, the budding of stocks in Ceylon, the binding up of the budded area after budding, and its subsequent protection by means of leaves, which were tied round to afford some shade. A piece of bark was cut from the stock, but not entirely severed; the piece of bark was folded back, the bud inserted into the cambium layer, and the piece of bark replaced. The whole cut was then bound up, in some cases with a strip of waxed cloth, and leaves were then placed around it for protection.

Mr. Stockdale emphasized that successful budding depended, first, on cleanliness; and, secondly, upon the tight wrapping of the budded area. Usually the bark was scratched after about 21 days, and if it were still green one could be almost certain that the budding was successful. Subsequently,

the stock was severed immediately above the budded area. Mr. Stockdale also emphasized the need for careful selection of the buds used.

It had been questioned at first whether the stocks would heal properly above the budded areas, but it was found that the wounds healed perfectly.

In Sumatra and Java, he said, budding was usually carried out in the nurseries. As soon as the buds showed signs of growth, and sometimes even before that, they were transferred to the fields, because, when planted at this stage, there was less loss in planting than when they were transplanted later.

In Ceylon rejuvenation had been carried out by inserting buds into trees 20 years old. He did not think there was much future for such a system, but it had been used to fill up gaps on one or two estates, and some were contemplating rejuvenation in that way.

Discussing what happened to the wood of the stock of a budded plant, he exhibited photographs showing that the wood of the old stocks was enclosed with new tissue produced by the junction of the stock and the scion. Then there was lateral growth on either side of the old tissue.

The methods adopted for the prevention of soil erosion were also illustrated. Experience had shown, said Mr. Stockdale, that where there was a dense covering of cover crops over the whole of a plantation, the growth of the old rubber trees was checked to some extent, but there were no deleterious effects on the young rubber, even when there had been no cultivation of the crops. Where cultivation had been effected by forking those areas, there had been definite increase of yields. Planters who resorted to the manuring of the land fairly frequently were exercised in their minds as to whether the cover crops, and not the rubber, would benefit thereby. Such matters were still being investigated, and time would show which was the best policy to pursue.—*Rubber Age*.

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U. P. A. S. I. NOTES.

HENRY PERCIVAL HODGSON.—It is with great regret that we have to record the death of two well-known and leading men of Planting community. **HENRY PERCIVAL HODGSON** was known to all his friends as 'Dante', although the origin of the nickname appears to be lost. He died at a Nursing Home in London on the 20th March, 1930, at the age of 76. In partnership with 'Carver' Marsh, he opened the 'Craigmore' Estate at Kullakamby in the early eighties, and about 1895 purchased in partnership with Messrs. P. C. Church and H. D. Wilbraham the 'Deverashola' Estate at Nellakotta and developed it under tea; he was also interested in the opening of the Anamallai district. In 1896 he became Planting Member of the Madras Legislative Council and continued to represent the Planting community until 1900, in which year he was elected Chairman of the U.P.A.S.I. Four years later he was again returned as Planting member and held that position until 1908. He was instrumental in raising the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles which he commanded for some years. He retired from India about 20 years ago and has been residing at Inchcoult, Exmouth.

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FLETCHER NORTON died while playing golf on the 19th April, 1930, at Bangalore, aged 72. There were few more popular men than 'Fletcher' in Southern India. Commencing his career in South India as a planter on

the Igoor Estate, Yeslurpett, Hassan, Mysore, some 25 years ago, he became Secretary of the United Service Club, Bangalore, which post he held for very many years. Shortly before the Annual Meeting of 1912, he became the Secretary of the United Planters' Association of Southern India and held that appointment until the end of 1918. He was probably better known and had more friends than any other man in Southern India. He will be greatly missed at the Annual Meeting in Bangalore this year.

* * *

RESTRICTION OF THE 1930 TEA CROP.—With reference to, and in continuation of, the cable which was published at page 248 of our last issue, we have received a further cabled advice that the estimated reduction of crops will be approximately :

Northern India	...	...	32,000,000 pounds
Southern India	4,000,000 "
Ceylon	11,250,000 "
Java and Sumatra	10,000,000 "
			Total 57,250,000

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ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

The following are extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the Madras branch of the above Association held on April 4, 1930, with Mr. F. Birley in the chair:—

- (a) It was decided to appoint the following Sub-Committees :—

Municipal Affairs

Messrs. D. M. Reid, A. A. Hayles, J. M. Smith, and J. Hargreaves.

Legislative and Politics

Messrs. F. E. James, O.B.E., M.L.C., A. J. Leech, M.L.C., C. Brooke-Elliott, and F. G. Luker.

General Purposes

Messrs. F. Birley, W. M. Browning, G. W. Chambers, J. K. Metherell, R. D. Denniston, C. A. Innes, and H. Waddington.

(b) It was decided (1) that the General Committee meeting should be held at 6.15 p.m. on the third Wednesday in each month ; (2) that the General Purposes Sub-Committee meeting should be held on the first Thursday in each month ; and (3) that the other two Sub-Committees should arrange their own meetings in accordance with their own convenience. As a special case the General Purposes Sub-Committee will meet this month on Thursday, the 10th April, 1930.

Note.—The reorganization of the Committee into Sub-Committees was passed at the Annual General Meeting held on Thursday, March 27, 1930. It is intended to make the Association much more effective in public affairs, both civic and political, and it is hoped that, by interesting members of the General Committee in some special sphere of activity, that the influence of the Association will be more widely felt. It should be impossible for any action to be taken by any public body without European

public opinion being expressed adequately through its representative organization, the European Association. With this end in view the Committee has undertaken to put into force this scheme of reorganization.

2. A letter was read from the President to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru acknowledging the latter's invitation to him to be present at the proposed All Parties' Conference to be held this month in Bombay and regretting his inability to attend due to pressure of his business affairs.

The President *inter alia* made it clear that, while the European attitude was one of acceptance of Dominion Status, i.e., full responsible Government, as India's goal, it was not possible to enter into any discussions upon the practicability or otherwise of its immediate application to an All-India Government.

3. Correspondence with Trichinopoly Branch and the Central Administration on the subject of the formation and working of the Provincial Committee was laid on the table.

The Honorary Secretary explained the difficulty of working a separate Provincial Committee and that it was now ruled by the Central Administration as being in order for the Branch Chairmen of Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris Branches to appoint proxies if it was not possible for them to attend in person a meeting of the Provincial Committee.

It was decided therefore to inform the Branches concerned that the General Committee meeting held monthly would also be considered the Provincial Committee Meeting and that a representative of each Branch or a proxy should be present at that meeting. If Branches should have subjects for discussion, it will be a convenience to the Madras Branch Committee if as much previous notice can be given as possible.

It is hoped that the presence of Branch representatives at this monthly meetings will add to the influence of the Association generally.

4. The following was recorded :—Letter to the Central Administration on the subject of Colonel Crawford's work for the Association.

Note.—Owing to the criticism constantly expressed in certain quarters regarding the employment of Colonel Crawford on the Assembly and on work outside the actual Secretariat duties of his office, the President circulated a letter to all Branches putting forward clearly the arguments in favour of his work in the Assembly and in London, etc., as against his employment on routine work in the office of the Central Administration, and calling for a definite expression of opinion.

The Committee decided to write a letter supporting the present policy and its continuance. During the course of the letter the Committee strongly approved of the way in which the Council had decided to employ Colonel Crawford's services during 1929 and expressed its appreciation of the able manner in which Colonel Crawford carried out the work entrusted to him. It is considered most important for Colonel Crawford to visit England again this summer as has already been arranged. His work as Member of the Legislative Assembly and Whip to the European Group has been of great value both in itself and preserving continuity which is always so lacking in European representation.

The shortage of staff at the Association's Headquarters must be overcome somehow or other, but not by taking the General Secretary off his present work and relegating him to the office in Calcutta.

The Committee strongly deprecated the attacks made on the Council's policy in this matter and the effects of such attacks on the Association and on Colonel Crawford personally. A continuance of the present policy was advocated.

SOUTH INDIAN MOTOR UNION

The following are extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the above Union, held at Madras on Tuesday, April 15, 1930, with Mr. K. R. Simpson in the Chair:—

1. A letter from the W.I.A.A., bringing to notice the fact that, from April 1, 1930, the Bombay Government has doubled the fees for Registration of Motor-Cars and Issue of Driving Licences, was read.

Resolved that the W.I.A.A. be informed that the S.I.M.U. sincerely sympathizes with their Bombay friends and thank them for their kindly warning to be on the look-out for a similar extortionary measure being adopted by the Madras Government.

2. Discussed a suggestion that steps be taken to effect an amalgamation into one Association of the five Automobile Associations now existing in India.

Resolved that the present does not appear to be a propitious moment for initiating such a movement, which will be postponed indefinitely.

Read letter from the Nilgiri District Representative regarding the condition of roads in the Nilgiris, and his suggestion for bringing about an improvement.

The Secretary reported that the President, Nilgiri District Board, had been approached on several occasions on this subject and that the replies received indicated that the suggestions put forward for improving the roads were resented.

Resolved to endeavour to enlist the sympathies of Members of the Madras Government with a view to bringing pressure to bear on the Nilgiri District Board.

3. Considered suggestions from the Nilgiri District Representative that—

(i) Two or three conspicuous signboards advertising the South Indian Motor Union while at the same time serving as useful road signs, should be erected at prominent road junctions on the Nilgiri Roads. Mr. Hanson (the District Representative) has undertaken to obtain permission to erect the signs from the Local Board authorities.

(ii) A conspicuous road direction sign should be erected by the S.I.M.U. at the point, near St. Thomas' Mount, where the road for Poonamallee and Bangalore takes off from Mount Road.

Resolved that the proposal be approved in principle and that details of design, cost, etc., should be worked out by the Secretary in direct communication with Mr. Hanson, where necessary; also that Mr. Hanson should be thanked, on behalf of the Committee, for his suggestions and offer of assistance.

4. Read letter from Alberta (Canada) Automobile Club asking for one of the S.I.M.U. badges for their collection, in exchange of one of their badges.

Resolved that, as the Union is considering the advisability of changing its designation, and that a change of badge may shortly be necessary, the proposed exchange of badges should stand over for the present.

5. Read letter from the Burmah-Shell Company, asking co-operation in a proposal to erect at their own expense 'advance road direction signs' about 500 yards from important road junctions throughout southern India.

Resolved that the S.I.M.U. will be pleased to co-operate and obtain information as to the places at which such signs could be erected with advantage to S.I.M.U. members and motorists generally.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor, The Planters' Chronicle.

Prohibition of Coffee Beans

DEAR SIR,

I learn that Dr. Coleman, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, on examining a consignment of Arabica coffee beans imported into Bangalore from the Belgian Congo for distribution among Coffee Planters, found the whole swarming with live Stephanoderes hampeii—the coffee berry beetle. The coffee had been packed in tins, with perforated covers; thus it is possible that some of the beetles have already been set free in this country. Dr. Coleman has taken this opportunity to write a strong note to the Government of Mysore on the subject of the prohibition of the import of coffee into India; and has also written to the Director of Agriculture in Madras, and to the Secretary of the U.P.A.S.I., on the matter; and has expressed his opinion that we shall have the beetle in India, if we have not got it already, within the next 10 years if total prohibition is not enforced or unless most stringent control measures are taken. The Government of India's New Proposed Notification prohibiting the import of coffee into Madras by sea or rail would not prevent coffee being imported into Mysore from across the Bombay frontier, and small consignments landed at Bombay or Calcutta could easily be split up into small packages and imported into Madras by post. Dr. Coleman has put forward a very strong case for the total prohibition of the import of coffee into India. Coffee planters were told at the last U.P.A.S.I. meeting that it was no use asking the Government of India for the total prohibition of import, and we acquiesced like lambs; it is now high time to send in a very urgent demand for total prohibition. Surely the Governments of Coorg, Mysore and Madras could take united action in the matter and convince the Government of India of the urgency of the matter. Apparently the Government of Mysore was not consulted when the subject was brought up before. I believe that 1,500 to 2,000 tons of coffee are imported into India annually. South India could easily supply all the coffee required for consumption in India. I understand the Army and Navy Stores (Bombay) are still importing and selling Kenya coffee, classing and pricing it as the best!

In connection with the Annual U.P.A.S.I. meetings in Bangalore, I do think that Tea and Rubber District Associations would have more respect for Coffee District Associations if the delegates of the last attended all the sessions instead of race meetings. The action of some of the delegates in absenting themselves from one or two sessions, including the afternoon session at which the scientific side of coffee was discussed at the last Annual Meeting, in order to attend the races, caused considerable comment; and this sort of thing can only tend to make Tea and Rubber Planters feel that coffee men are not interesting themselves in matters concerning their own, let alone other products, and that it is not therefore incumbent on them to pay any interest to coffee matters, and coffee interests will thus be in danger of becoming subservient to Tea and Rubber at the Annual U.P.A.S.I. Meetings.

HONNAMETTI ESTATE,

ATTIKAN P.O.

Dated April 16, 1930.

Yours, etc.,
RALPH C. MORRIS.

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea					
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending April 3, 1930	January 1 to April 3, 1930	January 1 to April 3, 1929.		
		s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, April 3, 1930)			N. India.	1 3·24	1 2·61	1 5·61		
			S. India.	a 1 6·64	b 1 2·68	c 1 6·65		
			Ceylon...	1 10·33	1 6·75	1 9·19		
			Java ...	0 10·76	0 9·63	1 1·54		
			Sumatra.	0 11·32	0 10·97	1 4·93		
			Nyassa-	0 9·17	0 9·08	1 1·91		
			1 and Total...	d 1 4·45	e 1 3·02	f 1 6·22		
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —								
Thoni Mudi	97	2 1½						
Nalla Mudi	133	1 11½						
*High Forest	60	1 10						
Pachamalai	152	1 7½						
Sholayar	76	1 5½						
Nullacathu	201	1 4						
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>								
*Stagbrook	143	1 8						
Glenmary	110	1 8						
Ladrum	102	1 7½						
Tunga Mullay	91	1 6½						
Fairfield	76	1 6½						
Maimallai	131	1 6½						
(c) <i>Coorg</i> —								
Glen Lorna	62	1 6						
(d) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —								
Lockhart	150	1 11½						
Upper Surianalle	130	1 11						
Chokanad	108	1 10½						
Periakanal	114	1 7½						
Sevenmallay	46	1 7						
Guderale	141	1 5						
(e) <i>Mundakayam</i> —								
Orkaden	160	1 3½						
(f) <i>Nilgiris</i> —								
Prospect	131	2 7						
Parkside	69	2 1½						
Sutton	20	2 0½						
Craigmore	89	1 11						
Woodlands	92	1 8½						
(g) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —								
Seaforth	13	2 3½						
Wentworth	98	1 3½						
New Hope	93	1 3½						
(k) <i>South Travancore</i> —								
Venture	70	1 3½						
Nagamallay	69	1 3½						
Arundel	104	1 3½						
*Koney	111	1 1						
(i) <i>Wynaad</i> —								
Arrapetta	114	1 5½						

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

the Averages.

† = Including 'Extra'.

II. The Colombo Market

Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on April 8, 1930

TEA.—Just under three million pounds were on offer in the Sale of the 8th instant with quality again inferior to last. There was a fair general demand though for most classes on a distinctly lower basis of price.—*Nuwera Eliya and Maturata* :—With quality inferior teas could only be disposed of at a smart drop.—*High Grown Teas* :—Prices closely followed quality and a distinct decline in prices must be recorded. Light liquoring teas were especially hard of sale.—*Medium Grown Teas* :—There was a fair demand though at lower rates. Orange Pekoes showed the most decline at 4 to 6 cents drop.—*Low Grown Teas* :—There was a good demand for all breakens coloury sorts with tip being often fractionally dearer. Leaf teas sold at a drop of 2 to 4 cents.—*Fannings and Dusts* :—Good sorts were rather easier. Commons unchanged. There will be no sale for the week ending April 26. The first sale after the Easter holidays will be held on Tuesday, April 29.

South Indians, in Auction of April 1, obtained the following prices :—

Estates	Breaks	Averages
Kanniamallay ...	20,242	1·12
Sottuparai ...	18,934	1·09
Chattamanaar .	10,494	91
Talliar .	11,710	87
Manalaroo ...	3,740	86

RUBBER.—On March 3, about 193 tons were offered at the auction. There was a very fair demand, but prices were on a lower level than those ruling last week. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet opened at 37 cents but soon firmed to 37½ cents remaining steady and showing a decline of a half cent on previous prices. Fair and Off quality sheets were well supported but dropped 1 to 2 cents, while Inferior quality sheet was about 1½ cents easier. Contract Crêpe was in small supply and sold steadily at 37 cents showing no change on last week's prices. Off and Mottled sorts were in good demand but at fall of one cent. There was a very fair enquiry for all grades of Scrape Crêpe which may be quoted steady at last week's rates with the exception of inferior earth sorts which were slightly easier. Demand for Scraps fell away. No. 1 sorts were easier but dark and earth sorts showed a drop in prices. There was no sale on Thursday, April 24. The first sale after Easter will be held on Thursday, May 1, 1930.

III. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, April 24, 1930

Planting Shares : Rather more interest has been shown during the past week and **Teas** seem firmer although business is still on a very small scale. Vellamalais are firmer at Rs. 18½ and Neerugundis have improved slightly on small buying orders. Peermades are in demand at Rs. 27½, but sellers have withdrawn altogether. **Rubbers** have been very depressed. A transaction in Cochin Malabars was reported at par and this has brought out a large number of selling enquiries.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or - on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	... £ 1	0	10	6	...
2. Linggi Plantations ..	£ 1	1	4	3	- 1s. 6d.
3. Malayalam Plantations .	£ 1	1	6	9	- 3d.
4. Merlimau Rubber ..	. 2s.	0	2	6	- 1½d.
5. Nilgiri Plantations ..	£ 1	1	15	0	- 1d.
6. Poomudi Tea and Rubber	... 2s.	0	2	0	...
7. Pullangode Rubber ..	£ 1	0	13	6	- 3d.
8. Kani Travancore Rubber ..	£ 1	0	12	6	...
9. Rubber Plantations Investment ..	£ 1	1	17	3	- 9d.
10. Travancore Rubber ..	... £ 1	1	5	9	- 6d.

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochins Rs. 15	22½	25
Devasholas Rs. 7	6	7
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10 .. .. .. .. ..	..	26
Kalases Rs. 15	6½	9
Malankaras Rs. 30	62½	65
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	7½	8½
(Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid	4	6
7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100 .. .. .. .. ..	..	99
Nilgiri Neertigundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	5½	..
7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100 .. .. .. .. ..	..	100
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	27½	..
Peria Karamalais Rs. 15 .. .. .. .. ..	..	45
(Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid .. .. .. .. ..	..	32
Periasholas Rs. 10 .. .. .. .. ..	..	5
Periyars Rs. 10	5	8
Rockwoods Rs. 10 .. .. .. .. ..	..	1½
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10 .. .. .. .. ..	..	9
Thirumbadis Rs. 10 .. .. .. .. ..	..	17
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	95	99
Vellamalais (Rs. 15)	18	19

— : O : —

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

April 6, 1930, to April 19, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals).

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	3·06	...	3·06	25. Kotagiri	1·82	0·92	2·74
2. Kalthurity.	0·15	.	0·15	26. Ootacamund.	0·47	0·75	1·22
3. Kallar Bdge.	0·54		0·54	27. Yercaud	..	..	..
4. Koney ...	2·00	0·68	2·68	28. Mango Range	1·00	..	1·00
5. Pattanapura.	3·61	...	3·61	29. Devala ..	0·38	1·30	1·68
6. M'kayam ...	..	..	..	30. Devarshola.	1·82	0·25	2·07
7. Peermade ...	0·39	0·09	0·48	31. CALICUT ..	0·12	0·07	0·19
8. Twyford ...	1·15	.	1·15	32. Kuttiyadi ..	..	0·48	0·48
9. V'periyar ...	1·56	...	1·56	33. Vayitri ..	0·92	1·04	1·96
10. Kalaar ...	2·25	...	2·25	34. Manantoddi.	0·79	0·66	1·45
11. Chittuvurrai	0·82	...	0·82	35. Billigiris ..	0·53	..	0·53
12. BODI' KANUR	1·28	1·00	2·28	36. Sidapur ..	1·00	1·75	2·75
13. COCHIN	0·93	1·27	2·20	37. Pollibetta ..	1·64	..	1·64
14. Mooply ...	3·17	...	3·17	38. Somwarpett.	..	..	..
15. Pachaimalai.	0·84	...	0·84	39. Saklaspur ..	..	..	..
16. Mudis ...	1·85	0·45	2·30	40. Kadamanie ..	0·25	0·05	0·30
17. POLLACHIE	0·30	0·55	0·85	41. Ballupete ..	..	..	..
18. Nell'pathy...	1·56	...	1·56	42. Balehonnur ..	1·55	0·27	1·82
19. Karapara ...	..	0·10	0·10	43. Merthi'subgey.	0·14	1·15	1·29
20. Pullengode...	0·50	...	0·50	44. Kelagur ..	..	..	..
21. Nilambur ...	0·94	0·49	1·43	45. Durgadbettä.	2·67	0·58	3·25
22. Naduvattam	0·74	1·05	1·79	46. MANGALORE ..	..	..	..
23. Nilgiri Peak.	2·59	0·66	3·25	47. MADRAS ..	..	..	..
24. Coonoor ...	1·14	3·01	4·15				

F=During the Fortnight

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 12]

May 10, 1930

[Price As. 8

*All communications to be addressed to the Editor
Post Box No. 386, MADRAS*

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EDITORIAL

THE inevitable has happened ; Mr. Gandhi has been arrested. The Bombay Government stated in their warrant that as they viewed with alarm Mr. Gandhi's activities, they directed that he should be placed under restraint under Regulation 25 of 1827, and suffer imprisonment during their pleasure. It is almost appropriate that he should be interned under a Regulation of a hundred years ago, for he rebels not only against British rule but also against western civilization. He is a strange figure, out of place and out of date in a modern world. He is not an ordinary political agitator, but combines in one person the philosopher, the politician, and the apostle of revolt. No wonder the result is such that governments scarcely knew how to deal with him !

Our view is, and always has been, that Mr. Gandhi has missed a chance, such as is given only once in a man's lifetime, of leading India far on the road to self-government and contentment. In Lord Irwin the country has a Viceroy who is prepared to go a very long way in satisfying India's aspirations, and in Mr. Wedgewood Benn, a Secretary of State, who is obviously anxious to demonstrate his sympathy with India's desire for dominionhood. The Viceregal announcement of October last was a gesture of friendship. Mr. Gandhi preferred, however, to challenge Lord Irwin to a trial of strength, threw down a homespun gauntlet and called upon the forces of revolt in the pious name of nonviolence. There could only be one end to the conflict. When challenged by the forces of disorder, any Government must stand firm. Law and Order are sacred things. They are above politics, and must be preserved. This Lord Irwin has rightly done. It is, of course, called repression. But, by whatever name it is called, when laws are challenged and order is defied, there is only one course possible. The responsibility for its adoption is Mr. Gandhi's, and in his comfortable internment, perhaps he will have leisure to ponder over his greatest 'Himalayan blunder'. In the meantime, practical men of all parties must get on with the job of finding the safest and best road of constitutional advance to self-government. Now that Mr. Gandhi is, for a time, out of the picture, we believe that the constructive

forces in the country will reassert themselves, determined all the more because of this disastrous episode, to reach a speedy solution. The Simon Commission Report will shortly be published, and the public mind will have something better to concentrate on than the mutinous activities of 'non-violent' law-breakers.

AS we forecasted in our issue of March 29, the result of the Naval Conference has been a three-power agreement between Britain, America and Japan. France and Italy are also to sign certain parts of the treaty which are of valuable, if technical, importance. When the provisions of the treaty are finally carried out, the following will be strength of the navies of the three Powers :—

	<i>Battleships</i>		<i>Large Cruisers</i>	<i>Small Cruisers</i>	<i>Destroyers</i>	<i>Submarines</i>
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British Empire	15	146,800	192,200	150,000	52,700	
America	18	180,000	143,500	150,000	50,700	
Japan	12	108,400	100,450	105,500	52,700	

This is estimated to mean a saving to Britain of £50 to £70 millions up to 1936, a reduction for the three Powers of 521,000 tons of cruisers, destroyers and sub-marines, and the early scrapping of 15 British, 18 American, and 12 Japanese battleships. This is no mean achievement in view of the difficulties which were created by the attitude of Italy and France in the early stages of the conference. The treaty is but another indication of Anglo-American friendship in the matter of world peace, and of the determination of Britain not to be involved any longer in continental alliances and agreements.

The 'splendid isolation' of Palmerston is no longer possible. Britain has had to choose between an intricate series of security pacts and alliances with continental powers, and one general fundamental understanding with the other great English-speaking power. She has chosen the latter, and the present Prime Minister is to be congratulated on taking a line which is not only common sense but also in harmony with the sentiments of the British people.

THE Mysore Government have lost little time in prohibiting the import of unroasted coffee beans. The next move is with the Government of India, who have been asked to issue a similar prohibitory order for South Indian ports. But is this enough? The danger of importing stephanoderes comes not only from various parts of Africa, but also from Java. In 1928-29, out of 44,926 cwts. of unroasted coffee imported into India, 17,855 cwts. came from Java. Most of this comes in via Bombay and Calcutta, and is likely to reach South India by land and not by sea. What is the use, therefore, of prohibiting the import only in South India? A householder cannot protect himself against burglars, if he locks the front but leaves the back door open. Nothing can adequately protect the coffee plantations of Southern India against the ravages of the destructive stephanoderes but a complete embargo on the import of all unroasted coffee from foreign sources. It is surely the duty of the Government of India to give this measure of protection to a crop which is of considerable importance to the agricultural prosperity of India. They have the requisite power in the Destructive Insects and Pests Act II of 1914; let them use it.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

POOR QUALITY TEAS

In consequence of the abolition of the tea duty in last year's Budget there is a greater possibility of adulterated tea finding its way to the public, according to numerous complaints heard throughout the Kingdom. A warning to this effect is contained in a circular issued by the Ministry of Health to the local authorities in connection with the administration of the Food and Drugs Act. The circular states :

'The Minister has been informed by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise that in consequence of the abolition of the Tea Duty it is no longer possible for their officers to exercise the same control as heretofore in preventing the delivery of damaged tea and tea sweepings. . . . The Minister thinks the food and drugs authorities should be aware of the possibility of the relaxation of Customs control resulting in a slight increase in the quantity of contaminated tea that is being offered for sale.'

When the Tea Duty was in operation, it was the practice of the Customs officers to examine specimens of tea, and doubtful cases were sent to the Government Chemist for analysis. In this way a check was maintained upon adulteration.

The question arises as to whether provision could not be made for continuing the system of checking the purity of tea even though the Customs authorities no longer have an obligation in the matter.

Dealing with tea at the ports would probably be more effective than trusting solely to the operation of the Food and Drugs Act by the local authorities.

The consumer is already protected by Act of Parliament which guards against short weight tea in packets.—G.

—*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.*

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UNITED STATES v. BRITAIN

The power of the United States may be gathered from the book of Mr. Ludwell Denny, entitled 'America conquers Britain' (Knopf, London and New York). The people of the United States comprise less than 7 per cent. of the population of the world, and yet the States produce 39 per cent. of the coal, 35 per cent. of the hydro-electric power, practically all the natural gas, 71 per cent. of the oil, 60 per cent. of the wheat and cotton, 55 per cent. of the timber, 38 per cent. of the lead and phosphates, and 50 per cent. of the copper, iron and steel, of the world. Turning from production to consumption, this one-seventh of the world's population consumes 42 per cent. of the world's iron production, 47 per cent. of its copper, 69 per cent. of crude petroleum, 56 per cent. of its crude copper, 36 per cent. of its coal, 53 per cent. of its tin, 48 per cent. of its coffee, 21 per cent. of its sugar, 72 per cent. of its silk, and over 80 per cent. of its motor-cars. As to foreign investments, Britain has still a lead of 14,000 millions, against America's £3,150 millions.

TAPPING HOLIDAY

Although the final date of acceptance of the proposed May tapping cessation on rubber estates is not until March 29, an overwhelming majority of British companies have signified their intention of supporting the scheme. No fewer than some 540 companies have returned the form of assent which was issued by the Rubber Growers' Association on February 24 last. The difficulty of securing the co-operation of the native rubber producers is borne out by a message from Batavia which states that, at a conference between the Governor-General of the Netherland East Indies with the Governor and Commissioners of Sumatra, it was agreed that any attempt which might be made to induce native rubber producers and traders to co-operate in a scheme of voluntary restriction of output and export is not likely to meet with success. It is pointed out, however, that there has, during the past five months already been a considerable decrease in rubber exports owing to the low market prices, and it is believed that many native-owned areas were excessively tapped during the period of Government restriction.

—The Home and Colonial Mail.

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OVER THE PLIMSOLL LINE

Each year our per capita ratio mounts up and up, and in 1926-27 the increase against 1913 was as follows :—

NATIONAL TAXATION PER HEAD

	1913-14			1926-27		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain	...	3	11	4	14	11
U.S.A.	...	1	4	0	6	0
France	...	3	7	0	7	7
Italy	...	2	2	0	4	4

Early this year the House of Commons was told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the comparison between this country and America had become even more marked, for, whilst Uncle Sam's figure had dropped to £5 13s. 6d., ours had increased to £15 1s. 5d., and that is only for National and Imperial taxation. These figures do not include local taxation, which seems to be raised in the first place in a haphazard fashion, based on what an itinerant assessor believes can be squeezed out of the new-comer, who is not consulted and does not even know by whom and at what figure he or she has been assessed. Such money extracting methods are becoming even more dangerous to the community than is the Imperial taxation, the amounts of which are at least constantly being brought before the notice of the taxpayers. Who knows, without an unusual amount of investigation, how much money local rates are removing from our annual incomes and so leaving all that much less for investment to develop the country's trade overseas. Again, comparing the U.K. and the U.S.A., the total percentage of taxation to income was 22 per cent. for ourselves in 1928, against 10·6 per cent. for America in 1924, since when, one feels, ours has probably again gone up and the percentage in America has gone down.

—Tropical Life.

A COVER CROP FOR TEA

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In an article entitled 'Tea and *Indigofera endecaphylla*' published in *The Tropical Agriculturist* of February, 1928, the writer reviewed the ascertained and probable results of planting such a cover crop in tea. The yields of another two-year period are now available from the Peradeniya plots, and, in addition, the replies to the questionnaire on green manuring sent to all estates in December, 1928, have furnished a certain amount of information on estate experience and practice with this cover.

The advantages and possible disadvantages of a cover crop in tea are now generally known but may be briefly recapitulated.

Advantages :

- (1) Prevention or lessening of soil erosion.
- (2) Addition of organic matter to the soil, resulting in an added capacity to retain moisture and improved physical condition.
- (3) Opening up and improvement of the physical condition of the soil by the root action of the cover crop.
- (4) Increase of nitrogen if a leguminous crop is used.
- (5) The shading of the ground.

The ultimate criterion of the value of a cover crop must of course rest on whether larger crops per acre are obtained and whether the value of such increase in crop is greater than the additional expenditure incurred.

Possible Disadvantages :

- (1) The cover crop may creep up and smother the tea bushes.
- (2) Snakes and leeches.
- (3) The cover crop may, by undue absorption and transpiration of moisture detrimentally affect the tea.
- (4) The control and treatment of the cover crop may prove too expensive or absorb more labour than the estate can spare.

With regard to (1), *Indigofera endecaphylla* will not climb up a bush; it will grow up through a bush but is quite easily removed by hand.

The presence of snakes is perhaps the most serious objection to a cover crop in tea. Two pluckers have been bitten in four years at Peradeniya. As a general rule leeches do not seem to be very troublesome in *Indigofera*, but after the heavy rains in November, 1929, a good many were found at Peradeniya.

The fear of undue loss of moisture does not seem to have materialised. The Agricultural Chemist has found that, after the cover has been in possession of the ground for two years or so, less moisture is lost from soils under a cover crop than from bare soils. Probably the effective check to the run-off and consequent increased entry of rain into the soil is a potent factor in retaining moisture. Tea at Peradeniya does not appear to have suffered at all in this respect.

With regard to the labour question it is hard to estimate actual increases and savings of expenditure due to the presence of a cover crop. The headings may be tabulated as under :

Savings in expenditure	... Increases in expenditure
Weeding	... Planting cover crop
Drains	... Manuring or forking

Weeding will cost more in the early stages of growth of the cover, but there will certainly be an eventual saving. When the cover is fully established drains can be neglected. Drains on the *Indigofera* plots at Peradeniya have not required attention for three years. The increased cost of manuring or forking depends partly on the cultural treatment of the cover plants to be undertaken, and this question will be discussed later.

THE PERADENIYA EXPERIMENT

After pruning in October–November, 1925, fourteen plots comprising six half-acre plots and two one-acre plots of old tea which had previously been used for a manurial experiment were planted with *Indigofera endecaphylla*. These plots were previously under a manurial experiment and the same manurial treatment has been continued throughout. To apply the manures the method has been to make a vertical cut down the middle of the row with a grass knife and drag back the creeper to both sides of the row to be manured with mamoty forks. The manures are then broadcasted down the middle of the row and forked in by envelope-forking. After the first manuring the roll of *Indigofera* was laid back again but this extra labour was subsequently considered unnecessary. In later applications no further action was taken and a fresh cover was rapidly formed from the roots left in the ground when the creeper was rolled back and from growth from the sides. The operation of cutting and rolling back the creeper is done by a gang of one man and two women and, for alternate rows, costs about Rs. 500 per acre.

All other operations such as plucking and pruning have been continued in exactly the same manner as formerly, so that, except for the presence of the *Indigofera*, conditions have remained the same. No forking in or other cultural treatment of the *Indigofera* has been attempted, the object being in the first instance to ascertain the effect of the mere presence of the cover crop on the yield and health of tea.

In considering yields of green leaf the period between two prunings is taken as the crop period, and the period between the 1923 and the 1925 prunings, when no *Indigofera* was present, is taken as the standard of comparison.

In the previous article in addition to the actual yields the calculated yields for a full acre of 2,722 bushes of a half acre of 1,361 bushes were taken into consideration. The object of such a calculation was to allow for differences in the number of bushes in bearing in different periods due to deaths after pruning and so supplies coming into bearing.

Such a calculation is now considered unsound. In this instance this form of calculation results in a most irregular set of figures and these are not published. The number of bushes in bearing (from a census taken in the middle of each period) is however given.

As the manures applied may have some interaction on the effect produced by the *Indigofera* this information is also given.

Percentage increase or decrease in actual yields of green leaf over 1923-25. Pruning, together with bushes in bearing and manures applied.

Plot	Average	Percentage increase or decrease of bushes in bearing 1923-25 over 1923-25		Percentage increase or decrease of bushes in bearing 1925-27 over 1923-25		Percentage increase or decrease of bushes in bearing 1922-29 over 1923-25		Manures applied annually in April	
		Indigofera	Indigofera	Indigofera	Indigofera	Indigofera	Indigofera	Indigofera	Indigofera
141 A	1	938	- 9	1028	- 4	891	Groundnut cake	..	286
141 B	1	946	- 8	1051	+ 2½	966	Sulphate of potash	..	50
142 A	1	942	+ ½	961	- 10	941	Groundnut cake	..	286
142 B	1	1055	- 1	1148	+ 5	914	Groundnut cake	..	286
143 A	1	876	- ½	758	+ 5	696	Superphosphate	..	111
143 B	1	778	- 2	676	+ 4½	674	Groundnut cake	..	286
145	1	2286	- 10	2036	- 7	1918	Control	..	-
146 A	1	1171	- 3	1186	+ 4	1106	Groundnut cake	..	286
146 B	1	1134	- ½	917	- + 3	1102	Sulphate of potash	..	50
147 A	1	954	- 3	1056	+ 5	1056	Groundnut cake	..	286
147 B	1	1018	+ 6	915	+ 9	1119	Superphosphate	..	111
148 A	1	877	+ 8	900	+ 20½	1005	Groundnut cake	..	286
148 B	1	999	+ 4	1062	+ 19	1130	Groundnut cake	..	286
149	1	2276	+ 4	2270	+ 4	2186	Superphosphate	..	111
Total Rainfall in inches for crop period	16250	1923-25	+ 5	14956	+ 1½	15704	Dadaps only	..	50
	186.77	186.46	- 1	1925-26	1927-29	169.33			

In addition to the above manures, all plots receive 100 lb. of basic slag and 60 lb. of sulphate of potash per acre after pruning.

The table shows a nett decrease in yield of 1 per cent in the first two-year period and a nett increase of 4½ per cent in the second period. In the 1925–27 period the effect of the *Indigofera* would scarcely be fully felt and in addition there were 1,291 less bushes in bearing and the rainfall was 12·31 inches less than in the 1923–25 period.

In 1929 the pruning was started a month earlier than usual and the cropping period was thus a month shorter than the other two periods. There were, it is true, 748 more bushes in bearing, but against this the rainfall was no less than 29·44 inches less than that of 1923–25 and 17·13 inches less than that of 1925–27. In spite of these disadvantages all the plots except two have in the last period shown substantial increases in yield. There are no proper controls in this experiment but it may be mentioned that plots 144, 150 and 155, parts of which were under another manurial experiment, showed *decreases* in yield of between 24 per cent and 40 per cent in the 1927–29 period compared with the 1923–25 period.

1929 was a particularly dry year and, if any ill-effect was to have been observed as the result of undue absorption of moisture by the cover crop, one would have expected to observe it in that year. The tea however remained vigorous and looked better than clean-weeded tea.

SOIL ANALYSIS

Soil analyses were made in the Chemical Laboratory at the end of each two-year period. The results will be only generally mentioned as they will be more fully discussed by the Agricultural Chemist in a separate article.

At the end of the 1925–27 period there was a distinct increase of over ·01 per cent of nitrogen in five plots and a distinct fall in four plots. On the whole there was a slight decrease in nitrogen. At the end of the 1927–29 period, however, there was a substantial increase of nitrogen content in nearly all plots.

There was a satisfactory increase in organic matter at the end of the 1925–27 period and a further considerable increase at the end of the 1927–29 period.

Mechanical analyses were also made and showed that in the 1925–27 period there was a loss of silt and clay (presumably due to erosion) in spite of the presence of *Indigofera*. This loss, however, now appears to have been checked as at the end of the 1927–29 period no further decrease of silt and clay was found to have occurred.

CULTURAL TREATMENT

Although, as stated, no cultural treatment, other than the clearing of the cover crop necessary for the application of manures, has been attempted at Peradeniya, information from estates shows that such treatment is being undertaken in a number of cases.

Some estates cut and fork in the creeper; others fork it in without cutting. Costs of cutting and forking in the creeper varying between Rs. 4·80 and Rs. 5 per acre are given. One estate cuts the creeper at manuring, throws it into the next row and forks it in at a total cost of Rs. 7·50 per acre. There is no difficulty about forking through the creeper without cutting it, but the writer's experience is that it is difficult to incorporate any considerable amount of green material in the soil without cutting first.

There is little doubt that forking in the creeper will bring increased benefit, but it must also be pointed out that the mere presence of the creeper has at Peradeniya undoubtedly improved the physical condition of the soil.

NEW CLEARINGS

The planting of a cover crop in new clearings is a vexed question. The greatest loss of surface soil is likely to occur in the first year or two after clearing and therefore to delay the planting of a cover crop would be equivalent to shutting the stable door after the horse had gone. It is sometimes maintained, however, that *Indigofera* strangles young tea plants and should not be planted in the first year or two. A Badulla estate complains that the creeper absorbs too much moisture in the dry weather and that the young tea plants have suffered accordingly. Another estate in the same district says that *Indigofera* has been found definitely injurious to young tea. An estate in the Kelani Valley says that the creeper strangles young tea plants. On the other hand a Moneragalla estate (another dry district) says that it has proved a great success in young clearings. The writer's experience at Peradeniya is that supplies definitely come on better among *Indigofera* than in clean-weeded areas but that after centering plants do not spread so well. It would appear probable that in new clearings the moisture factor assumes predominance and in the drier districts the planting of *Indigofera* may not be advisable in new clearings for the first year or two. In the wetter districts planting may be recommended as long as the young tea plants are kept sufficiently clear of the creeper.—*The Tropical Agriculture*.

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RATIONALIZATION OF EMPIRE PRODUCTION

The problems of inter-Imperial trade will occupy the attention of the Imperial Conference which meets in London this year, and it is essential that the United Kingdom should realize that the Dominions are determined to possess as full an economic life as possible, and themselves to develop manufacturing industries. At the same time the Dominions should, both in their own interests, and in those of Great Britain, their most important market, refrain from developing industries which are economically unsound. The artificial stimulation of uneconomic industries in the long run damages the Dominions by raising the cost of their primary production, increasing the general cost of living, and throwing an undue strain upon the national finances. It also damages Great Britain by diminishing her export markets, and thus weakening her power to purchase Dominion products and to provide fresh capital for Dominion development. In the case of the establishment of economically sound industries in the Dominions, it is felt that Great Britain should, in order that their development may proceed on British lines and in accordance with British standards, be prepared to assist with financial and technical help, rather than leave foreign countries to do so.

One of the most comprehensive announcements that has yet been made on the various aspects of inter-Imperial trade, many of which are at the moment actively engaging the attention of the public, has been prepared for submission to the British Preparatory Committee in the form of a Report by the Federation of British Industries. Whilst not advocating a policy of Free Trade within the Empire as a concrete and practical proposition to be

ventilated—although sympathy with the ideal is admitted—it is considered that the necessities of the immediate future should be met by more practical proposals. It is stated that at the present time there are undoubtedly many industries in various parts of the Dominions which are economically unsound, incapable of continuing without substantial and exaggerated protection, and which are in reality a charge upon the community rather than an advantage to it, and a handicap upon the primary producer, upon whose success the prosperity of the Dominions depends. It is therefore urged that the various Dominions should consider the extent to which uneconomic industries are in existence and should so shape their policy as not artificially to maintain in existence such uneconomic industries. The object to aim at should be the rationalization of Empire production, by which each Dominion should manufacture what she can with advantage, and facilitate to the utmost the import from Great Britain and other parts of the Empire of those manufactures which she is not capable of producing economically. To achieve this it is essential that individual industries in Great Britain and the Dominions should together explore the possibilities of rationalizing their production. Without such mutual exploration of the question within individual industries progress will be slow, and practical results few and far between.

Among the chief recommendations of the Report are: That there should be a closer technical liaison between U.K. and Dominion industries; that existing preferences granted by Great Britain to the Dominions should not be disturbed; Empire sources of supply? that a system should be devised whereby knowledge as to these should be readily available to all dealers and retailers in the U.K.; that an Empire College should be established in London; and that steps should be taken by His Majesty's Government to provide further financial facilities for the furtherance of air transport within the Empire. These suggestions are put forward as additional advantages which Great Britain might extend to the Dominions, but it is pointed out that, quite apart from the Preferences at present granted to the Dominions, certain other advantages are already derived by them from the United Kingdom. For instance, Great Britain has been, in the past, and will be in the future, overwhelmingly the most favourable source from which the Dominions can obtain the finance necessary for their development. By the operation of the Colonial Stock Act, the Dominions are in a position to obtain money in the London market on the most favourable terms, and under that Act no less than £715,000,000 have been provided by Great Britain. The importance of this free flow of capital cannot be over-estimated from the Dominion point of view, neither should this country lose sight of the fact that investment in the Dominions increases the prosperity of Great Britain's best customers. While the provision of financing facilities to foreign countries in a sound position cannot be discouraged, British credit is better employed in sound schemes in the Dominions than in countries whose general condition is not so stable and whose economic future is not so obviously linked up with the U.K. as is the case with the Dominions. Quite apart, however, from commercial and financial advantages offered by the U.K., Great Britain is called upon to provide for the bulk of the cost of the Imperial Services, which are necessary for the conduct and defence of the Empire as a whole. To take only one example, the U.K. pays £58,000,000 per annum for the upkeep of the Navy, which is necessary to safeguard the communications of every part of the Empire with the outside world, and to ensure free access to and from their markets.—*The Produce Market Review.*

A SUMMARY OF FACTS REGARDING MALARIA*by*

SIR RONALD ROSS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.,

and

SIR MALCOLM WATSON, M.D., LL.D.

I. **The Parasites and the Fever.**—Malaria, or Malarial Fever, is also known by the names Paludism, Marsh Fever, Jungle Fever, Ague and Periodic Fever. It is often called by local names such as Country Fever, West African Fever, Burma Fever; and varieties of it are called Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever, Pernicious Fever and Blackwater Fever. Malarial fever occurs more or less in all warm climates, especially in the summer, after rains, and near marshy ground; and causes a quarter or more of the total sickness in the tropics. It is caused by enormous numbers of the minute parasites of the blood called *Plasmodia*.

These parasites are introduced into the blood through the proboscis of certain species of the mosquitoes called *Anopheles*. On being introduced, each parasite enters one of the red corpuscles of the blood, in which it lives and grows. On reaching maturity each parasite produces a number of spores which escape from the containing corpuscle, and enter fresh corpuscles; and this method of propagation may be continued indefinitely for years. Thus, though only a few hundreds or thousands of the parasites may have been originally introduced through the mosquito's proboscis, their number rapidly increases until as many as some millions of millions of them may exist in the blood.

At first, while the number of parasites is still small, the infected person may remain apparently well. When, however, the number is large enough, he begins to suffer from fever. The parasites tend to produce their spores all at the same time; and it is at the moment when these spores escape that the patient's fever begins. The fever is probably caused by a little poison which escapes from each parasite with the spores. After from six to forty hours or more this poison is eliminated from the patient's system; and his fever then tends to leave him. In the meantime, however, another generation of parasites may be approaching maturity, and may cause another attack of fever like the first; and so on, indefinitely for weeks or months. In this manner the attacks of fever follow each other at regular intervals. But it often happens that, before one attack has entirely ceased, another one commences; so that the attacks overlap each other, and the fever is continued. After a time, even without treatment, the number of parasites may decrease, until not enough of them are left to produce fever; when the patient improves temporarily. It generally happens, however, sooner or later, that the number of parasites increases again; when the patient again suffers from another series of attacks. Such relapses are frequently encouraged by fatigue, heat, chill, wetting, dissipation and attacks of other illness. They may occur at intervals for a long time after the patient was first infected, and after he has moved to localities where there is no malaria. It is probable that as long as one parasite remains alive in the patient's blood he may remain subject to such relapses.

The parasites are of at least three kinds, which can easily be distinguished in blood placed under the microscope. These : are (1) the parasite which produces its spores every three days and causes *quartan fever* ; (2) the parasite which produces its spores every other day, and causes *tertian fever* ; (3) parasites which cause the so-called *malignant fever*, in which dangerous complications most frequently occur. If a little blood containing any one of these species of parasites is taken from a patient, and is then injected into a vein of a healthy person, the latter will almost certainly soon become infected with the same species of parasite.

As proved by centuries of experience, cinchona bark, from which quinine is made, possesses the power of destroying the parasites and curing the infection. But it will not generally destroy all the parasites in the body unless it is given in sufficient doses and continued for several months ; and, as long as a single parasite remains alive in the blood, infection is continued and the patient may be subject to relapses. Relapses are much less frequent if the patient remains in bed for forty-eight hours after an attack of fever. At least five grains ($\frac{1}{2}$ gramme) of quinine should be taken by an adult patient every day without fail for four months ; but he should consult a medical man regarding details of the treatment.

2. The Mode of Infection.—Besides those forms of the malaria parasite which produce spores in the human body, there are other forms, male and female. When certain species of the mosquitoes called *Anopheles* happen to feed on a patient whose blood contains the parasites of malaria, these are drawn with the blood into the insect's stomach. If the sexual forms of the parasites are present, these undergo certain changes in the mosquito's stomach ; the females pass through its wall and finally attach themselves to its outer surface—that is, between the stomach and the skin of the insect. In this position they grow largely in size, and after a week, in favourable circumstances, produce a number of spores. The spores find their way into the insect's salivary glands. This gland secretes the irritating fluid which the insect injects through its proboscis under the human skin when it commences to feed ; and the spores can easily be found in the fluid by the microscope. Thus when a proper species of *Anopheles*, which has more than a week previously fed upon a patient containing the sexual forms of the parasites of malaria, next bites another person, it injects the spores, together with its saliva, under his skin—that is, generally into his blood. These spores now cause, or may cause, infection or re-infection in this second person, as described at the beginning of this summary. Numerous birds and men have been infected experimentally in this manner. Thus the parasites of malaria pass alternately from men to certain mosquitoes, and back from these mosquitoes to men.

A large number of parasites are known which pass in this manner from one animal to a second animal which preys on the first ; and back again from the second animal to the first. It is not known with certainty when and how this process first commenced ; but probably all such parasites were originally free living animals, which by the gradual evolution of ages acquired the power of living in other animals. Thus also, it is evident that malarial fever is an infectious disease which is communicated from the sick to the healthy by the agency of certain mosquitoes.

From the time of the ancients it has been known that malarial fever tends to be most prevalent in the vicinity of marshes. The parasites of malaria have never been found in the water or air of marshes; nor in decaying vegetation; nor in the soil. Attempts to produce infection by these have always failed. But the *Anopheles* which carry the parasites breed in marshes and in wells, pools and streams, and even in mountain streams. Rising from these breeding-places, they enter the adjacent houses and feed on the inmates, mostly at night; biting first one person and then others; and living for weeks or months.

If an infected person happens to be present in any of these houses, the infection is likely to be carried by the *Anopheles* from him to the other inmates, and to neighbouring houses. Thus the whole neighbourhood tends to become infected, and the locality is called 'malarious.' In such localities, it is easy to find the parasites of malaria in the *Anopheles* of the proper species; even in as many as 25 per cent or more of them. Such *Anopheles*, when taken from a malarious locality to a healthy one (e.g., from the Campagna near Rome to London), will still infect healthy persons whom they have been caused to bite.

3. Facts about Mosquitoes.—Gnats, which in the tropics are commonly called mosquitoes, belong to the zoological family of Insects known as the Culicidae from the Latin *culex*, a gnat. They are distinguished from other insects by a number of characters; and always possess only one wing on each side, and a long proboscis.

In the tropics, as a broad general rule, the gnats which most concern human beings belong to the groups called *Culex*, *Aedes* and *Anopheles*.

The *Anopheles* consist of about one hundred and twenty known species, some of which carry malaria and are always found in malarious places. The larvæ occur chiefly in water on the ground, particularly in water which stands or flows amongst grass or water weeds. Thus they abound in the weedy margins of rivers, streams, lakes and ponds; in small sluggish or fast running streams and streamlets, in watercourses, drains and gutters choked with weeds; in pools of rain-water lying on grass; in pits from which earth has been removed; such as the 'borrow pits' by the side of railway embankments; in cisterns and pits used for watering gardens; in ornamental waters; in hollows in rocks; and in water at the bottom of boats, etc. Thus while the larvæ of *Culex* and *Aedes* occur in the small collections of water which abound in and around houses, on the other hand, the *Anopheles* are principally *marsh and stream mosquitoes*. Malaria is generally more or less connected with marshy conditions, and is sometimes called Marsh Fever, or Paludism. The larvæ feed chiefly on the surface of the water—on which they float like sticks, and not with the head hanging downwards. When disturbed they swim away backwards on the surface, and sink to the bottom only when much alarmed. They have no breathing tube, like those of *Culex* and *Aedes*. The adults are speckled brown and white, or black and white; and generally the wings are not plain, but possess three or four black marks along or near the front border. When the insect is seated at rest on a wall, the tail projects outward at an angle from the wall; whereas the *Culex* and *Aedes* sit with the tail hanging downwards, or even nearly touching the wall. All these facts enable any one to distinguish at sight both the larvæ and the adults of *Anopheles* from those of *Culex* and *Aedes*. *Anopheles* bite chiefly at night or in the dusk—owing to which the

malarial infection is generally acquired at night. They enter houses, but also bite in the open in spots sheltered from wind.

4. Personal Prevention.—If they can avoid it, people should not go to live in known malarious places nor in the vicinity of marshes, nor close to an infected native population. Even in such, however, the chances of infection can be much reduced by the careful use of mosquito nets. The net should not have the smallest hole. It should be hung *inside* the poles, when these are provided, and not outside them. It should be tucked under the mattress all round, and should never be allowed to hang down anywhere to the floor; and it should be stretched tight, in order to allow every breeze to enter, and should not be hung in loose folds, which check ventilation. Those who can afford it should protect the windows of the house with wire gauze, and provide the doors with automatic closing arrangements. The doors should open outwards. It is especially advisable to protect a room, or a part of the veranda, for sitting in during the day or evening. Punkas and electric fans not only drive away mosquitoes, but also keep the body cool, comfortable and vigorous, even in great tropical heat.

Where there is great danger of malaria, five grains ($\frac{1}{3}$ gramme) of quinine should be taken regularly every day just before or with breakfast; but it is advisable to take a double dose at least once a week—say, on every Sunday. In such localities, the hands and feet may also be protected by gloves, two pairs of socks and boots; but these cannot always be endured owing to the heat; and it is sometimes preferable to carry and use constantly a palm-leaf fan, with which mosquitoes can be driven off and the body kept cool. Pure Citronella oil sprinkled from a scent bottle on the clothing at the neck and on the stockings prevents many bites, and gives great protection against malaria.

Incense containing pyrethrum, if burnt, greatly reduces the number of mosquitoes in a room. A convenient form is sold under the name of Smudge Sticks.

A small butterfly-net of white (not green) muslin may be kept in the house for the purpose of catching troublesome mosquitoes during the day; and the servants may be taught to use it. It may sometimes be easier to kill all the mosquitoes in a room in this manner than by fumigation.

Mosquito traps consist of boxes lined with black cloth. Attracted by this colour mosquitoes enter the box for refuge during the day. The lid or shutter is then suddenly closed and the insects within are killed by a little ammonia or chloroform poured into the box through a protected opening. Or, the lid can be made to slide down to the bottom of the box in such a manner as to crush the inmates.

To fumigate a room thoroughly for mosquitoes all the chinks in the doors and windows should be closed by pasting paper over them. Then burn the culicide as follows:¹—

1. **Sulphur.**—Allow 2 lb. of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet. Use two pots, place them in a pan containing 1 inch of water to prevent damage, and set fire to the sulphur by means of spirit.

Duration.—Three hours.

¹ As used in the United States (Sir Rubert Boyce).

2. *Pyrethrum*.—Allow 3 lb. to 1,000 cubic feet, and divide amongst two or three pots, using the same precautions as with sulphur.

Duration.—Three hours.

3. *Camphor and Carbolic Acid*.—Equal parts of camphor and crystallized carbolic acid are fused together into a liquid by gentle heat. Vaporise 4 oz. of mixture to each 1,000 cubic feet ; this can be done by placing the liquid in a wide shallow pan over a spirit or petroleum lamp ; white fumes are given off. To avoid the mixture burning, the fumes should not come in close contact with the flame of the lamp.

Duration.—Two hours.

Remember that sulphur tarnishes metal-work and injures pianos, sewing machines, chronometers, telephones, etc. The camphor-carbolic mixture is one of the most agreeable and effective of the various agents. Many mosquitoes may be destroyed, without troubling to cover the chinks with paper, simply by picking up and killing stupefied insects near the windows after the fumigation.

The householder should always take care that no stagnant water is allowed to remain anywhere in his premises in cisterns, drains, gutters, tubs, jugs, flower-pots, gourds, broken bottles and crockery, old tins and other rubbish, or in holes in trees, or in certain plants such as the pineapple—in all of which mosquitoes are apt to breed. If the water cannot be emptied out, the larvae of the mosquitoes in it may be destroyed by pouring a little kerosene oil upon the surface, or, in the case of drinking water, a little petrol may be stirred into it. This should be done once a week ; and the householder should make it a habit to inspect his premises for this purpose every Sunday. Cisterns and tubs containing drinking water should be kept screened in such a manner as to prevent mosquitoes laying their eggs on the surface of the water. If he follows this advice, the householder will generally obtain a great reduction in the number of the insects in his house. If, however, the plague continues, he should appeal to the local sanitary authorities.

It is *extremely dangerous* to sleep in a house which is occupied, or has recently been occupied, by infected persons, especially native children ; or in or close to an infected native village. If a servant has malaria, make sure that he is properly treated and cured.

5. **Public Prevention**.—As a broad general rule, malaria causes a quarter or more of the total sickness in the tropics. Malaria can always be greatly reduced, or may even be extirpated, in any locality. Large marshes in populous places must be drained, deepened or filled up. A proper permanent organization must be established for dealing with the smaller breeding-places of *Anopheles*, and for distributing quinine—especially to infected children. Other measures may be adopted where called for. The cost is likely to be more than recouped by saving in life, labour, invaliding, medical attendance and hospital accommodation. The campaign will remove

other mosquito-borne diseases as well as malaria ; and will tend to improve general sanitation in the locality where it is undertaken.

INDIAN RUBBER STATISTICS, 1928

A report received from the Director-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, gives full details of the area under rubber and production, etc., and the following extracts will doubtless be of interest to readers :—

The number of plantations in the year under review was 2,782, covering an area of 245,809 acres as against 1,912 with an area of 228,756 acres in the preceding year. New lands planted with rubber in the estates during the year 1928, so far reported, amounted to 18,076 acres, and the area of old cultivation abandoned to 3,317 acres, showing a net increase of 14,759 acres over the total area of 152,257¹ acres in 1927. The total area under rubber in the year under report was thus 167,016 acres, which is nearly 10 per cent. above the area of the previous year, and of this area only 108,585 acres were tapped. Of the total area under cultivation, about 53 per cent. was in Burma, 30 per cent. in Travancore, 9 per cent. in Madras, 6 per cent. in Cochin, and 2 per cent. in Coorg and Mysore.

The total production of raw rubber during the year is reported to be 26,839,332 lbs. (Hevea 26,736,441 lbs., Ceara 64,278 lbs. and Ficus Elastica 38,613 lbs.) as against 26,042,258 lbs. (Hevea 25,965,833 lbs., Ceara 38,749 lbs. and Ficus Elastica 37,676 lbs.) a year ago. The yield per acre of tapped area was 280 (259) lbs. in Cochin, 260 (255) lbs. in Travancore, 240 (219) lbs. in Madras, 239 (256) lbs. in Burma, 174 (166) lbs. in Coorg and 20 (36) lbs. in Mysore, the figures for 1927 being shown in brackets. There was a general increase in the production in the year under review, except in Burma, which showed a slight fall.

The daily average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1928 was returned at 58,292, of which 40,982 were permanently employed, and 17,310 temporarily employed, as compared with 52,899 (46,236 permanent and 6,663 temporarily) in the preceding year.

The total stock of dry rubber held on December 31, 1928, was estimated at 5,854,148 lbs. (Hevea 5,789,922 lbs., Ceara 54,447 lbs. and Ficus Elastica 9,779 lbs.), as against 4,327,246 lbs. (Hevea 4,158,100 lbs., Ceara 126,350 lbs. and Ficus Elastica 42,796 lbs.) on the same date of 1927.

The exports of rubber by sea from British India to foreign countries during 1928-29 amounted to 25.8 million lbs., showing an increase of about 2 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The United Kingdom absorbed 37 per cent., Ceylon 24 per cent., the Straits Settlements 21 per cent., and the United States of America 14 per cent. of the total exports. Madras accounted for 55 per cent. and Burma 45 per cent. of the total trade.—*The Bulletin of the R.G.A.*

¹Revised.

U.P.A.S.I. NOTES
BENEVOLENT FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1929-30

Associations	No. of Planters subscribed	No. of Estates subscribed	Donations Associations Firms, etc.	Total
				RS A P
Anamalais	86	12		1,810 0 0
C. Travancore	44	2	A. 1	595 0 0
Coorg	21	6	D. 1	823 10 0
Kanan Devans	71	3	A. 1	805 0 0
Mundakayam	17	5	..	320 0 0
Mysore	19	10	D. 1	655 0 0
Nelliampathies	7	..	A. 1	70 0 0
Nilgiris	8	3	..	465 0 0
Nilgiri-Wynaad	21	13	D. 9	600 0 0
Shevaroys	6	..	..	60 0 0
S. Travancore	18	15	..	555 0 0
West Coast	13	3	A. 1	465 0 0
Wynaad	28	17	A. 1	1,015 0 0
U.P.A.S.I. Staff Firms	13	..	..	130 0 0
			F. 13	575 0 0
Total	372	89	A. 5 D. 11 F. 13	8,943 10 0

Although the amount collected is some Rs. 1,500 less than last year the number of personal subscribers is slightly higher. The letter 'D' denotes donations received from individuals in cases where the amount sent was less than the annual subscription of Rs. 10.

H. WADDINGTON,
Secretary.

May 6, 1930.

* * *

The following notification has been issued by the Government of Mysore :—

Notification Nos. 12215 A. and E. 291-29-5

Under Section 4 (f) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Regulation of 1917, the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore are pleased to notify that no unroasted coffee beans shall be imported, directly or indirectly, from any station outside India into the territories of Mysore.

(By Order)

(Sd.) C. E. NORONHA,
*For Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.*

BANGALORE,
April 29, 1930.

* * *

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Notice is hereby given that Mr. M. Azizuddin, U.P.A.S.I. Labour Agent, T. Narasipur, has been dismissed from his appointment with effect from March 31, 1930, and Mr. M. Khalique Hussain has been appointed in his place. Mr. Khalique Hussain's address is Labour Agent, U.P.A.S.I., T. Narasipur.

A. McDougall,
Superintendent.

MYSORE

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

MYSORE

Proceedings of the Sixty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Mysore Planters' Association held at the Kadur Club, Chikmagalur, on Thursday, April 10, 1930

Present :

Messrs. S. H. Dennis (*Chairman*), Backhouse, E. H. Beadnell, H. Browne, F. Cannon, A. Denne, H. Clement-Davies, D'Souza, J. E. Ferrers, E. W. Fowke, L. Garrett, G. S. Homewood, St. John Hunt, S. L. Mathias, A. Middleton, R. O. Oliver, F. A. G. Ratcliffe, E. W. Rutherford, M. Gilbart-Smith, S. J. Wilson, C. C. Couchman (*Secretary*).

Visitors :

Messrs F. E. James (*Planting Member*), W. W. Mayne (*Coffee Scientific Officer*), A. MacDougall (*Labour Department*).

The Secretary read the notice calling the Meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

Report of the Executive Committee for the period November 21, 1929, to March 31, 1930.

Meetings.—One Quarterly General Meeting was held on December 5, 1929, and one Committee Meeting on February 27, 1930.

Mr. Frend, the North Mysore representative resigned, Mr. Browne, In-Waiting Member, taking his place. This being the second resignation during the year.

References.—The Secretary has made 12 references to the Executive Committee, all of which have been dealt with.

Upset Price of Lands and New Dharkast Rules.—The Member of the Mysore Legislative Council put the questions as detailed in our last Report, to which Government relied that it was not aware that any dissatisfaction had been created amongst the Planting Community at the new upset price.

The new Dharkast Rules have been examined, and a list of points has been drawn up for the attention of the incoming Committee.

Coffee Propaganda.—The Coorg Planters' Association have been in consultation with the Political Secretary on this matter. As a result, the latter has asked Mr. Lindsay whether he would be good enough to work out a scheme of Coffee propaganda in conjunction with the Empire Marketing Board. The matter has been deferred to the Annual General Meeting, when it is hoped that the suggested scheme will be before us.

Mysore Trades Union Questionnaire.—The collective answers have been framed and sent in to the Committee issuing the questionnaire.

Hassan Goods Shed.—No new man has been found to take over the running of this Shed and Forwarding Agency. In view of this fact and that members have used the Shed and Forwarding Agency during the current carting season, it has not, in the interests of members concerned, been possible to dismiss the present Agent. Of the two names put forward at the last General Meeting, one definitely refused the Agency and the other was found to be a dealer in manures.

The rate at present is 6 pies per article.

The following have been offered and refused :—

Single article.	4 annas each.
2 to 8 articles.	2 " "
9 to 20 "	1½ " "
21 to 50 "	1 anna "
50 and above	½ " "

Postage and unloading charges allowed in addition.

Bank Charges on Cheques.—The Secretary is in communication with the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee on this subject, to which body the complaint regarding the high charges on the encashment of cheques was made.

Roads.—Representation has been made to the authorities concerned regarding the Aldur Ghat, the Kalasa-Kotigehar Road and the Chikmagalur-Narasimrajpura Road. In the case of the Aldur Ghat, an improvement has been promised this coming season. The widening of the worst corners on the Kalasa-Kotigehar Road has been begun again. The Secretary to the Government has, as a result of our complaint, addressed the Chief Engineer in Mysore and the Conservator of Forests regarding the state of the Chikmagalur-Narasimrajpura Road. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was unable to agree to our suggestion that the toll be removed from the present site on the Charmady Ghat to a point near the settlement of Kotigehar as there is a police post at the former and none at the latter.

The Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the Charmady Ghat is deliberating as to the advisability of sending a deputation to wait on the Government of Madras, to urge the provision of ample funds to put this Road in order during the coming working season.

Tea Advisory Committee.—The Committee has expressed its opinion that the delegate's travelling allowance be borne by the Scientific Department and not the Association.

Kemphalli Travellers' Bungalow.—A complaint has been made to the Hassan District Board regarding the bad and unsafe condition of this bungalow, with the request that repairs be taken in hand at once.

Kadur District Board.—The nomination of our representative on the Kadur District Board was called for before March 6, 1930. Your Committee elected Mr. Oliver as our candidate, and Mr. Oliver kindly consented to stand.

Representative Assembly.—The Committee accepted Mr. Rutherford's offer to stand as our representative on this Assembly, and the Secretary was instructed to put forward Mr. Rutherford's name in the event of the Government calling for our nomination.

Legislative Council.—The following gentlemen were elected as our nominations for our seat on the Legislative Council :—

Mr. Rutherford.
 " Dennis.
 " Hill.

(Sd.) S. H. Dennis (*Chairman*).
 " H. Browne (*Member*).
 " H. Clement-Davies (*Member*).
 " Sam J. Wilson "
 " E. W. Rutherford "
 " C. C. Couchman (*Secretary*).

Tea Advisory Committee.—Proposed by Mr. deWeck and seconded by Mr. Backhouse 'That the expenses of the Tea Advisory Committee Member to the Annual General Meeting in Bangalore in 1930 be paid, and that the question of expenses to any future meetings be raised again after that meeting.' *Carried.*

Accounts, 1929-30.—The Secretary placed copies of the balance sheet before the meeting, explaining that there had not been time to audit the accounts and have printed copies prepared.

The Secretary then pointed out the sound financial position. It was moved from the Chair. 'That the consideration of the balance sheet be postponed until the next Quarterly General Meeting when it will have been audited and sent to all members.' *Carried.*

Mr. Oliver drew attention to the facts that the Association was making a profit out of the Birur Shed, suggesting that in view of this and the satisfactory financial position, double doors be fitted to the shed by the Association. Mr. Oliver was asked to draw up an estimate for fitting double doors to this shed.

Budget, 1930-31.—The budget was discussed.

Proposed from the Chair 'That the Budget be passed.' *Carried.*

Proposed by Mr. Oliver and seconded by Mr. Clement Davies. 'That the Association present a piece of Plate to Mr. deWeck in recognition of his services as Secretary.' *Carried.*

Election of Auditor for 1930-31.—In view of a suggestion put forward by the Secretary it was proposed by Mr. Fowke and seconded by Mr. Denne. 'That the 1929-30 accounts are handed to the Bank of Mysore for audit, and that the previously elected Auditor be duly notified that his services are no longer required.' *Carried.*

The election of an Auditor for 1930-31 accounts was left to the Incoming Committee.

Report of Control Committee Members.

Mysore.—No report.

Mangalore.—Mr. Browne was unable to attend the Annual Meeting in Ootacamund, and Mr. Garrett acted in his stead.

Mr. Garrett explained that he had attended the meeting in Ootacamund, and gave a brief description of the discussions and results of the meeting.

In particular he drew attention to the Anamalai Planters' Association's proposal in re. Control Committees.

Report of Member, Legislative Council.—Mr. Rutherford stated that he had no report to make but would be glad to answer any questions. The following matters were discussed,—Roads, Dharkast Rules, Re-survey of Coffee Estates in Kadur.

Mr. Rutherford then thanked the Chairman and some members of the Committee for the help they had given him during the year. It was suggested that in future the Member of the Mysore Legislative Council makes quarterly reports and that these be circulated to all members.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. F. E. James, Planting Member of the Madras Legislative Council, expressing the meetings appreciation of his presence. Mr. James in replying thanked the meeting for his warm welcome, and gave an interesting address upon the political situation in India. The *Chronicle* was discussed at length, and Mr. James gave the reasons why this paper has become fortnightly instead of weekly.

The Chairman then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. James and added that in regard to the *Chronicle* he felt we owed Mr. James a debt of gratitude for having stepped into the breach and given us our paper.

Report of District Board Members.—Mr. Oliver gave a brief account of the Kadur District Board's activities during the year, pointing out progress made.

Dharkast Rules and Upset Price of Land.—The Chairman explained that this had been put on the Agenda to give members an opportunity of discussing the matter and putting forward any suggestions they cared to make for the benefit of the incoming Committee,

Hassan Goods Shed and Forwarding Agency.—The Chairman asked the Secretary to explain the position. The Secretary then gave an account of all happenings to date, adding that he had taken the opinion of a lawyer in the matter. From this it would appear that* in the event of a claim for damages arising out of manures, or other materials, being damaged by rain as a result of there being no agent to receive them, the Association would be liable to pay those damages. This confirmed the action of the Committee in refusing to discharge one Agent before another had been found.

A discussion ensued, and Mr. MacDougall suggested that the Labour Department be asked to find a man to run this Agency.

Proposed by Mr. H. Clement-Davies, seconded by Mr. Oliver. 'That the Superintendent, the Labour Department, Mysore, be requested to assist the Association in finding a new Agent for the Hassan Forwarding Agency.' (*Carried.*)

The Chairman then drew attention to the fact that although it had been decided to form a committee of users of this shed to run the same, no member had agreed to act. Messrs A. H. Beadnell and H. Clement-Davies kindly agreed to act in this capacity.

Coffee Experimental Station.—Mr. Mayne gave an interesting account of the works in progress, and answered questions put by Members.

U.P.A.S.I Budget.—The matter was discussed fully.

Proposed by Mr. Oliver and seconded by Mr. Cannon. 'That the subscription paid by coffee to the U.P.A.S.I. be reduced to 5 annas per acre and that the rate of the coffee subscription to the Labour Department be increased by 3 annas per acre.'

The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

Election of Office-bearers—1930, 31—

Chairman.—Mr. E. W. Fowke.

<i>Committee.</i> —N. Mysore.	Active.	Mr. H. Browne.
Do.	In-waiting.	Mr. L. Garrett.
Bababoodans.	Active.	Mr. R. O. Oliver.
Do.	In-waiting.	Mr. A. Middleton.
S. Mysore.	Active.	Mr. R. C. Lake.
Do.	In-waiting.	Mr. G. M. Easton.

Election of U.P.A.S.I. Representatives.—Messrs. E. H. Beadnell and S. H. Dennis were elected.

CORRESPONDENCE

Spraying

To The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle', Madras.

DEAR SIR,

It may interest those who go in for Spraying Coffee with Bordeaux Mixture to know that there are two labour-saving ideas that can be carried out with success. Firstly, pumping the mixture from the Mixing Station to the containers in the field, using an ordinary Lift and Force Pump (a Semi-Rotary would do) and 1½" Canvas piping up to a length of 1,000 ft. or more.

Secondly, using only two men on to each D. & F. Headland D. S. P. Sprayer (Pumping). I think most Estates generally employ three. This can be arranged by teaching both the pumping and spraying coolies (4 altogether) attached to each Sprayer the art of spraying. They then take in turns to pump and spray, in two-hour shifts.

Yours, etc.,

RALPH C. MORRIS.

Dated April 26, 1930.

Coffee Propaganda

To The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle,' Madras.

DEAR SIR,

Would it not be possible, at the next U.P.A.S.I. General Meeting, to appoint a Committee of Coffee men to formulate a scheme to encourage the drinking of Coffee in India by various means? I think this is quite feasible, and Kenya are already doing it.

HONNAMETTI ESTATE,
ATTIKAN P. O. (VIA MYSORE)

Dated April 25, 1930.

Yours, etc.,
RALPH C. MORRIS.

Atlas Tree Killer

To The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle.'

DEAR SIR,

For the purpose of settling an argument, and a bet, I would be very much obliged if any of your readers could enlighten me on the following :—

(i) Will a Grevillea tree (Silver Oak), which has been 'rung' and dies, set up root rot?

(ii) Will a tree of the same species, 'rung' and 'Atlas' tree killer applied immediately, set up root rot, or does the 'Atlas' prevent root rot?

(iii) Will 'Atlas' applied to a tree, work its way down into the roots of that tree, and if so, what effect has it on the roots?

Any information will be most acceptable.

COORG,
April 25, 1930.

Yours, etc.,
'BOGEY.'

EXPORT OF COFFEE, RUBBER & TEA FROM SOUTH INDIAN PORTS DURING MARCH, 1930

From	To ports in India	Ceylon	United Kingdom	Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	Asia (excluding India and Ceylon)	Africa	America	Australia
<i>Coffee—</i>								
Madras	344	...	...	373	11	...	200	...
Calicut	50	...	...	3,954	2	...	...	372
Tellicherry	...	...	1,955	1	15	1	...	40
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	394	...	11,188	4,328	28	1	200	412
Previously	1,517	...	27,673	3,702	45	2	101	1,114
Total cwt. since 1-1-30.	50,705	...	38,861	8,030	73	3	301	1,526
<i>Rubber—</i>								
Calicut	12,893	121,106	70,330	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	237,054	247,519	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	...	55,870	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	...	116,873	30,288	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13,673	530,903	348,137	...	...	...	...	...
Previously	63,823	1,013,245	2,212,318	80,801	...	...	...	3,920
Total lbs. since 1-1-30.	4,266,820	77,496	1,544,148	2,560,455	80,801	...	...	3,920
<i>Tea—</i>								
Madras	1,224	...	2,538	600	1,200	...	4,400	4,450
Calicut	22,402	31,577	787,035	303	720	200	17,501	190
Cochin	25,220	24,049	1,147,185	150	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	...	200,450	983,099	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	...	12,712	19,062	...	...	...	...	...
Total	48,846	268,788	2,988,919	1,053	1,920	200	21,901	4,640
Previously	679,010	3,784,165	42,162,352	32,842	15,382	3,333	129,680	16,381
Total lbs. since 1-4-29.	50,169,412	727,856	4,052,953	45,101,271	33,895	17,302	3,533	21,021

THE PLANTERS' CHRONICLE
MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES
I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea					
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending April 16, 1930	January 1 to April 16, 1930	January 1 to April 16, 1929.		
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
(A) TEA (Week ending Wednesday, April 16, 1930)			N. India.	1 3·05	1 2·64	1 5·51		
			S. India.	a 1 5·80	b 1 2·94	c 1 6·66		
			Ceylon...	1 9·62	1 7·14	1 9·31		
			Java ...	No Sale	0 9·72	1 1·59		
			Sumatra.	Do.	0 11·01	1 4·79		
			Nyassa-	0 9·17	0 9·08	1 1·68		
			l a n d					
			Total...	d 1 6·27	e 1 3·22	f 1 6·23		
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —								
Thoni Mudi	...	2 0½						
Nalla Mudi	...	1 11½						
Stanmore	...	1 6½						
*Sholayar	...	1 5½						
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>								
Pasumalay	...	97	1 7					
Pirmed	...	40	1 7					
Cheenthalaar	...	84	1 6½					
Munja Mullay	...	106	1 6					
Thengakhal	...	77	1 5½					
*Stagbrook	...	140	1 5½					
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —								
Lockhart	...	75	1 10					
Upper Surianalle	...	110	1 9½					
*Surianalle	...	174	1 8½					
(d) <i>Nilgiris</i> —								
Parkeide	...	64	2 1					
Itex Lodge	...	108	2 0					
Nonsuch	...	199	1 11½					
Bhawani	...	138	1 4					
(e) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —								
*Wentworth	...	81	1 3½					
Mayfield	...	126	1 3½					
(f) <i>South Travancore</i> —								
*Koney	...	135	1 1½					
(g) <i>Wynaad</i> —								
*Kardoora	...	105	1 3½					
Touramulla	...	106	2 3½					
*Achoor	...	160	1 1½					
*Chundale	...	291	1 0½					

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—

*a 3,881 b 104,078 c 108,845
d 52,731 e 1,285,005 f 1,241,983*

(B) COFFEE :—

Special Cable, London

May 7, 1930

‘A’ Quality 120s.

Market Quiet

London Prices (seven days ending April 12, 1930).

District	Bags	s. d.	Grades
<i>Anamallais</i> —			
Puthototam ...	140	105 0	1 Only
Do. ...	258	85 7	All

(C) RUBBER :—

The London ‘Spot’ Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, May 6, 1930, was 6½d.

London Rubber Stocks for Week ending Saturday, May 3, 1930, were 75,540 tons, an increase of 1,456 tons on April 26, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks for Week ending Saturday, May 3, 1930, were 23,877 tons, an increase of 331 tons on April 26, 1930 inventory.

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Colombo Market

Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on April 29, 1930

TEA.—The quantity offered at the auction of April 29, totalled 4,235,437 lbs. Quality showed a falling off and all high grown description, met an easier market. **Nuwera Eliya and Maturata** :—Quality and selection showed some falling off, though up to the average for the season of the year. All grades were in poor requests, and quotations declined 6 to 8 cents. **High Grown** :—Quality was of a somewhat uninteresting character. A few Broken Orange Pekoes met with support, but all other grades were difficult of sale and where transactions took place a decline of 8 to 10 cents was established for Brokens, and 6 to 8 cents for leaf grades. **Medium Grown** :—Quality was about on a par with last offerings, demand was poor and rates generally lower. **Low Grown** :—Offerings from the low-country provided the most interesting feature of the sale. Demand was good and where a change occurred, it was in sellers' favour. Fannings with tip were in strong demand and must be quoted dearer. **Fannings and Dusts** :—These grades remained fully steady at last rates with tippy kinds in demand and tending dearer.

South Indians, in auction of April 15, obtained the following prices :—

Estates				Breaks	Averages
Chittavurai	...	...	...	11,870	1·12
Chamraj	...	...	...	3,872	1·08
Kanniamallay	...	...	...	24,807	1·07
Do.	...	...	...	18,941	1·05
Rob Roy	...	..	...	4,056	94
Woodlands	...	..	...	3,489	42
Madamon	...	...	..	4,200	41

RUBBER.—About 173 tons were offered on April 16, 1930. There was an active market, but prices were at a slightly lower level than those ruling at last week's sale. There was only a limited supply of Standards available. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet opened at 35½ cents but later in the Sale firmed to 36 cents closing steady and showing a fall of half cent on previous prices. Fair and off Quality Sheet were in good demand but showed a similar fall, while inferior quality sheet dropped 1½ cents. For the small quantity of Contract Crepe offering, there was a good demand at 35½ cents showing no change from last week's figure. All other grades of Crepe were well competed for at steady rates. A very fair market ruled for Scrap Crepes and best sorts were steady but other grades showed a decline of one cent on last week's prices. Scraps were wanted at unchanged rates with the exception of No. 1 sorts which were about a cent easier.

III. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, May 8, 1930

Planting Shares: The market has relapsed into its earlier inactivity, Rubbers have been entirely neglected and prices generally have fallen considerably during the week. **Kerala Calicuts** being done at below 9s. 6d. In Teas, prices remain much the same, Peermades still have good buyers at Rs. 27½/28, but in most of the scrips, there are unsatisfied sellers.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or - on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£	1	0 9 0	- 1s. 6d.
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£	1	1 3	- 3s.
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£	1	1 4 6	- 2s. 3d.
4. Merlinau Rubber	..	2s.	0	2 4½	- 1½d.
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£	1	14 6	- 6d.
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 10½	- 1½d.
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£	1	12 6	- 1s.
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	11 3	- 1s. 3d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£	1	15 3	- 2s.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	5 0	- 9d.

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochins Rs. 15 22		23
Devasholas Rs. 7 6		7
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10 26		
Kalasas Rs. 15 6½		9
Mnlankaras Rs. 30 58		60
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10 7½		8½
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid 4		6
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100 99		
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10 5½		6
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100 100		
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10 28		..
Peria Karamalaik Rs. 15 30		45
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid 31		
Pernasholas Rs. 10 4½		
Periyars Rs. 10 5		8
Rockwoods Rs. 10 1½		
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10 9		
Thirumbadis Rs. 10 10		17
United Nilgiris Rs. 100 95		99
Vellamalaik (Rs. 15) 18		19

—:(O:)—

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

April 20, 1930, to May 3, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	...	3·06	3·06	25. Kotagiri ..	...	2·74	...
2. Kalthuritty.	1·33	4·46	5·79	26. Ootacamund.	...	1·22	...
3. Kallar Bdge.	2·04	0·54	2·58	27. Yercaud ..	...	...
4. Koney ..	3·14	2·68	5·82	28. Mango Range ..	...	...	1·26
5. Pattanapura.	2·26	3·61	5·87	29. Devala ..	...	1·68	...
6. M'kayam ...	...	...	...	30. Devarshola.	1·06	2·07	3·13
7. Peermade ...	1·73	0·39	2·12	31. CALICUT ..	...	0·19	...
8. Twyford ...	1·36	1·62	2·98	32. Kuttiyadi ..	...	0·48	..
9. V'periyar ...	2·26	1·56	3·82	33. Vayiriy ..	...	1·96	...
10. Kalaar ...	2·71	2·25	4·96	34. Manantoddi.	...	1·45	...
11. Chittuvurrai ...	...	...	5·18	35. Billigiris ..	...	...	2·74
12. Bod'i KANUR ...	...	2·28	...	36. Sidapur ..	...	2·75	..
13 COCHIN ...	...	2·20	...	37. Pollibetta ..	...	1·64	...
14. Mooply ...	2·39	3·17	5·56	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	0·49	0·84	1·33	39. Saklaspur ..	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	3·25	2·30	5·55	40. Kadamanie ..	...	0·45	0·45
17. POLLACHIE ...	...	0·85	...	41. Ballupete ..	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	0·60	1·20	1·80	42. Balehonnur ..	...	1·82	...
19. Karapara ...	...	...	6·05	43. Merthisubgey.	2·46	1·29	3·75
20. Pullengode..	2·10	0·50	2·60	44. Kelagur ..	...	..	...
21. Nilambur ...	...	1·43	...	45. Durgabettta.	1·85	3·25	5·10
22. Naduvattam ...	...	1·79	...	46. MANGALORE ..	...	...	...
23. Nilgiri Peak.	2·23	3·25	5·48	47. MADRAS ..	...	...	...
24. Coonoor ...	...	4·15	...				

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 13]

May 24, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 386, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

THE political situation is clearing. The first part of the Simon Commission's Report is expected to appear on June 10th, and the second part, containing the recommendations, will be published on June 24th. The Round Table Conference will meet in London on appeal or about Monday, October 20, when the Imperial Conference will be concluding its proceedings. So far, so good. All that is now wanted to complete the programme is the announcement of the terms of reference and the personnel. With regard to the terms of reference, there is not much difference of opinion between the various parties in India. The Congress want immediate independence, and would probably be delighted if they get immediate Dominion Status. The Liberals want the 'establishment of a Dominion Status constitution subject to such necessary safeguards for the period of transition as may be agreed upon'. Even the Mohammedans are prepared to advocate Dominion Status, provided it does not mean 'Hindu raj', and the other minorities are only anxious about the protection of their just rights and liberties. The Round Table Conference must bear in mind the ultimate and professed goal of Britain's work in India, the establishment of self-government, which has been officially interpreted to mean Dominion Status. There does not, therefore, seem to be any serious objection to the terms of reference stating that the aim of the conference is to lay down the lines of an agreed constitution which could develop to full dominionhood in the course of time and contain such safeguards as are necessary in the transitional period. Nothing of course will now satisfy the Congress; but this would, we believe, go a long way to satisfying the constructive forces of the country, and would be a policy programme which Europeans could support.

In the meantime, the Civil Disobedience Campaign is dragging on its unsuccessful course. The authorities appear to have complete control of the situation, and from the meagre accounts which a heavy censorship allows from Peshawar and Sholapur, all is now quiet in these storm centres. The Viceroy's statement of May 12, is a reasoned and eloquent appeal to the people of India. The two concluding paragraphs deserve to be quoted:—

'I recognize that at the present time there is a widespread desire throughout India to see real political advance and I have learnt to love India too well to relax any effort to

assist what I hold to be the natural and true development of her political life. Such development depends upon the solution of real problems, among which there is none more important than that which affects the future position of minorities. So far as this is concerned, it is evident that no settlement can be considered satisfactory which does not carry the consent of, and give a sense of security to, the important minority communities who will have to live under the new constitution.

' But so long as those responsible for the civil disobedience movement refuse to recognize the realities and proceed as if all that was necessary was to break the law, regardless of consequences such action must entail, so long will they be postponing the very things that they profess to desire for India, and that others who do not share their reluctance to see facts as they are, might by this time have gone far to achieve. No more severe condemnation has ever been passed upon any persons than that in which it was said of some that "they entered not in themselves, and them that were entering in they hindered".'

The appeal of the Viceroy has not altogether fallen upon deaf ears, but civil disobedience continues. The campaign is likely to become more intense as its hopelessness becomes more apparent. This means disorder and its attendant violence. In the meantime, but policy laid down by the Viceroy in his 1929 declaration stands, and if its fails, the fault will not be his.

THE most pronounced Indian nationalist cannot object to the personnel selected by the Government of India for the International Labour Conference at Geneva this year. Every delegate is an Indian. *Delegates to the Geneva Labour Conference* Sir Atul Chatterjee, the High Commissioner for India in London, and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, of the Indian Council, will represent the Government of India, with Mr. A. Latifi, I.C.S., as substitute delegate and adviser. Mr. Amritlal Ojah, M.L.C., Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta, will represent the employers, and will have as his advisers Mr. P. Mukerjee, President of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ramjidas Vaishya, of the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. J. K. Mehta, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Mr. S. C. Joshi, President of the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union, will represent the workers, with Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, M.L.C., and Mohamed Umar Rajah as advisers. The only two Europeans attached are Mr. G. G. Dixon of the India office, who will act as secretary and as adviser to the Government of India representatives, and Mr. J. H. Lang, Inspector of Mines in India, who will also advise the Government of India's representatives. It is evident that Mr. Wedgewood Benn is determined to justify his claim that in many things, India already possesses ' Dominion Status in action.'

RESTRICTION in tea is now in full swing. About 93 per cent. of the average represented by the Indian Tea Association have agreed to restrict their output by 10 per cent. The South Indian *Restriction* Association reports that sufficient assents have been received to make the immediate operation of the restriction scheme possible. Java and Sumatra also appear to be coming in. It is expected that the total reduction in production in all countries will amount to about 57,000,000 lbs. This month has also seen the much talked of rubber tapping holiday, though it will be some time before it will be possible to see what effect this form of restriction will have on the market. Tin is another commodity whose output is being restricted. It is estimated that 191,000 tons of refined tin would have been produced this year. The output in 1926, when the price was £291 per ton was 145,000 tons; the current price is £151. Producers want a price somewhere between these two figures, and it remains to be seen whether restriction will give it them. We have so far heard little of restriction in coffee production. Is it because producers are satisfied with their present prices? We imagine not.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

PART VIII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

67. Only three municipalities—Coimbatore, Conjeeveram and Ootacamund—succeeded in presenting a completely satisfactory record of the year's administration. The Government record their special appreciation of the work of Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Sahib C. Sambasiva Chettiar and Mr. J. A. Davis, M.B.E., the respective Chairmen. Seven others—Bimilipatam, Coonoor, Kumbakonam, Madura, Mangalore, Saidapet and Tellicherry—approximated nearly to this degree of success but failed in one or another minor detail. Still satisfactory, but definitely less satisfactory than either of the above groups, were the seven municipalities of Cocanada, Cochin, Dindigul, Kodaikanal, Masulipatam, Tiruvarur and Vizagapatam. The last group in the satisfactory cadre was formed by the six municipalities of Bodinayakanur, Nellore, Palamcottah, Periyakulam, Tanjore and Tirupati. Per contra, the worst record of the year was submitted by the eight municipalities of Anakapalle, Chidambaram, Chirala, Erode, Gudiyattam, Hindupur, Sivakasi and Srirangam. Their administration was hopelessly unsuccessful and in the case of Anakapalle inefficiency culminated in supersession for a period of two years. The next worst record was submitted by Dharapuram, Tiruppattur and Udamalpet. Twelve municipalities submitted definitely bad records without descending to the same depth of inefficiency as those already mentioned : these were Chingleput, Cuddalore, Nandyal, Narasaraopet, Palni, Peddapuram, Proddatur, Srivilliputtur, Tadpatri, Trichinopoly, Vellore and Villupuram. The remaining 35 municipalities exhibited no conspicuous features either of progress or the reverse and may be described generally as in a state of stagnation.

68. The principal defects found were failure to collect the revenues and to pay proper attention to the maintenance of municipal roads coupled with neglect of public health, including conservancy and private scavenging. Though there is no doubt that in a number of cases failure in administration has been the result of factions and disputes in the councils, the suggestion is also irresistible that in many other municipalities the executive and the inhabitants have failed to realize the status, prestige and obligations of a municipality and have been too apathetic or indifferent to justify the elevation of their township to that standard. This elevation would appear to have been originally in several cases a mistake—a mistake which it may not be too late to rectify.

Govt. of Madras—Local Self-Govt. Dept.

* * * *

BRITISH RESIDENTS ABROAD AND INCOME-TAX.

Representations have been made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire with a view to the removal of a grievance felt by British residents abroad who, if they maintain a home in this country, are liable to income-tax when they return on leave. Many British subjects whose employment is in India or on the West Coast of Africa find it necessary to keep up an English home for their wives and families either for reasons of health or education, and thus come

within the ruling of the Board of Inland Revenue that visitors staying six months or more in Great Britain and maintaining an estate here are assessable for income-tax. The matter was raised in the House of Commons during the debate on the Finance Bill last May and Mr. A. M. Samuel, then Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said that a British subject working in India or elsewhere abroad who made occasional visits to this country incurred no income-tax liability by those visits if maintaining no place of residence here and being in this country for less than six months in an income-tax year. Even if he maintained a place of residence here, the liability he incurred was limited to the amount of his foreign income which was received in or brought into this country. It is considered, however, that an anomaly exists, and that claims have been made by the authorities which go beyond the limitations stated by Mr. Samuel. The revenue involved is not substantial, and as it is understood that the Board of Inland Revenue are not unsympathetic, the Federated Chambers hope that some step to meet the grievance will be made soon.—*The Home and Colonial Mail.*

* * * *

EGYPT INCREASES TEA DUTY

Word from Cairo is to the effect Egypt has passed a new tariff 'to increase the revenue and protect domestic industries'—to become effective February 17. While certain schedules have yet to be settled, the duties on imported goods are raised in general from 8 to 15, 20, and 25 per cent. Tea, of which an increasing quantity is being drunk to-day in Egypt than ever before—more even than coffee, it is said—is at present subject to a duty of 11 per cent. This it is proposed to raise to 16 per cent on luxury teas and 22 per cent on popular teas. It is feared in the trade that this will tend to stop expansion in demand and, at the same time, decrease government revenue. The outcome of the move to change tariff rates is still problematical, due to the peculiar status of the country.

—*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.*

* * * *

TRAVANCORE MOTOR RULES

The following have been added to the Travancore Motor Vehicle Rules. No motor lorry shall be driven on any ghaut road at a speed exceeding 12 miles per hour and no other motor vehicle shall be driven on the same road at a speed exceeding 16 miles per hour. The person in charge of a motor vehicle shall immediately report to the nearest Police Station every accident resulting from the presence of the motor vehicle if, such accident causes (a) injury, annoyance or danger to the public or to any person or (b) danger or injury to property or to any animal or vehicle in charge of any person, or (c) obstruction to traffic, and shall give all possible immediate assistance to any person injured by such an accident and if necessary help in conveying him to the hospital. The person in charge of such vehicle shall not be entitled to any compensation for services so rendered by him or for the detention of the vehicle. In cases where more motor vehicles than one are concerned, the person in charge of each motor vehicle shall be bound to make the report and render the assistance required under this rule.—*Commerce.*

COFFEE BOARD OF GREAT BRITAIN

'THE IMMORTAL BEVERAGE.'

The inaugural Banquet of the Coffee Board of Great Britain was held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W., on Thursday evening. Mr. Alex J. Parnel, Chairman of the Coffee Board, presided over a large and distinguished company, which included Lord Cunliffe, the Brazilian Ambassador, the Consul-General for Brazil, the Consul-General for Bolivia, the Charge d' Affaires and the Financial Agent for Colombia, the Consul for Costa Rica, the Commissioner for the Eastern African Dependencies, the Consul for Guatemala, the Consul-General for the Netherlands, the Indian Trade Publicity Officer, Sir William Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O., the Rev. Arthur Taylor, Mr. W. D. Lyall Grant (Chairman of the Coffee Trade Association of London), etc.

The following coffee-producing countries were represented by flags on the top table :—America U.S.A. (possessions), Australia (Queensland), Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, France (possessions), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, India, Ceylon, Mexico, Netherlands (East Indies), Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Venezuela, West India Committee and Union Jack (British possessions).

Mr. Ranald Small, the Honorary Secretary to the Board, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Holbrook Jackson, proposed 'The Immortal Beverage,' the toast being drunk in coffee, and Mr. W. D. Lyall Grant (Chairman of the Coffee Trade Association of London), in responding, said that the coffee they met with in public places was very much better to-day than it was years ago, but the coffee they met with in private life left a great deal to be desired.

Lord Cunliffe, in proposing 'The Coffee Board of Great Britain,' said it had been founded to try and increase the consumption of coffee in this country, which was an excellent move. During the winter he was away for some five or six months in several of the coffee-producing countries in Central America. Unfortunately he was unable to go to Brazil, so his experience was entirely restricted to those countries which produced mild coffees. There was a great addition in the world's production of coffee, but in the countries he visited he found they were suffering from a drop in prices. This was the case in Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Colombia, where it was stated that prices were too low to produce coffee at a profit. Any scheme which would increase the consumption of coffee in this country should be heartily encouraged, and he hoped the Coffee Board of Great Britain would have the cordial support of all those interested. (Applause.)

Mr. Alex J. Parnell, in responding, apologised for the absence of Mr. Andrew Devitt, the President, and incidentally mentioned that whilst the consumption of coffee in America and European countries was from 10 lbs. to 16 lbs. per head of the population, in Great Britain it amounted to only 12 ozs. to 14 ozs. He appealed for the sympathetic support of all in the efforts which the Board was making.

Mr. W. H. Harford, who also responded, spoke of the financial aid it was hoped to secure from the Governments of the coffee-producing countries to assist the Board in its endeavour to popularize and increase coffee drinking in this country.

Mr. W. Brockmann submitted 'The Coffee Producing Countries,' and the Brazilian Ambassador, Dr. Regis de Oliveira, in responding, said he

was convinced that the Coffee Board of Great Britain, recognized as an official organ by the public authorities, would be able to render the greatest services to the coffee industry. A rather interesting point was that England was one of the first countries in Europe where coffee was introduced and drunk. In France it was first known about 1740. From France it passed to Italy, and almost simultaneously to England. The scheme which the Coffee Board would put forward had been adopted with very good results for other commodities. The last ' Eat More Fruit ', campaign, for instance, which the Fruit Traders' Federation promoted, greatly increased consumption. The same happened with cocoa through the institution of the London Cocoa Traders' Association. The quantity of coffee consumed *per capita* in the United States was 13 lb., in Australia and New Zealand 11 lb., in the Scandinavian countries 15 lb., and in the United Kingdom only $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

General Sir William Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O., Director of the Imperial Institute, who also replied, spoke of the splendid efforts of the settlers in East Africa to produce and market coffee from Kenya, and he hoped the Coffee Board would not forget this splendid Empire product in their propaganda scheme. They might use the letters of a famous decoration awarded after the late war, K.C.B.—'Kenya Coffee Best.'

The toast of the Chairman was given by Mr. W. Saunders.

Interest in the movement has been shown by all sections of the trade, including the following :—Coffee producers; Governments of coffee-producing countries; bankers who finance coffee; shippers interested in coffee as freight; wharfs in this country; coffee brokers; coffee dealers and wholesalers; retail grocers; manufacturers of coffee mills, roasters and other appliances; branded coffee manufacturers, and many other interests.—*The Produce Markets Review*.

—: o :—

A DISH OF TEA

AN HISTORICAL SURVEY

by

IDA PERCY BRAINSHAW.

'The Muses' friend, Tea, does our fancy aid,
Repress the vapours which the head invade,
And keeps the palace of the soul serene.'

There was a high-flown advertisement extolling the virtue of the 'Muses' friend' in the 'Mercurius Politicus' of September 30, 1658, inserted by Thomas Garway, the proprietor of the Sultaness Head Coffee-House, in Sweeting's Rents, by the Royal Exchange, London. He describes it as a China drink called by the Chineans Tcha, by other nations Tay, alias Tee, and he declares it to be a sort of general cure-all. He says those who drink it preserve perfect health unto extreme old age, and that some of its particular virtues are these :

'It maketh the body active and lusty, it helpeth the head-ache, giddiness and heaviness thereof. It is good against crudities, strengthening the weakness of the stomach, causing good appetite and digestion, and particularly for men of a corpulent body and for such as are great eaters of flesh. It vanquisheth heavy dreams, easeth the brain and strengtheneth the memory.'

And as tea does away with the need of sleep, Garway says that 'whole nights may be spent in study without hurt to the body.' And finally it 'expelleth infection.' He says that owing to its great scarcity and dearness, tea has cost from £6 to £10 the pound weight, and has been only used as a 'regalia in high treatments and entertainments.' He is prepared, however, to sell it at prices varying from 16 to 50.

Tea-drinking was very popular in London in about 1660, the East India Company thought the gift of a couple of pounds worthy of the King's acceptance; but, in common with many other innovations, it had its detractors. In 1678 Henry Savile disparages those of his friends, who had taken to the 'base unworthy Indian practice' of having tea after their dinner instead of wine.

Maria Theresa's Court physician, Count Belchigin, ascribed the increase of all the new diseases of the day to the debility and weakness caused by drinking tea—but, at the same time, he said it was a sovereign remedy for pleurisy, vapours, jaundice, weak lungs, leprosy, scurvy, consumption and yellow fever.

Dean Swift disapproved strongly of tea. He writes, of a ladies tea-party :—

' All mad to speak and none to hearken,
They set the very lap dogs barking,
Their chattering makes a louder din,
Than fish wives o'er a cup of gin.
Far less the rabble roar and rail
When drunk with sour election ale ! '

The Editor of the *Female Spectator* of 1745 goes even further, for he—or she—declares that the tea-table 'cost more to support than would maintain two children at nurse ; it is the utter destruction of all economy, the bane of good housewifery and the source of idleness.'

Tea at that time was still somewhat of a luxury, even a hundred years after Master Thomas Garway published his famous broadsheet. We read in the '*World*' of 1753 a description of a country rector's household management.

'The only article of luxury is tea, it is seldom offered but to the best company, and less than a pound of it lasts for a year.'

Southey writes of a country lady who received a present of a pound of tea from a friend in London. She did not in the least know how to 'cook' it, so she boiled the whole of it in a kettle and served up the leaves with salt and butter to her friends,—literally a "dish of tea!"—*Statesman*.

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BRAZIL'S VAST COFFEE INDUSTRY

How and Why Brazil Seeks to Protect Her Coffee Trade

Foundation of the Coffee Institute

Coffee is the largest agricultural industry in Brazil and one of the very largest throughout the world. Of the total number of coffee plants existing in the world in 1927, calculated at 3,366,896,000, no fewer than 2,257,020,575 belonged to Brazil.

Sao Paulo is the largest centre of production, with 1,180,983,000 trees, followed by Minas Geraes, with 588,284,500; Rio de Janeiro, with 146,219,000; Espirito Santo, with 129,450,000; Bahia, with 71,097,000; Pernambuco, with 55,000,000; and Paraná, with 27,500,000.

The great expansion of the Brazilian coffee industry, beginning in 1870, ranks as one of the major economic events of modern times. To-day Brazil supplies over 75 per cent. of the world's production of coffee.

Coffee is a perennial plant, which commences bearing when five years old and has an average life of 40 years. In many districts, however, coffee trees 100 years old are still bearing. Because the plant is perennial it becomes difficult to control the size of the crop by increasing or decreasing the total acres under cultivation.

Hence the irregularity of the crop. In 1927-28, for instance, the coffee production of Brazil yielded 28,334,000 bags of 132 lb., which constituted a bumper crop. A year later, with the same, or perhaps a greater, number of coffee plants, the production was under 10,000,000 bags. As a result of this irregularity the large crops, surpassing the requirements of the world's consumption, were sold at a very low price, sometimes below the cost of production. And, as one bumper crop is usually followed by two smaller crops, these, as well, had to be sold at a low price because of the large stocks accumulated in foreign markets. Thus, in order to avoid the entire collapse of the coffee industry, due to an abnormally large crop, the Brazilian Government was forced to intervene in the market, resorting to the so-called valorization scheme, whereby the surplus of coffee was withdrawn from the market, to be sold with the next year's crop.

Although the scheme proved successful, it was only a transitory measure, which could not satisfy the best interests of the coffee planter. When it is considered that the capital invested in the coffee estates of Brazil is calculated at more than £500,000,000, one realizes the importance of a remunerative price for coffee, which the Brazilian Government has always attempted to secure by the valorization.

The idea of a permanent organization to control the distribution of coffee, of something like a gigantic marketing co-operative, for the orderly marketing of Brazilian coffee, had been in the minds of Brazilian statesmen for a long time, until it was finally converted into a reality by the establishment of the Coffee Institute of Sao Paulo, created in 1924, but which only commenced operations in 1925.

FUNCTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE

The machinery of the Institute comprises three different operations with a view to avoiding the glutting of the coffee market, to facilitate the planter in financing his crop, and to create a larger demand for coffee in the consuming countries. The working out of this scheme embraces :

1. The limitation of stocks maintained at the ports of exportation.
2. The financing of the producers.
3. Propaganda directed towards the increase of consumption.

In order to carry out its first objective—i.e., the orderly distribution of the crop throughout the year, according to the requirements of consumption,

the Institute entered into an agreement with the other coffee producing States whereby maximum stocks were allotted to each of the different ports, as follows :

Santos, 1,200,000 bags ;
Rio de Janeiro, 360,000 bags ;
Victoria (State of Espírito Santo), 150,000 bags ;
Bahia, 60,000 bags ;
Paranaguá (State of Paraná), 50,000 bags ;
Recife (State of Pernambuco), 50,000 bags.

The plan adopted provided that every month there should be brought, from the large warehouses in the interior of the country, to the exporting ports, as many bags of coffee as had been exported from the respective ports during the previous month. Thus, if, during any month, the export from Santos reached 40,000 bags daily, that same amount of coffee would be allowed to be brought to Santos daily during the following month. Accordingly, the exports during any fixed month depend on the exports of the previous month and the maximum stocks maintained at the ports.

Provision is made for a supplementary quota intended to complete the maximum stocks in case the export during any month should reach such proportions as to use up the daily entries and also the stock existing at the port.

With the limitation upon the entry of coffee to the ports, it became imperative for the Institute to assist the planter in retaining his crop during the period in which the coffee would be awaiting shipment at the warehouses.

In this respect the Institute works as a marketing co-operative, advancing to planters at a moderate rate of interest the sums necessary for the carrying of the crop until it is finally sold. These advances are made upon warehouse receipts of the coffee stored in the regulatory warehouses of the State. The funds for this purpose were chiefly obtained by a loan of £ 10,000,000, raised with a guarantee of a tax of one gold milreis levied on each bag of coffee passing through the State of São Paulo. The same tax was also created in the States of Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, and Paraná.

The proceeds of the loan were deposited in the Bank of the State of São Paulo, of which the Government is the largest shareholder. The resources of the Bank are made up of its own capital, the deposits of the Institute, and loans obtained from abroad with the endorsement of the State Government.

In fulfilling its third object the Institute commenced in 1928 a systematic propaganda of Brazilian coffee in the principal consuming countries. This endeavour includes both the opening up of coffee 'bars' in the most important cities of those countries where the propaganda service has been established, and also the placing of advertisements in newspapers and magazines, and in enlisting the aid of cinema films, wireless, exhibitions, fairs, and the free distribution of samples of coffee. The results of this work are already very encouraging.

The above outline of the work of the São Paulo Institute of Coffee gives an idea of the tremendous importance of this organization and of the far-reaching attempt that is being made to solve one of the greatest

economic problems—i.e., the orderly distribution of an agricultural product, avoiding the ill-effects of surpluses existing in the consuming markets.

IMPROVING COFFEE QUALITIES

The Sao Paulo Coffee Institute is mainly occupied with the economic side of coffee production and distribution. Other Departments of the Sao Paulo Government take charge of Scientific Research and other activities in connection with this important agricultural wealth of the State. Thus, the Biological Institute of Sao Paulo is carrying on a vast amount of work in preventing the spread of plant diseases which might affect coffee. Recently, when the 'Stephanodores Hampei' threatened to invade the Sao Paulo plantations, the energetic measures enforced by the Biological Institute checked in a very short space of time the spread of this dangerous pest. On the other hand, the Agronomic Institute at Campinas is experimenting with the use of various kinds of fertilizers in order definitely to solve the problems connected with an intensive culture of coffee by the employment of chemical and other fertilizers. A section of the Department of Agriculture is undertaking the educational side of coffee production by maintaining commissions of experts in the fields, going from plantation to plantation, acquainting the planters with the best scientific methods of cultivation. These commissions are accompanied by export coffee traders, having a wide knowledge of the coffee trade, and who emphasize to the planters the necessity of producing the best types of coffee in order to increase the production of those types obtaining the highest prices in the world markets.

The foregoing outlines the vast organization which Brazil has built up in connection with coffee production. In fact, Brazil has converted coffee from the unimportant product which it was until 1850 into one of the largest industrialized agricultures in the world. Such are the merits of coffee, which has already gained for itself an outstanding position among the usages of civilization, that this vast industrial equipment developed by Brazil has still further probabilities of increase, since consumption can still be intensified to an almost unlimited extent among large populations of the world—such as, for instance, in Russia, China, and Japan, where the use of coffee is not as yet widespread, chiefly because of the price factor.

—The Daily Telegraph.

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FUTURE OF THE TEA INDUSTRY

NEED FOR ECONOMY

(Contributed)

To the Times of Ceylon

Questions that every Up-Country Superintendent must be anxiously asking himself are:—‘Is the present slump in tea, going to last? Are we going to face a period of depression such as the rubber-growers have and are suffering from?’ ‘With the continual depression in rubber, will not more capital be diverted into the expansion of teas?’

The average price of tea exported (according to the last number of the quarterly Bulletin) in the period 1909–13 was 44·08 cents per pound. In the

period 1914-18, 50·20 cents ; 1919-23, 70·61 cents. If there is a great increase in production, is it not likely that the price will return to the 1909-13 level ? If so, what are the majority of up-country estates whose cost of production must be between 55 and 66 cents going to do ? It is out of the question to cut wages, and, examining the average estimate forms, it is difficult to see what substantial economies can be made. Indeed it seems to the writer that additional expenditure under the heading of soil erosion prevention will figure largely in our future 'field work' items when the seriousness of the problem is realised.

The only solution appears to be rationalisation—a term that, though used with ever-increasing frequency in Europe and America, seems as yet to be scarcely understood by the man-in-the-street. The term, as I understand it, means, the reduction to the smallest possible limit of waste in the use of capital, brains, physical labour, health and education. For example, the most out-standing effort that the tea industry has made in the direction of rationalisation is in the establishment of an efficient Research Institute. Again great strides have been made in housing and the medical care of labour, though much may still remain to be done. But when any Superintendent of a tea estate spends a day in his factory, he is horrified by the waste and inefficiency that our present methods entail.

He sees, three times a day, green leaf packed more or less tightly into sacks, arriving practically simultaneously at his factory from every direction by wire-shoot, aerial ropeway, lorry, on coolies' heads, or even by bullock-cart. The leaf in practically every bag will be heated and bruised. It will then be heaped up in the alleyways between the tats and well-trampled on. It will lie there heaped and heating, some of it for as much as three hours, before a few perspiring coolies can get it spread in which process it will inevitably be trampled on. Incidentally the physical motions necessary for the usual methods of spreading are surely unduly arduous and unscientific ; the space between the banks of tats is surely waste.

The leaf after fifteen to twenty-five hours is knocked down by much the same laborious process by which it was raised. It will be trampled on in the process. It is then pressed into small baskets and transported to the shoot above the rollers, heated and bruised in the process. The arrangements in the rolling room are farcical. The leaf is fed into the rollers and in due time taken out and carried to the roll-breaker, the big bulk carried back to the roller and then after a short time back to the roll-breaker. This is repeated four to six times, while the small bulk is continually being carried from under the roll-breaker to the fermenting table, all by manual labour. The rolling-room coolies spend half their time sweeping up spilled leaf. The rolling-room board or slate is only filled in usually when the one and only rolling-room kangany happens not to be having his rice or a shave. The coolies walk out at intervals and bring back dust and dirt which is duly swept up with the spilled leaf and put into the rollers. The air of the rolling room is often stagnant, which must be bad if the fermenting process is one of oxidation. The usual orders for the later rolls are 10 minutes full pressure and 5 minutes no pressure.

Watch the routine being carried out while pretending to be absorbed in the deciphering of the rolling time-table figures and you will note something like the following procedure :—Ramasamy, having filled the roller, puts

on the pressure and returns to his endless sweeping. Having duly thrown in all the floor sweepings he turns to other rollers. After a quarter of an hour, he suddenly remembers and lifts the pressure cap from the nearly red-hot leaf and again seeks pastures new. His co-worker Carupan, noticing that there is no pressure on the roller, promptly lowers the cap. Ramasamy, returning a minute or two later, looks puzzled, but decides that some kind providence has saved him labour and so returns to his sweeping. This goes on with variations until it is time to empty the roller. And yet there are factories where the order is 'five minutes on, three minutes off.'

The chief item of interest in the firing room is the facility with which the dust and fibre ejected by the firing machine fans is carried by the withering loft fans into the lofts and spread over the withering leaf. But the list of inadequacies and waste effort in even the most modern factories is endless, but every engineer is hampered in designing improvement of account of 'expense.'

Take the most important part of a factory, for instance, the withering lofts. True, the reversible and alternate systems are a move in the right direction, but they are inadequate. Surely a system by which leaf was evenly spread on a moving surface which extended the width of the loft and slowly carried against a gentle stream of conditioned air, gently turned over at intervals by, say dropping a few inches on to another moving platform until the necessary degree of withering had been produced, would give a more even wither than is possible with present methods? A series of properly arranged meshes would ensure that the smaller leaf which does not need so much drying would pass through the withering lofts more rapidly than the larger and coarser leaves.

Incidentally it is most irritating to see the tender edges of the young leaves charred when trying to get a 'hard wither' which must have spoiled them for making 'tea.' If such a scheme were worked out and the green leaf spread automatically, immense saving of labour and space would be made, no handling and trampling would occur, the endless opening and shutting of windows would be avoided. There would be no coolies with sacks staggering up and downstairs and along alley-ways or the final crash as the sack is flung from head to floor.

The constant changes of temperature and air currents must be very trying to the health of coolies working in the withering lofts. But if a more rational arrangement of machinery is ruled out for individual estates on the score of expenditure the solution is surely to run co-operative factories with an expert manager and assistants. They might value the green leaf as it comes into the factory and calculate the water contents as well as keeping a vigilant eye on every process in manufacture and applying intelligently the scientific data supplied by the Research Institute. What Superintendent can afford to give the necessary time to his factory when so many field works require unremitting attention?

The valley in which the writer lives is about five miles long, averages two miles broad and comprises approximately 5,150 acres. It contains twelve tea factories, all served by one cart road. This must be typical of many up-country districts. Surely one scientifically equipped, well situated

and properly supervised factory would be better than twelve indifferently equipped, badly situated and inadequately supervised ones? What Superintendent would not be glad to have the most intelligent section of his labour force, i.e., the factory coolies, available for important field works?

There are, of course, many objections and difficulties to be overcome just, as there are in the coal industry at Home. The greatest would be the swift transport of unheated and uncrushed green leaf from the field to the factory. Could not the idea which seems to have caught on so much in European and American big mass-production factories, of continuous transporters be utilized? A stream of transporters shaded from sun and rain travelling at say four miles an hour could deliver a steady flow of leaf in the lofts of the factory or else to a fast service of lorries on the main road. Though the present slump in the tea industry may pass off rapidly it would be surely an advantage to run our industry on more scientific lines and incidentally increase our profits. That our present cost of production is alarmingly high every one must own and owing to past errors in allowing our valuable soils to be badly eroded, expenditure under the head of cultivation is more likely to increase than decrease.

All the arguments against rationalization that are being used at Home will, of course, be used here, and most of the difficulties experienced at Home will be experienced here, but the same laws that have and are forcing rationalization on an unwilling Europe will in the end operate to Ceylon.

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A DIARY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

THE MARCH ON JOHANNESBURG

The following are extracts from a diary recounting some of the activities of the Coorg and Mysore Section of Lumsden's Horse during the march on Johannesburg. They were found among the papers of the late Mr. L. E. Kirwan, though he was not the author of them.

MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, SPYTFONTEIN. We were roused at 4 a.m. and started at once to scout before the main body of troops. Private Franks was the first man killed, I believe. He saw some fellows in khaki in front of him and took them for our men; on riding up fairly close, they fired on our advanced scouts and bowled him over. They turned out to be Z. A. R. P's. We then occupied a Kopje (about 7 a.m.) No. 3 section B. were on the left flank, I believe, and all the rest of the corps on our right, barring the Maxim on our left rear. The Boers occupied a high ridge on our left front at first and we could sometimes see them plainly on the skyline. I have an idea that we put our sights up to about 2000 yards when we first began to shoot. Well, we were under very heavy fire all the morning, but were fairly cheerful in spite of not seeing much to fire back at. Then the Boers began to ride down one side of the hill they occupied and disappeared behind an intervening ridge. They soon appeared on the top of this nearer ridge, and about that time the Adjutant came up and gave us orders to retire to our horses, which we were very loth to do, as we had thought we were getting on quite nicely. When we arrived at the place where our 'gees'

were, we found a very different state of affairs, as the Boers had occupied a kopje overlooking them at short range and were giving them a very bad time. This is more or less what B. 3 did (or what I saw of it). A company had a worse time on our right. We then all mounted and fled to a position about 2 miles in the rear (about 1.30 p.m.) and returned to our camp at 4.30) Clarke has written a pretty good account of this day to the *Madras Mail*. Why not refer to that? There were 190 men on parade that morning and, I was told, 19 casualties?

THURSDAY, MAY 10TH, ZANDS RIVER. Started from camp at 4.30 and crossed river just about the Virginia Railway Station bridge. Got into action at once and after you were hit we fired a few volleys at some Boers (a big lot) who were passing across our front to the left in the direction of Cronstadt. My principal ideas of that day are of a most awful thirst and finally late in the afternoon drinking largely at a small tank with a *very* dead horse in it. We got orders then to follow up the Boers as fast as possible and were told that we were going straight on to Cronstadt that day (which was absurd of course). We finally camped at 9, absolutely done up and, of course, got nothing in the way of rations. I also recollect that our two subsections happened to have a tin of sheeps' tongues between the eight of us. Wood also made a fire of mealie shucks and had 'eau sacré à la cheval' which he said was good. What struck me most about this day's fighting was the fact of our field batteries and pom-poms being unable to get into action, as they were invariably outranged by the Boer Long Toms which were covering the retreat of the enemy.

FRIDAY, MAY 11TH. My diary is as follows: 'Marched at 6.15 a.m. Saw two herds of wildebeeste (gnu), one of 12 and another of 25. Got to a place about 8 miles S. W. of Cronstadt. Camped. Clarke and I had to carry a sheep apiece about a mile and a half for our section. Had a turkey and lots of mutton—no biscuits again.' I recollect hearing the explosion of the Cronstadt Railway bridge on this evening.

SATURDAY, MAY 12TH Started at 6 a.m. and marched to Cronstadt. Camped just outside the town at about 2 p.m.; not a shot fired, after all our expectations of a great fight. Got a good wash in the river and then went down town and had a great feed at the Central Hotel. Bought a few stores etc.

SUNDAY, MAY 13TH. Rested and grazed horses all the morning and in the afternoon we shifted our lines to the other side of the river (south?) and joined Ridleys lot I believe. The rest of our time at Cronstadt is a nightmare to me, composed of grazing Argentines all day and doing stable picket all night. On Sunday, May 20 we had a church parade and new remounts were given out.

MONDAY, MAY 21ST. Marched at 3 p.m. and camped about 5 miles north-east of Cronstadt. Very cold spot.

TUESDAY, MAY 22ND. Marched at 5.30 a.m. and went about 17 miles. Country absolutely deserted and no game to be seen at all.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23RD. Marched off at 5.30 a.m., went about 15 miles.

THURSDAY, MAY 24TH. Queen's birthday. Rum served out in the evening. Sang 'God Save the Queen'. Sounded rather well as there was a very big camp. 10 mile march only.

FRIDAY, MAY 25TH. Another short march (10 miles). Got a pig, ducks, fowls, etc.

SATURDAY, MAY 26TH. Marched about 16 miles to the Naal river. Got under pretty heavy fire when we got close. All got under cover near a coal mine and returned their fire with interest. Campbell got wounded there. Eventually we dislodged the Boers, crossed the river and took up the position they had occupied. I believe that Lumsden's Horse were the first to cross the river. Towards evening we marched up the river towards the railway bridge and camped there. Furnished a very large out-lying 'picket'. It was a beautiful sight at night. All the grass had been fired and as far as you could see on all sides were lines of fire travelling in every direction.

SUNDAY, MAY 27TH. Returned from outlying picket late (about 9 a.m.) and then saddled up at once and galloped off to assist a certain General Gordon I was told, who was in difficulties at the crossing of the Naal river further east. However we saw no fighting and only a few Boers, but we hardly stopped galloping all day up till 7 p.m. when we camped. Very bad water here and very cold night. A most fearfully trying day for the horses.

MONDAY, MAY 28TH. Marched off at 3 a.m. and went over 25 miles that day. Capt. Clifford Smith and myself were the only ones up of our section when we got orders to camp. Others all came up later on. This is to be accounted for by the fact (I believe) of Smith's and my horses being the only Basuto ones in the section at that time.

TUESDAY, MAY 29TH. Started at 4 a.m. and got into action pretty quickly at Germinto, Elandsfontein and Baksburg. We cut the lines and telegraph wires and captured a lot of engines and rolling-stock. Were under heavy fire all day. We were told that the 4th and 8th M. T. under Cols. Henry and Phars distinguished themselves. Had quite an amusing day here as we were pursuing Boers all the time and trying to stop and capture trains without much success. Camped at about 7 p.m. A funny incident was when Dexter (that B. T. man) climbed a telegraph post to cut the wire. Having done so, the post he was clinging on to at the top fell and Dexter was underneath, but came out smiling.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30TH. Hugh Allardice and myself were sent out on patrol this morning with Capt. Harris of the West Ridings and a few more men of VIII M. 7. We got under heavy fire pretty soon on our way to the Johannesburg water works, and after our arrival there, we came in for a good deal of attention from Boers in the Fort which was in easy rifle range. A good many inhabitants of J'burg came up to us here and brought whisky, tea, bread and cheese, etc. Well, we lay here all day and expected to see the British take over the town, according to programme, but later in the afternoon we heard that Roberts had granted an armistice for

24 hours and that we were to return to our camp at Elandsfontein which we did.

THURSDAY, MAY 31ST. Whole British Army marched into Johannesburg and the Fort was handed over and the British flag raised at 10 a.m. We then marched through Orange Grove to a place about 5 miles north of the town and camped about 4 p.m.

CAMP TRENE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18TH. Cayley, Bearne, Cox, Dalton, Wood, Biscoe, H. Allardice, Graham, Morton, Clarke, Lawson, with Capt. Clifford in charge, were sent on the morning patrol, leaving Treve for 6 miles Spruit (Bridge) at 7.15 a.m. On turning back to return to camp after going there, they were met by an orderly from Col. Ross who sent orders that the patrol was to continue down the Hemaps River as far as its junction with the Crocodile River. This order was received about 10.30 a.m. or later. No food for horse or man had been brought. Horses' heads were accordingly turned down stream once more and the patrol continued, crossing the route taken by Lumsdens Horse during the attack on Pretoria on June 4. At about 2.30 p.m. Biscoe and Graham were sent to a farm *en route* to make general enquiries. There they were told that the junction of the rivers was at least 3 hours hard riding distant from this place. This was reported to Capt. Clifford who decided that in the present exhausted state of the horses it was impossible to reach that place. Shortly after this Capt. Clifford gave orders to return to camp at Treve. On the way back we met Cols. Ross and Lumsden. The former was not best pleased when he heard that we had not been as far as the Crocodile River and he promptly gave the order to 'Files about, gallop'. Time about 3.15 p.m. (Here Norton fell out, as his horse was dead beat).

The patrol continued as fast as possible gradually getting into enclosed and scrub jungly country. After (6 or 7) miles they came to a newly built farm house, with two kopjes apparently barring the way. Enquiries were made here from the owner of the farm who produced a pass from Roberts and denied all knowledge of Boer whereabouts. He also advised us to continue the road to the right which led into a defile and more jungly country. Suspicions were aroused however and Bearne cut the barbed wire in front of us on kopje No. I while Capt. C. gave order for the scouts, Bearne, Allardice and Graham to proceed to the top. Immediately they appeared on the skyline a tremendous fire from kopje No. II greeted them and the whole party retired as fast as possible the way they had come. Here Cayley's horse seems to have fallen in a hole, unseated his master and galloped off with the other horses. By this time the Boers had closed round on the right of the road and the party received a very galling fire from the right, the rear and the left rear. The Boers on the right were able to keep up with our tired horses along the ridge and continued firing on the party for about (3) miles? or more at short range. At last open country was reached and the pursuit discontinued. The patrol then found that Bearne and Cayley were missing, the latter having been last seen lying flat in a deep rut by the roadside, presumably in hope of avoiding discovery by the Boers. There being nothing to be done and as it was nearly dark then, the whole party returned to camp as fast as might be where they arrived at 9 p.m.

P. S. Bearne and Cayley were taken prisoner and released two days later on parole.

THE CENTRAL BAT FARM (SERINGAPATAM), LIMITED*(Contributed)*

In introducing an industry new to Mysore, the Proprietors of the Central Bat Farm are convinced that the merits and possibilities of their unequalled produce only require to be brought to the notice of the intelligent public of the State, and elsewhere, to assure them a generous share of patronage.

Established in the famous dungeons of Seringapatam, our Farm produces a race of bats which, we claim, can challenge comparison with those of any other country in the world.

Sportmen.—With the home eaves well stocked from our Farm, wonderful shooting can be obtained. The pace of our bats must be seen to be believed! The pigeon has completely failed to keep up with modern ideas of speed. The bat is undoubtedly the trapshooter's ideal. **TRY IT WITH BATS!**

Doctors.—For centuries it has been known to our jungle tribes that remarkable cures of rheumatism and other complaints can be effected by the use of roasted bat's flesh. Have you tried one of our specially fattened fruit-bats on toast? It will surprise you! Why buy costly medicines? **TRY IT WITH BATS!**

Malaria.—Malaria, the bane of the Malnad, can only be successfully brought under control by means of bats. As a result of careful observation, we can state, without fear of serious contradiction, that the average healthy bat devours upwards of one million mosquitoes daily. Why go in for expensive forms of spraying? **TRY IT WITH BATS!**

Witches, Spiritualists, etc.—The age-old connection of bats with the Black Arts, and that deeper knowledge only attained by those who have steeped themselves in the lore of the Higher Psychology, is well known. Originals of the following letters may be seen in our office. **SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE** writes: 'I agree with you that the connection between bats and certain forms of mentality seems to be well established.' **SIR OLIVER LODGE** says: 'My studies have not, so far, led me in the direction of bats, but I must admit that I have frequently been baffled by an Elusive Something.'

Have you developed your psychic spirit? **TRY IT WITH BATS!**

Vampires.—Have you an enemy? Our special Vampire Department awaits your enquiries. All correspondence treated as strictly confidential. Replies sent in plain envelopes. A satisfied client writes: 'The results startled me. Yours is a bloody business.'

Fullest information (with sample bat, if desired) sent on request.

TRY IT WITH BATS!

FERTILIZERS OLD AND NEW

Summary of an Address recently given by Dr. E. H. Tripp, of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., to the Bedfordshire Chamber of Agriculture.

Among the conquests made by science in the sphere of agriculture are the breeding of new varieties of plants, e.g., of Marquis and Reward wheats, which have extended the wheat-belt in Canada further north and west. Little Joss and Yeoman wheats, Plumage-Archer and Spratt-Archer barleys are the results of scientific research in England; also the breeding of potatoes immune from wart disease. The increase of the sugar-content of sugar beet from about 2 per cent. in 1747 to about 18 per cent. at the present time is a triumph of science applied to Agriculture.

Science has shown how to eliminate or control many devastating plant pests, e.g., Phylloxera and mildew in the vine, blight in the potato, and more recently the use of coal-tar distillate winter-washes on apple trees has shown that the scourge of capsid bug is controllable. That troublesome pest in Australia, prickly pear, is a last being overcome by means of the maggot of Cactoblastis and the cochineal insect, which destroy it; with their aid some 2 million acres of land are now being reclaimed for agriculture each year in Queensland and New South Wales. Seed-disinfection is another result of science, and the use of certain gases for artificially ripening immature fruit, and for blanching green celery are among the latest applications of science to agriculture.

Last, but not least, science has shown how to make and use fertilizers for increasing the world's supplies of food and of raw materials for clothing. During the period 1840-1870 crop production was increased in Great Britain by about 50 per cent. owing to the use of superphosphate, nitrate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia. These old fertilizers, together with basic slag and certain potash salts, still represent the great bulk of fertilizer consumption, although the modern tendency is to use concentrated fertilizers which contain two or three plant foods. The fertiliser industry is only about 90 years old; consumption has gone up by leaps and bounds and there appears to be no limit to its expansion. The world-consumption of nitrogen to-day in the form of artificials is estimated at about 2·3 million tons (equivalent to over 11 million tons of sulphate of ammonium), that of phosphoric acid is also about 2·3 million tons, and that of pure potash about 2 million tons. Of the new single fertilisers, nitro-chalk, nitrate of lime, and urea appear to be especially promising.

A new development in fertilizer manufacture in England is the production by Imperial Chemical Industries of ammonium phosphate fertilizers. These fertilizers contain up to 60 per cent. of plantfood, as compared with about 20 and 18 per cent. of plantfood in sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate respectively. Production of such concentrated fertilizers enables considerable savings to be made in the cost of bags, handling, freight, hauling, and application in the field; and, as they are prepared in a state of intimate and uniform combination, no mixing costs are incurred.

A further stage in the development of concentrated fertilisers was effected in Germany, where during the past few years large quantities of the so-called nitro-phoskas, which contain all three of the chief plantfoods,

nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, have been made and marketed. Many experiments have shown that these fertilizers are quite as effective as ordinary fertilizer mixtures, and in some cases they have proved to be slightly superior. Owing to the economies mentioned above, it is claimed that nitrophoskas are marketed at prices below the aggregate prices of the plant foods they contain.

The growth of the atmospheric nitrogen industry is one of the romances of recent times. It is only within the last ten years that nitrogen has been taken from the air in large quantities for making nitrogenous fertilizers. The amount of nitrogen that is being extracted from the air to make fertilizers this year is about 1,400,000 tons; but this is a very small fraction of the available supply. Over every acre of land and sea there is sufficient nitrogen in the air to make 160,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia, and the total available supply of nitrogen is many thousands of million tons. Air-nitrogen fertilizers have rapidly replaced others obtained from different sources. The proportion of fertilizers made from air-nitrogen to those derived from all other sources was 7 : 93 in 1913, 50 : 50 in 1926, and is 56 : 44 at the present time.

Adequately balanced with phosphate and potash, there is no plant food like nitrogen for increasing the yield of crops. Results over a series of years have shown that in the United Kingdom the increases produced by applying 1 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia are :—2·5 cwt. of wheat or oats, 3·1 cwt. of barley, 20 cwt. of potatoes or swedes, and 32 cwt. of mangolds. The profits from fertilizing depend primarily upon these crop increases, upon the prices obtained, and upon the cost of the fertilizer used. There is no doubt that the profits derived from the use of nitrogen to-day are much greater than they were before the War. Fertilizer nitrogen is about the only commodity that is cheaper today than before the War.

In spite of the many handicaps to agriculture, the consumption of nitrogen appears to be increasing generally. In many countries the farmer now recognizes that without fertilizers he may be able to grow crops, but with fertilizers he can grow money. Why not grow money? During the past two years the United States has increased its consumption of nitrogen by 69 per cent, Japan by 54·4 per cent, France by 45·5 per cent, the United Kingdom by 25·4 per cent, Germany by 9½ per cent, and China by no less than 151 per cent!

A significant feature of the nitrogen industry is that the primary raw materials it uses, air and water, are to be found everywhere. In the past, wars have been waged for the possession or control of raw materials. If all primary raw materials were as available as those used by the nitrogen industry, the world would be a better place to live in, and the bulk of civilized mankind would not now be in servitude, concentrating all its energies on the acquisition of food, clothing, and shelter, with little or no time to devote to non-material pursuits.

It may be that in the fullness of time, science will show how to breed a race of men that will grow feathers or hide to replace clothing, how to obtain building materials as accessible as those which go to make a bird's nest, and how to convert atmospheric nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and water directly into human food.

U.P.A.S.I. NOTES

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA
(INCORPORATED)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Association will be held at the May Hall, Bangalore, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Monday, the 18th day of August 1930, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) of passing the following resolution as a special resolution :—

RESOLUTION

That the Articles of Association be altered as follows :—

(1) In Article 6 the paragraph commencing 'subject to the power conferred' and ending 'notice in writing shall have been given' shall be deleted, and the following paragraph inserted in its place :—

'The amount of the annual subscription in respect of any particular product may be varied from time to time by the General Committee in accordance with Article 13 (b).'

(2) by deleting Article 13 (b) and inserting in its place the following Article as 13 (b) :—

'to raise or lower the rates of subscription payable to the Association in respect of any particular product by such amount as it may think fit, but such increase or decrease shall not be imposed except by a resolution passed by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members of the General Committee present and voting.'

Should the above resolution be duly passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation at a subsequent General Meeting of which notice will be given in due course.

(By order of the General Committee.)

Dated the 13th day of May 1930.

H. WADDINGTON,
Secretary.

At the last General Committee Meeting, it was resolved to amend the Articles of Association so as to allow making the reduction in subscription which has been decided upon for this year.

H. WADDINGTON,
Secretary.

* * *

LABOUR DEPARTMENT—PALAMCOTTAH DIVISION

The services of Mr. L. Ganapathi Pillai, Labour Agent, Ellanaicken-patti, have been dispensed with and, in his place, Mr. Noor Begg Sahib appointed.

Further, the headquarters of the Agency have been transferred to Srivaikuntam, where there is both a railway station and telegraph office.

The present Agent's address is therefore :—Mr. Noor Begg Sahib, Agent, Labour Department, U.P.A.S.I., Srivaikuntam P.O., Tinnevelly District.

C. RICKETTS,

Ag. Superintendent, Labour Department, U.P.A.S.I., Palamcottah.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

ANAMALLAIS

**Minutes of a General Committee Meeting of the Association held at the
Anamallai Club on Friday, April 4, 1930, at 10 a.m.**

Present :

Messrs J. H. Ireland Jones (*Chairman*), J. E. Sampson, J. C. Blackham, T. Davenport, W. H. Martin, C. L. Napier and G. B. Reade (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitor :

Mr. F. E. James, O.B.E., M.L.C., and Mr. A. V. Danagher.

The meeting had been called to talk over the subject of the proposed Anamallai Taluk Board with Rao Bahadur Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar (President of the Coimbatore District Board), who was present at the meeting with his Vice-President, and the Coimbatore District Board Engineer.

The Chairman, on arising to address the meeting, thanked Mr. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar for the trouble he had taken in attending the meeting.

Mr. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar, in replying, said that the present subject of a separate board for the Anamallais first came to his ears in 1920, when it had been mentioned that the Anamallais were about to apply to be made into a District Board; this idea, he gathered, had subsequently been dropped in favour of the present proposal for the formation of a Taluk Board.

Continuing, the President of the District Board said that the two main items for which the Anamallais, as a Taluk, would be responsible were (1) Hospitals and Dispensaries, (2) Elementary Education, for the upkeep of which Government grants could be obtained, and in addition, the Anamallais might obtain an extra grant for general purposes, as the proposed Taluk Board area was situated in the Hills. Further, under the new Act, one-third of the land cess would be returned to the Taluk Board.

The President further stressed the point of asking for enhanced rates, and suggested that a statement be made out showing expenditure up to date in the Taluk Board area on health and education, and that the Taluk Board should ask for a grant on account of capital expenditure already incurred.

Medical.—Mr. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar said that it was usual for Government to maintain, free of cost, one hospital at a Taluk Board headquarters, and to make a grant of Rs. 500 per annum for each rural dispensary.

On the medical arrangements of the Anamallais being explained to him, Mr. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar suggested that a grant equivalent to the maintenance cost of one hospital might be obtained from Government, and that this should be split equally between the three medical groups.

Education.—It was explained that the Taluk Board would control the expenditure of the proceeds of its education cess. In addition the Local Government would give grants equivalent to the amounts spent by the Board, if compulsory elementary education were enforced in the area, and, possibly, 50 per cent of the capital cost of school buildings erected under the scheme. It was pointed out by the Chairman that, at present, practically no assistance was given by Government in regard to Estate schools,

Roads.—Mr. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar said that the roads in the Anamallais would have to be graded into 3 classes :—

- (1) District Board Roads
- (2) Taluk Board Roads
- (3) Private Roads,

that Private Roads would be kept up, as formerly, and that the District Board Roads and Taluk Board Roads would be kept up by the Coimbatore District Board and Anamallai Taluk Board respectively.

The Association was also informed that land for a public purpose could be acquired by the Taluk Board under the Land Acquisition Act.

Office Staff.—The President thought that one Assistant Engineer, and 2 Overseers would be a sufficient staff at the commencement, if the Taluk Board took over all roads.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned.

(Sd.) J. H. IRELAND JONES,
Chairman.

(Sd.) G. B. READE,
Honorary Secretary.

MUNDAKAYAM (INCORPORATED)

At the Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Association (First Quarterly 1930-31), held at Mundakayam Club at 3 p.m. called by notice, dated April 25th.

Present :

Messrs. G. McPherson (*Chairman*), R. Harley, R. A. McKay, A. M. Haigh, O. J. Egan-Wyer, T. P. M. Alexander, G. Parkinson, R. M. Saywell, C. L. McLean and S. N. Ure (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitor :

Mr. C. J. Oddie.

Confirmation of Minutes.—The minutes of the Committee of Management held on April 16 were read and confirmed.

Chairman's Address.—The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He said that the report of the Committee of Management, which had been circulated to all members, dealt fully with the activities of the Association during the past year and there was nothing further for him to add. But there was one matter he would like to bring before the notice of the meeting. There was a growing feeling amongst Companies and Proprietors that the expenditure of the U.P.A.S.I. was becoming too large and yet there was annually a considerable excess of income over expenditure, which went to swell a reserve that to his mind was already unnecessarily large. Both tea and rubber were passing through critical times and rigid economy was the order of the day. He feared that unless some means were found of reducing subscriptions, Companies might be forced to withdraw and the very existence of the U.P.A.S.I. be threatened. He therefore suggested that when it came to the consideration of their own budget, the meeting might consider the expediency of levying no cess at all this year and utilizing some of their own surplus fund to meet the year's expenditure.

In conclusion he wished to thank all those members who had served as delegates to the various outside meetings held during the year and to express his appreciation of the support and co-operation of the Committee of Management and Honorary Secretary.

Annual Report and Balance Sheet.—The Report of the Committee of Management, Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet were then adopted and Mr. Vadivel Pillay re-elected auditor on the usual terms.

Budget.—A draft budget was then tabled with the local cess reduced to two annas per acre. The question of still further reducing the cess and utilizing the balance in hand to meet the year's expenditure was fully discussed. Mr. Harley opposed the idea of using up any part of the reserve and it was eventually decided to pass the budget as it stood and to adjust the cess in the last quarter to meet any extra expenditure.

Correspondence.

Export of Budwood.—A letter from Mr. T. P. M. Alexander was read, asking for the following resolution to be brought forward: 'That in the event of estates in Travancore exporting budwood to foreign countries, the Travancore Government accept the certificate of immunity from disease (according to the Madras Government's Pest Act) of the Scientific Officer in charge of the Experimental Station'. The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. N. Ure and carried. The Honorary Secretary was instructed to forward the resolution to the T. C. P. A. asking them to put it before Government.

Honorary Bench Magistrate.—A letter was read from the First Class Magistrate of Peermade asking for the names of six gentlemen eligible for the Bench of Honorary Magistrates in Mundakayam, persons who are themselves dealers in or growers of rubber being excluded from selection. The meeting expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to find six eligible gentlemen under these conditions.

Post Office Well.—Correspondence from the Postmaster concerning the repairs to the Post Office Well was read. Mr. James informed the meeting that he had approached the Postmaster and asked him to submit an estimate for these repairs but the work had been practically finished before the estimate was submitted and that he considered the Postmaster had exceeded his authority in so starting the work. The Honorary Secretary informed the meeting that he had seen the Postmaster who admitted his mistake, and suggested that someone see the repairs that had been done and estimate the value of the work. Mr. James undertook to do this.

Election of Office Bearers.—The Chairman then placed the resignation of himself and the Committee of Management before the meeting. Mr. O. J. Egan-Wyer was unanimously elected Chairman and Mr. R. A. McKay, Honorary Secretary. On a ballot the following members were elected as Committee of Management—Messrs. C. L. McLean (Vice-Chairman), R. M. Saywell, M. R. Coghlan, H. B. Macpherson and I. N. James.

The new Chairman then took the Chair and in a short speech thanked the meeting for the honour conformed in him and finally proposed a vote of thanks to the outgoing officers and Committee. This was accorded with applause and the meeting terminated.

S. N. URE,

Honorary Secretary.

May 10, 1930.

G. MCPHERSON,

Chairman.

—: o :—

PEERMADE

CORRIGENDA

With reference to the above report in our last issue, (*vide* pages 296-7) giving results of Mr. J. A. Richardson Tennis Matches, we regret the headings 'Peermade and Vandiperiyar' were incorrect; and in the Tampuran's Cup the handicaps should be — in all cases.¹ *Ed.]*

¹ e.g. Mrs. Tait and Gardiner —30.

CORRESPONDENCE

Prohibition of Coffee Beans

*The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle'***DEAR SIR,**

With reference to my letter dated the 16th ultimo, I understand that the Mysore Government have now issued a notification prohibiting the import of unroasted Coffee into the Mysore State. The Mysore Government's prompt action is commendable, and is due to Dr. Leslie Coleman's urgent representations on the matter.

HONNAMETTI ESTATE,
ATTIKAN P.O., *Via MYSORE*,
May 11, 1930.

Yours etc.,
RALPH C. MORRIS.

Coffee

*The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'***DEAR SIR,**

In reply to Mr. Morris's letter of April 16, 25, and 26.

1. The UPASI has and is doing everything possible to prevent Stephanoderes entering the country. Mr. Morris's own Association, the M.P.A., is also doing all it can in this connection.

2. Coffee Propaganda: Mysore and Coorg are considering this question carefully, but what we want is definite ideas and how to carry them out. I suggest Mr. Morris presents to the M.P.A. schemes on how to popularize Indian Coffee. Many members suggest leaving it to a committee, and never think of helping that committee with their own ideas. Mr. Morris criticizes coffee delegates for attending race meetings during the UPASI meetings. I agree, this is wrong, but although Mr. Morris was a delegate himself, he hardly attended a meeting, as he had arranged to do his annual training at that time.

Mr. Morris and *other members*, who criticize, should bear in mind, that they are part of the Association and for an Association to be a success, they should take an active part within the Association and not from without.

Spraying : Mr. Morris's suggestion to use canvas piping up to a length of 1,000 feet is of interest. Would Mr. Morris be kind enough to publish the cost of the pump and piping, and if he finds that canvas hose stands up to the work. A neighbour of mine tried canvas here for watering his nursery and had several hundred feet of it, but it wore out after a month.

SANTAVERI P.O.,
May 13, 1930.

Yours etc.,
R. O. OLIVER.

Stephanodores

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle,' Madras

DEAR SIR,

Hearing that imported Robusta Coffee was for sale in Hunsur bazaar, next to our Curing Works, we procured a sample of this so called 'Singapore Coffee,' and which is for sale in Mysore, Bangalore and other bazaars. On examining this, we found beans bored in the manner the Stephanodores attacks the coffee berry.

A sample was sent to Dr. Coleman, and the attached report confirms our suspicions.

Here is yet another proof, if further proof is needed, of the seriousness of this menace to our industry.

Delay means danger. We must therefore use our utmost endeavours to get total prohibition at the earliest possible date.

THE CONSOLIDATED COFFEE ESTATES, LIMITED,

POLLIBETTA, S. COORG, INDIA,

May 16, 1930.

Yours etc.,

PARRY G. TIPPING.

TO

P. G. TIPPING, Esq.,

THE CONSOLIDATED COFFEE ESTATES, LTD.,

POLLIBETTA, S. COORG, INDIA.

DEAR SIR,

In the absence of Dr. Coleman on tour, the sample sent by you to him has been made over to me for examination, and report to you direct. It is what is known as 'Singapore Coffee' and the borings in the beans enclosed in a separate cover were the result of the activity of Stephanodores.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

mysore state,

ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION, BANGALORE,

May 12, 1930.

Yours etc.,
KUNHI KANNAN,
Entomologist.

Atlas Tree Killer

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

DEAR SIR,

With reference to 'Bogey's' letter on 'Atlas Tree Killer' dated the 26th ultimo, I have been using Atlas for some years now and can give 'Bogey' my opinion based on my experience with the same.

1. I have found Grevilleas, which had been previously 'rung' and killed with 'Atlas,' setting up Root-Rot. This is more the exception than the rule though.

2 and 3. I believe that the use of 'Atlas' will not actually prevent Root-Rot, because I think I have proved that 'Atlas' does not work its way down to the roots of the tree. Nearly all the trees I have used 'Atlas' on have started suckering below the 'ring' and these suckers will eventually mature if not removed. This is more usual with younger trees. In spite of the above I think that 'Atlas' is good stuff and certainly ensures rapid death of the tree either wholly or above the 'ring,' especially in those species hard to kill without its use. I invariably use 'Atlas' when thinning out shade.

HONNAMRTTI ESTATE,
ATTIKAN P.O., *Via MYSORE*,
May 16, 1930.

Yours etc.,
RALPH C. MORRIS.

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.					
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending May 1, 1930	January 1 to May 1, 1930	January 1 to May 1, 1930		
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, May 1, 1930)				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —			N. India.	1 2·85	1 2·65	1 5·49		
Thoni Mudi	75	2 0	S. India.	a 1 5·78	b 1 3·16	c 1 6·67		
Mukotti Mudi	120	1 11	Ceylon...	1 8·73	1 7·26	1 9·32		
Peria Karamalai	111	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Java ...	11·17	9·83	1 1·58		
*Nalla Mudi	89	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sumatra.	11·92	11·13	1 4·60		
Nallacathu	103	1 9	Nyassa-	9·34	9·08	1 1·40		
Stanmore	175	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total...	d 1 4·11	e 1 3·28	f 1 6·20		
*Sholayar	142	1 7						
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>								
Twyford and Ash. Estates—								
*Vembanaad	113	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$						
White Hills	25	1 7						
*Stagbrook	57	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Mount	42	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Fairfield	88	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Koliekunum	75	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —								
*Lockhart	162	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Upper Surianalle	291	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Thenmallay	71	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Periavurrai	144	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Surianalle	114	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Pullivasal	178	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(d) <i>Mundakayam</i> —								
Orkaden	119	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Yendayar	64	1 3						
(e) <i>Nilgiris</i> —								
Prospect	128	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Nonsuch	114	2 0						
*Ibex Lodge	117	1 11						
*Woodlands	144	1 10						
Parkside	74	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Glendale	160	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(f) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —								
Seaforth	13	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Wentworth	103	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Mayfield	99	1 3						
Barwood	67	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(g) <i>South Travancore</i> —								
Bonaccord	24	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Ani Erangel	254	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Ambanaad	36	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Nagamallay	77	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Ishfeld	59	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(h) <i>Wynaad</i> —								
*Tanga Mulla	80	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Pootoomulla	120	1 4						
*Perengooda	70	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Arrapetta	94	1 3						
Kardoora	138	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$						

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below:—

a 8,466 b 112,544 c 113,533
d 96,681 e 1,381,686 f 1,323,625

(B) COFFEE:—

Special Cable, London

May 21, 1930.

'A' Quality 120s.

Market Quiet.

(C) RUBBER:—

The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, May 20, 1930, was 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

London Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday, May 17, 1930, were 76,932 tons, an increase of 814 tons on May 10, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday, May 17, 1930, were 24,448 tons, an increase of 693 tons on May 10, 1930 inventory.

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the averages.

II. The Colombo Market

Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on May 13, 1930

TEA.—At the auction of the 13th instant 3,352,267 lbs. were on offer. *Nuwera Eliya and Maturata* :—Quality showed some falling off and prices generally were lower. *High Grown* :—A few of the best liquoring Broken Orange Pekoes met with good support but for all other grades especially thin liquoring sorts prices continued to decline. *Medium Grown* :—Quality was somewhat plain in character and supplies came to a rather dull market prices everywhere tending in buyers' favour. *Low Grown* :—Offerings from these districts met with a fair measure of support. Broken Orange Pekoes declined 2 to 4 cents but other grades remained about steady. *Fannings and Dust* :—Good quality fannings continued in request and must be quoted fully firm, Dusts remained steady at last rates. (*As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.*)

South Indians, in auction of May 6, obtained the following prices :—

	Estates			Breaks	Averages
Chittavurrai	16,808	1·10
Do.	16,666	1·03
Sottuparai	19,154	1·01
Kanniamallay	17,303	1·00
Do.	15,537	1·00
Chittavurrai	10,459	99
Warwick	3,370	76
Corrimony	5,120	61
Balamore	3,300	57
Kombay	2,500	50
Chinnar	4,533	49
Connemara	7,020	47
Chulika	6,950	47

RUBBER.—About 485 tons were offered at the auction held on May 8, 1930. There was an active market with a good general demand and a very slight improvement in prices. Enquiry was good for all off grades. Contract quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold steadily throughout at 33½ cents showing no change from last week's prices. Fair quality sheet was in good demand and also showed no change. There was good competition for off quality Sheet and this was one cent dearer. Inferior quality Sheet was in strong request and may be quoted about 3 cents dearer. Contract Crepe was also a steady market at 33½ cents showing an advance of half cent on previous rates. Off Crepe was well competed for and showed a similar advance while Mottled Brown sorts were one cent dearer than at last week's auction. The good demand for all grades of Scrap Crepe was fully maintained and there was a stronger market for these and prices were 1 to 3 cents up on last week's. Even inferior earth sorts showed an advance in prices. Scraps were wanted and were half to 1 cent dearer.

III. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, May 22, 1930

Planting Shares. Since our last report, the only changes to record are for the worse, particularly Sterling Rubbers, which have been marked down further, with very little buying enquiry. Travancore Rubbers were done at 22s. 6d., and Scrip here is scarce. In the Rupee Section there was rather more business, though the turnover was small; Neerungundis at Rs. 5, Periaknaramalai new shares at Rs. 29, Cochin Malabars at Rs. 8 and United Nilgiris at Rs. 98 had markings.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price L s. d.	+ or — on the last fortnight		
			L	s.	d.
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£ 1	0	7	9
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£ 1	1	19	9
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£ 1	1	3	0
4. Merlimau Rubber	...	2s.	0	2	1½
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£ 1	1	14	6
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0	1	10½
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£ 1	0	12	6
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	0	9	9
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£ 1	1	12	9
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	1	1	3

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	7	8
Cochins Rs. 15	22	23
Devasholas Rs. 7	6	7
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	..	26
Kalassas Rs. 15	6½	9
Mulankaras Rs. 30	58	60
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	7½	8½
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid	4	6
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	..	99
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	5	6
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	..	100
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	27½ C.D.	..
Peria Karamalais Rs. 15	43	45
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	30	31
Periasholas Rs. 10	..	4
Periyars Rs. 10	5	8
Rockwoods Rs. 10	..	1½
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	..	9
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	10	17
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	95	99
Vellamalais (Rs. 15)	18	19

—:10:—

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

May 4, 1930, to May 17, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Tot.
1. Thuckalai...	...	4·41	...	25. Kotagiri ..	12·51	2·74	15·2
2. Kalthuritty.	13·07	5·79	18·86	26. Ootacamund.	13·32	1·49	14·8
3. Kallar Bdge.	17·59	2·58	20·17	27. Yercaud ..	14·75	..	14·7
4. Koney ...	11·61	5·82	17·43	28. Mango Range	8·48	1·26	9·7
5. Pattanapura.	14·69	6·43	21·12	29. Devala ..	9·62	1·83	11·4
6. M'kayam ...	16·85	10·53	27·38	30. Devarshola.	10·02	3·13	13·1
7. Peermade ..	28·21	2·12	30·33	31. CALICUT ..	17·24	0·55	17·7
8. Twyford ...	5·93	28·02	33·95	32. Kuttiyadi ..	10·47	3·11	13·5
9. V'periyar ...	10·45	3·82	14·27	33. Vayitri ..	14·97	4·11	19·0
10. Kalaar ...	18·36	4·96	23·32	34. Manantoddi.	7·40	1·45	8·8
11. Chittuvurrai ..	...	8·60	8·60	35. Billigiris ..	10·14	2·74	12·8
12. Bodr'KANUR	1·69	2·28	3·97	36. Sidapur ..	8·55	4·04	12·5
13. COCHIN	12·39	4·45	16·84	37. Pollibetta ..	..	..	10·7
14. Mooply ...	16·14	5·56	21·70	38. Somwarpett.	..	..	..
15. Pachaimalai.	0·43	12·13	12·56	39. Saklaspur ..	..	..	..
16. Mudis ...	15·44	5·59	21·03	40. Kadamanie ..	4·48	0·45	4·9
17. POLLACHIE	7·03	2·62	9·65	41. Ballupete ..	..	..	..
18. Nell'pathy...	12·61	3·58	16·19	42. Balehonnur...	3·06	4·27	7·3
19. Karapara ...	18·48	6·05	24·53	43. Merthisubgey.	..	..	5·5
20. Pullengode..	11·80	2·60	14·40	44. Kelagur ..	..	..	5·9
21. Nilambur ...	10·71	1·71	12·42	45. Durgadabett.	2·23	5·10	7·3
22. Naduvattam	20·66	2·41	23·07	46. MANGALORE	17·90	0·29	18·1
23. Nilgiri Peak.	14·78	5·48	20·26	47 MADRAS ..	8·14	..	8·1
24. Coonoor ...	6·11	4·22	10·33				

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).



MR. H. L. PINCHES,
Late General Manager, Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company, Limited.

Planters' Chronicle



A.R.I.P.U.S.

Vol. XXV, No. 14]

June 7, 1930

[Price As. 8

*All communications to be addressed to the Editor
Post Box No. 386, MADRAS*

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EDITORIAL

JUDGING from the reports in the press, plucking, and almost every other form of planting activity, must have been abandoned lately in the Kanen Devans in which the whole community said *Vale!* farewell, in a series of parties and entertainments, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pinches. Their departure to England is indeed a loss not only to their district but also to the planting world in Southern India. Mr. Pinches, was London bred, and after spending some time in a broker's office, went out to Ceylon in 1893. He worked in the Haputale and Passara Districts of the Uva Province until the end of 1898, and then went to the Letchmi Estate at Munnar, where he stayed for 12 years. A short period on Chokanad Estate intervened, and he was appointed Assistant General Manager of the Kanen Devans Hill Produce Company. In 1912, he was appointed General Manager in succession to Mr. P. R. Buchanan, a post which he has occupied for 18 years with great distinction and efficiency. In the discharge of his great responsibilities, he has been aided in large measure by his wife, whose gracious hospitality so many have enjoyed at Ladbrooke House. Our best wishes go to Mr. J. S. B. Wallace who succeeds as General Manager.

To the wider world, Mr. Pinches' services to U.P.A.S.I. are, perhaps, better known. He served as member of the Executive Committee with only two breaks, from 1919 to 1930, and was Chairman from 1921 to 1924. He represented the U.P.A.S.I. on the Indian Tea Cess Committee from 1919 to 1928, and again in 1929. In other ways too numerous to mention, he has helped to guide the policy of the U.P.A.S.I., and Sir Fairless Barber placed it on record at the last Annual Meeting in Bangalore that it was largely due to 'the patience, honesty, and personality' of Mr. Pinches that the Labour Department is what it is to-day. Retirement is death to a man of active mind and habits, and we can be well assured that Mr. Pinches will find much to do in the old country. It is greatly to be

hoped however that his experience and advice will not be altogether lost to the U.P.A.S.I. Times are difficult; they may get even worse before they are better. Leaders with cool judgement and steady vision are needed more than ever, and as they do not 'grow on every tree', the loss of one is felt. It is true, of course, that no man is indispensable. The work of the world must be carried on, whoever comes or goes. But some men are outstanding in their day and generation, and Mr. Pinches is one of these.

TH E argument that restriction is only a very temporary palliative for low prices finds powerful support in a recent speech by Mr. H. J.

Restriction v. Costs of Production Welch, of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust. He does not rule out restriction altogether, but would limit it to periods during which the market price of rubber is below the average cost of producing it on well-managed European estates. He suggests that if the cessation of tapping during

May does not sufficiently reduce the surplus stocks, producers should agree to cease tapping for seven consecutive days in every month following a month in which the average spot price in London of standard quality smoked sheet rubber does not exceed 9d. per lb. The scheme would automatically cease to operate immediately a profit making price was obtained. It would not disorganize labour, would encourage the production of more native rubber, and would operate fairly as between different countries of production. 'The real and permanent benefit to the rubber industry', he went on to say, 'will be found not in the restriction of output, which increases the cost, but in lowering the cost of production by every method consistent with the preservation of the agricultural value of the estates'.

The question of cost of production has also been recently dealt with by Sir Eric Geddes at the Dunlop Company meeting. The company's rubber plantations made a profit last year of £341,000 and were able to pay a substantial ordinary dividend to the parent company. In 1928 the cost per lb. of the crop, which worked out at 312 lbs. per acre, was 6½d. In 1928, in a 19½ million lb. crop, at 416 lbs. to the acre, the cost f. o. b. Singapore was 5½d. The company hopes to get this f. o. b. cost down to less than 5d. in 1930. 'We feel', said Sir Eric, 'that there is a big future for the plantation industry provided scientific production and economic management are provided'. It must, of course, be remembered that Sir Eric Geddes's company, which has not joined in the present restriction scheme, is marketing its own produce. There is no doubt, however, that in most of the world's industries to-day a determined attack is being made on costs of production. But this is only one side of the picture. Costs of distribution must also be reduced, and that is why rationalization and co-operative marketing by the producers are more in favour than ever in the west. It is doubtful if plantation products will ever reach the figures which they have reached, at their best, since the war. There is a world-wide tendency toward lower prices for all commodities, and no amount of temporary restriction on the part of producers, whether compulsory or voluntary, will stop the ultimate increase in production which is bound to take place. The permanent solution, therefore, must be found in remedies which industries in Britain and elsewhere are being forced to adopt to preserve their very existence. Those concerns which will not adopt them will go to the wall; for in these days the race goes, not to the strong, but to the scientific,

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

THE EMPIRE SHOP.

The Indian Trade Commissioner, Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, assures us that the Indian section of the Empire Shop at Glasgow has been a conspicuous success. Samples displayed include rice, several varieties of tea, coffee, chutney, pickles, canned fruits, mango pulp, cheroots, cigars, etc. Sales are conducted merely with the object of creating an interest in Indian food products, thus expanding the trade. On the first day alone about £25 worth of samples were disposed of. The fact that individual samples were sold for threepence to sixpence each will give an indication of the popularity of the shop. At the opening ceremony Mr. Lindsay impressed on the gathering that India is Britain's biggest single customer and, in asking them to buy Indian produce, pointed out that by so doing, they would be doing their bit to raise the standard of living in a country where wages were low.—*Empire Produce.*

* * * *

CEYLON FLAVOUR.

Whilst there undoubtedly is a tendency throughout the world to drink better tea, which will always ensure a remunerative market for high grown teas, provided sound methods of manufacture are adhered to, it must be borne in mind that, as far as Ceylon is concerned, there is little or no land available for expansion in this particular class of tea. The result is that high grown tea will form a diminishing rather than increasing quantity of the total output from this island and that the prosperity of the tea industry will be more and more reflected in the prices secured by medium and low grown tea, which class comes into severe competition with other producing countries. Whilst agreeing that Ceylon tea has a flavour of its own, the day has passed when medium and low grown teas will be bought irrespective of intrinsic value as compared to other growths simply because it is Ceylon, and too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity for producing the best possible article, which can only be done by most careful attention to plucking and manufacture.—*Home and Colonial Mail.*

* * *

TEA CONSUMPTION IN INDIA

One of the suggestions made for easing the position in the Indian tea trade was that 'if sound tea could be retailed in India at half the cost of production, there is not the slightest doubt that a vast increase in consumption would take place in that country.' This theory is disputed by the Eastern Tea Corporation of Bombay, and they point out the that Bombay Presidency is the biggest market in India, and its largest consumption is dust. Dust and clean leaf were selling during the last months of the season at from five annas upward—low enough rates, in all conscience, and on the verge of half the cost of production referred to. Despatches to Bombay have, it is true, increased by some 2,000,000 pounds, but anybody in touch with the position knows that stocks are heavier than they have ever been.

Attracted by the low rates, dealers all over the Presidency have bought either from Calcutta or the bazar, and every little town has more tea in stock than it can sell within a reasonable time. Consumption has not increased at all. On the other hand, any system of distributing tea at lower than market rate must affect the buying powers of the many firms, European and Indian, doing legitimate business, and is bound to depress the market still further. In conclusion, they suggest to the growers that it would be bad policy to drop the bone they already have in the Indian tea trade in the vain hope of securing one mirrored in the stream beneath.

—Commerce.

* * * *

TEA DRYING BY ELECTRICITY

The use of electricity in the drying of tea was mentioned by Major Lynn, Director of Electrical Undertaking, when he moved in the Ceylon Legislative Council the first reading of an 'Ordinance to make provision for a loan for the construction of certain Hydro-Electric Works.' He believed that it was from the tea factories that they would see the greatest development in electricity taking place. Great strides had lately been made in the economical use of electricity for industrial heating purposes, and within a very few months he hoped to show that on fuel cost alone the electrical drying of tea in Ceylon was cheaper than by any other means. He had arranged to have a set of elements installed in a well-known Ceylon tea factory which would be in experimental operation early this year. He expected to show that tea dried in that fashion would command a higher price per pound.—*Home and Colonial Mail*.

* * * *

CHILEAN NITRATE DEVELOPMENTS

Chilean Nitrate producers, who have been affected by increasing competition from manufacturers of synthetic nitrogen as well as by the general downward trend in commodity values, are contemplating reorganisation on a drastic scale. It is understood that a scheme is now under discussion for the consolidation of all the natural producers in one vast company, the capital of which would be about £75,000,000. The shares of this company would be given in exchange for shares of the constituent concerns. Actual details have not yet been announced, but it is believed that the Chilean Government, which has made great efforts to restore prosperity to the industry, will take a 50 per cent. interest in the company. In return it will transfer all its undeveloped nitrate grounds. Another consideration would be the abolition of the present nitrate export duty of £2-10s. per ton. The plan apparently will not interfere with the negotiations proceeding between the natural and synthetic producers, which were adjourned last week for a month on account of difficulties regarding the outside synthetic producers. It is understood that the object of the consolidation of Chilean companies is to reduce costs of production to the minimum. This arrangement would involve the closing down of those oficinas operating at a high cost. If it means that a more intense struggle between the Chilean and synthetic producers is to be witnessed, the former will obviously be in a stronger competitive position if they possess a united front.

—*The 'Daily Telegraph.'*

THE HELOPELTIS BLIGHT

by

DR. D. A. TURKHUD, M.B., C.M. (EDIN.)

Minto Gold Medallist for Research.

Late Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

[The following article has been sent at the instance of Mr. H. Sage, of Rockwood Estates, Limited, Tenmalai P.O., Travancore who states that the suggestion of the author to leave a number of bushes unpruned and undisturbed as 'Trap bushes' is something quite new and unlike most suggested remedies, it would cost practically nothing to try.]

After going through the pamphlets on Helopeltis which you kindly sent me, and reading the various experiments already conducted, and the bionomics of the bug, I have come to the following conclusions, which I am forwarding to you for what they might be worth. Please remember, however, that I have no personal experience as regards Helopeltis, the insect, or the blight caused by it; I am writing from my practical experience about the life-history of mosquitoes, fleas, and other insects, in our fight against malaria, plague, and other insect-borne diseases met with in human beings.

I wish to discuss the various points that have struck me, under the following headings :—

- I. The life-history of the insect Helopeltis.
- II. General considerations about the blight, from the above life-history.
- III. The Remedy.

I. The ordinary life-history of Helopeltis appears to be as follows :— The gravid female lays eggs in the soft tissues of a tea-plant. The eggs hatch out, the period of incubation depending upon climatic conditions. The larvæ that come out are wingless, and develop into adult winged insects after five moults. The larvæ practically live upon the same tea bush in which they are born ; they are very voracious, like the larvæ of practically all insects, and feed upon the juices of tender tea-leaves. The adult insects also suck the juice from tender leaves, but their chief function is propagation of the species. Whether copulation takes place while the insects are on the wing, or resting in the bushes, does not appear to have been observed, but the fecundated females continue to live for two months or more, after fertilization. In the malaria-carrying anopheles mosquitoes, the female does not begin to lay eggs until she has had a feed of blood ; probably similarly, a feed of the cell-sap of tea-plants is necessary for the female Helopeltis before she can lay eggs. As regards the so-called 'drumstick appendage', it is probably a fused pair of rudimentary wings. All 'typical' insects possess two pairs of wings, as is seen in butterflies and dragon-flies. In the ordinary flies and mosquitoes, only one pair of wings is fully developed, the other two wings remaining rudimentary as 'halteres' or 'balancers'. In the bed-bug both pairs of wings are rudimentary. In the Helopeltis, which belongs to the bug family with one pair of effective wings, the other rudimentary pair, appears to be fused into a vertical drumstick-like appendage,

which probably prevents the insect from flying to a long distance, and helps it to alight vertically like a helicopter aeroplane. As regards their habits, the adult insects seem to hate the sun-light, and prefer the shade.

II. General considerations about the blight from the above life-history. It appears to me that in consequence of the circumstances and methods which usually prevail on a tea estate in connection with tea industry, the natural habits of life of *Helopeltis* are interfered with to such an extent that unnatural conditions are established which effectively help the insect to breed in an unusually prolific manner. These conditions appear to be : (1) Lowering of the natural resistance on the part of the tea-plants to the attacks of *Helopeltis*; and (2) Altered habits on the part of *Helopeltis*.

(1) In human beings and experimental animals, the natural immunity or resistance on the part of the body to the attacks of micro-organisms, can be diminished by (*a*) general depression of vitality, as from overcrowding, insanitary surroundings, and debility, and (*b*) by traumatism or injury. Similarly, in plant life also, the natural resistance may be lowered by overcrowding of plants, improper drainage and manuring, or by injury or damage caused by injudicious pruning and plucking, and improper handling of the roots during the various manipulations practised on a tea estate.

(2) Altered habits on the part of *Helopeltis*. *Helopeltis* appears to be an insect whose powers of flight are not strong, and although it may be carried away to some distance by strong winds, the insect appears to prefer shade, shelter, and nourishment afforded by its natural haunt, thickly covered tea bushes. Now, these natural conditions under which *Helopeltis* lives, are considerably disturbed by the necessary operations that have to be carried out in connection with tea growing. The constant plucking and pruning and other manipulations to which tea bushes are subjected, serve to deprive *Helopeltis* of their natural shelter and haunt, where they like to live, rest, and breed without being disturbed. On account of this disturbance, *Helopeltis* fly from one pruned plant to another, laying eggs whenever they can, and in desperation, are even forced to seek shelter on the large trees in the neighbourhood. From these trees the gravid females fly back late in the evenings and early in the mornings, to deposit their eggs on tea plants whose vitality has already been lowered, and which now form a suitable breeding ground, with an abundant provision of food-material for their future greedy progeny of larvæ.

It appears that as a result of this disturbing influence upon their natural habits, you are now raising a race of *Helopeltis* with stronger powers of flight, a race not only more prolific, but with a greater stamina; while on the other hand, from injudicious treatment you are lowering the natural resistance of your tea-plants to the attacks of *Helopeltis*.

In fact, you are establishing conditions beneficial for *Helopeltis* and decidedly unfavourable for the plants!

III. The Remedy.—Having understood that we have made *Helopeltis* lead an unnatural life, and secondly, that the stamina of our tea bushes has been considerably lowered, our remedial measures against combating the blight, will have to be based upon the following considerations:—

1. It is of vital importance in the first instance, to re-establish the conditions under which *Helopeltis* lives its natural life.

2. It is equally important that the stamina of the tea plants, i.e., their natural resistance to the attacks of *Helopeltis*, must be raised.

3. A direct assault upon the insect itself.

1. The natural conditions in the life-history of *Helopeltis* can be re-established by leaving a certain number of tea bushes untouched wherein the insect may live without being disturbed. Under such conditions, a weaker race of insects will be found to arise which will eventually be kept down, or may even become extinct, from over-crowding, insufficiency of food-material, 'cannibalism' on the part of the greedy young larvæ, and the onslaught of their natural enemies. This is what I believe, very probably occurs in van Hoof's system of alternate pruning. These thick un-pruned bushes should be right amongst the pruned plants, and not located in some far-off and outlandish parts of an estate.

2. In the matter of improving the stamina of tea plants, I am afraid, I am not in a position to give advice. But as epidemics can be prevented among human beings by providing good nourishment, plenty of sunshine, and efficient ventilation, and by preventing overcrowding and unhealthy surroundings, the same measures may profitably be carried out for the well-being of tea plants. Healthy tea bushes will withstand the attacks of *Helopeltis*. Overcrowding, injudicious pruning and plucking of plants, and injury to their roots, should be avoided, as these are most probably the chief causes which help to lower the natural resistance of the tea plants.

3. Direct attack on the insect.—It has never been possible hitherto, to stamp out any insect pest by attempting to destroy the eggs. Nature is most careful about the continuation of her progeny, and has made the egg-stage as the most resistant stage in the life-history of all insect life. Plucking and other measures undertaken for the purpose of destroying the eggs, only serve to weaken the plants. The most vulnerable stage in the life-history of an insect, is usually the larval stage, in which the larvæ are absolutely helpless, and can be very readily destroyed. Fortunately, there is no resistant pupal stage in *Helopeltis*. The adult insect is also vulnerable; in this stage however, it must be remembered that the insect is not helpless, as it is able to fly and seek shelter elsewhere. Taking these facts about the life-history into consideration, the actual measures to be undertaken for the destruction of the pest, will have to be based on the following lines:—

(a) For destroying the eggs, nothing should be done. On no account should the plants be debilitated by plucking, pruning or any other measures.

(b) In the larval stage, the larvæ should be destroyed by means of spraying with soap solution. Soap should always be an absolutely necessary ingredient of such sprays, as it acts by blocking the respiratory tubes of larvæ. The spraying should be commenced soon after pruning, as soon as the first damage done by *Helopeltis* is discovered. It must be repeated within seven or eight days, as during the interval, the remaining unhatched eggs will be hatched out and fresh larvæ will appear. For the same reason, a third spraying should be carried out after another week, and possibly a fourth, with a view to making the destruction certain. Such weekly measures are always carried out for destroying the larvæ of anopheles mosquitoes breeding in water. Spraying is bound to be more effective when the bushes are

not dense. Hand-catching is not likely to prove useful. If it is thought necessary to prune the branches swarming with larvae, the prunings should be burnt immediately and at the spot, suitable portable incinerators mounted on wheels, being provided for the purpose. On no account should the prunings be removed to another part of the estate, to be dealt with at the end of the day or at leisure.

(c) For carrying out destruction of the adult insects, a convenient-sized portable 'tent' should be made, large enough to cover some bushes, and for men armed with the spraying apparatus to work inside; one of the sides of the tent should be of dark cloth to attract the insects. The men, when inside, should first vigorously shake the bushes, and then use the sprays, drenching the bushes, the sides of the tent from within, as well as the enclosed piece of ground. According to the size of the estate, and the number of tea bushes, there should be a sufficient number of gangs, each provided with tents, sprays and portable incinerators, so that the whole estate could be 'treated' as mentioned previously, within a week. The 'trap-bushes' for *Helopeltis* to live, flourish, and die undisturbed, should be looked upon as most important and essential means for combating the pest; these should not be pruned, plucked or otherwise disturbed in any way. They should be located in the very midst of tea plantations in the form of a line between two or three rows of pruned bushes. If, for some reason or other, it is found necessary to 'treat' these trap-bushes also, the treatment should be carried only under tents.

I trust that the measures against *Helopeltis* suggested above, may prove of some use in keeping down the blight.

— : o : —

STREAKINESS IN BLANKET CREPE

by

MR. T. E. H. O'BRIEN, M.Sc., A.I.C.

Chemist, Rubber Research Scheme, Ceylon

Among the samples of rubber which are received at the Research Scheme laboratories for examination a considerable proportion during the last few months has consisted of blanket crepe which was streaky or discoloured. At a time of falling prices such as the present the market is always more critical than it is under more prosperous conditions, and some of the samples which were rejected by the brokers as streaky would at other times be passed as up to contract quality. Nevertheless, streakiness or uneven colouring of blanket crepe is a relatively common defect, and it is not unnatural that this should be the case. Any slight discolouration or variations in colour of the lace crepe, which may hardly be perceptible when the rubber is in this form naturally become more evident when the crepe is rolled to a thick blanket. A method which the writer frequently uses for comparing the colour of two samples of crepe is to blanket the samples together and see whether streakiness results. Information regarding common causes of streakiness in crepe is given in the recently published 'Guide to the Preparation of Plantation Rubber in Ceylon,' (pp 30-32), but it is thought useful to deal rather more fully with certain causes of this defect.

SURFACE MOULD

During wet weather it is not uncommon for surface mould to develop on the lace crepe during drying. This may be so slight that it cannot be seen on the rubber with the naked eye or it may appear as small specks which are sometimes attributed to dust blowing into the factory. If the mould is severe it can usually be detected by shaking the rubber, when clouds of dust (mould spores) emerge. The presence of mould on the lace crepe will inevitably lead to streakiness or discolouration of the blanket crepe to a greater or less extent. Streakiness of blanket crepe which appears regularly during wet weather will usually be found to be caused by mould (or fungal spots). Trouble with surface mould on crepe appears to be increasing in Ceylon factories, and it is thought that this is mainly a matter of gradual infection. Drying sheds which have been free from mould for years may gradually become infected and the trouble will then increase progressively.

Apart from raising the temperature of the drying room by artificial means, the most promising method for control of mould is the treatment of the latex with a small proportion of paranitrophenol. The amount required for complete prevention of mould in laboratory tests was found to be 1 part to 1,000 parts rubber, but it is considered that 1 part to 4,000 parts rubber is sufficient to control mould under factory conditions. Particulars of the treatment are given in the 'Guide to the Preparation of Plantation Rubber in Ceylon,' (p. 52), and it is emphasized there that the only disadvantage of the treatment is that crepe containing P.N.P. becomes discoloured if exposed to *direct* window light during drying. This is a serious drawback but suitable precautions to protect the crepe from direct window light can be taken without involving any appreciable expense or loss of drying space, and the method has been used in several factories during the past year with complete success. A further advantage of treatment with P.N.P. is that the blanket crepe is protected from development of surface mould or fungal spots during storage. It is considered that mould infection in drying rooms is mainly centred on the floor, where it thrives on the serum which drips from the wet crepe, and on the reapers. In case of trouble with mould it is advisable to treat the floor-boarding with a 10 per cent. solution of 'Atlas A' wood preservative which constitutes a fairly permanent disinfectant and to wash the reapers and other woodwork frequently with a 2 per cent. solution of formalin.

In the above discussion no reference has been made to the question of ventilation of the drying shed. It is taken for granted that the room must be well ventilated and that the rubber cannot dry unless there is sufficient circulation of air to remove the moisture. Mould infection may, however, develop even in a well-ventilated drying room under the extremely humid conditions which exist in certain districts during monsoon weather and may necessitate application of the methods of disinfection detailed above.

LIGHT

It is well known that sunlight causes a brown discolouration of crepe rubber, but it is not so widely recognized that direct window light, other than sunlight, also causes discolouration. Crepe which has been dried near to windows in the drying room is always slightly off-colour and if blanketed together with the remainder of the crepe will cause streakiness. The

outside rows of crepe should be taken down and rolled separately. The discolouration is only caused by *direct* light and not by reflected light so it can be avoided by fitting shades to the drying room windows or by arranging that the crepe is hung in such a way that it is out of contact with the direct rays of light.

The method referred to is to hang the crepe to dry in the form of 'mats' such as are usually prepared when crepe rubber is to be dried artificially. The mats are made by rolling the crepe on to a drum (for which a convenient size is 3 ft. wide by 1½-2 ft. diameter) as it comes from the smooth roller. The mat contains 2-3 layers of crepe and the size and thickness is adjusted so that each mat occupies approximately the same reaper space as an equal weight of crepe hung in the usual way. When the mats are hung on the reapers the crepe is high above the floor and direct light from the windows does not fall on the rubber. Equally important is that circulation of air through the room is much improved. It might be thought that the mats would dry slowly but in practice it is found that they dry as rapidly as crepe hung in the ordinary way. This method of hanging has been in use on certain estates for a number of years, and is being adopted with success by an increasing number of estates. It is particularly useful for drying rooms with poor ventilation as it enables the air to circulate freely through the room.

IRON IN WATER SUPPLY

It is frequently stated that the presence of iron in the water used for diluting and coagulating latex leads to discolouration of crepe, and more especially that the rubber rapidly darkens in colour during storage. This observation may be correct under certain conditions but it has not been confirmed by tests made by the writer up to the present time.

According to a text-book on water analysis, 'natural waters containing more than about 0·02 part of iron per 100,000 (*i.e.*, 1 : 5,000,000) usually become opalescent or turbid on exposure to the air, owing to the decomposition and oxidation of the ferrous hydrogen carbonate.' This indicates the minute amount of dissolved iron which is likely to be present in water without detection, and it was considered that by preparing crepe from latex diluted with water to which iron salts had been added in proportion 1,100,000, any tendency to discolouration should be very marked. The following samples were prepared :—

- (1) Control crepe.
- (2) Crepe from latex diluted with water containing ferric chloride 1 : 100,000.
- (3) Crepe from latex diluted with water containing ferrous sulphate 1 : 100,000.

There was no appreciable difference in colour of the samples after preparation or after storage for five and a half months.

The other source of contamination with iron is the use of water containing suspended iron from rusty pipes. A sample of such water was obtained and the proportion of iron present found to be 1 : 75,000. This water was

bright red in colour and must be regarded as grossly contaminated. The following samples were prepared :—

(1) Crepe made from latex diluted with the above water.

(2) Crepe made from latex diluted with the same water after being strained through muslin.

The first sample was distinctly darker than the second (which was perfect in colour), but not more so than would be expected from the direct effect of the colouring matter present in the water. After three months' storage the sample has shown no tendency to abnormal discolouration.

In the writer's opinion the effect of iron on the colour of crepe has been exaggerated and is not likely to be serious except in the case of heavy contamination. It is possible that rapid darkening of crepe during storage which has frequently been ascribed to the effect of iron, is really due to adulteration of the latex by coolies, which is discussed in the next section.

ADULTERATION OF LATEX

A case occurred recently on an estate in which crepe from one division either became streaky during drying and was discoloured when blanketed, or rapidly darkened in colour during storage. Coagulum from seven different divisions was machined and dried in one factory, and the rubber from all except one division was perfect in colour. A number of tests made by the Superintendent, such as diluting the latex with water from a different division, using fresh stocks of bisulphite and acid, carrying the latex to the main factory for coagulation, etc., were sufficient to convince the writer that the discolouration of the rubber was due to adulteration of the latex in some way by the tapping coolies (mostly Sinhalese villagers). Examination of each tapper's latex microscopically and a test for acidity showed no distinct differences, but in the case of small samples of the latex coagulated separately in aluminium cups (without bisulphite), the serum in several cups was found next morning to be pink in colour and the coagulum was discoloured. After this experiment the discolouration of the crepe ceased for several weeks and when it recurred the Superintendent checked it again by threatening to apply his test and to prosecute any tapper whose latex was found to be adulterated. At first sight the simplest course would appear to have been to secure a new gang of tappers, but it was not practicable in this case as there were no cooly lines on the division, and the Superintendent was dependent on his village tappers.

The above incident is recorded in order to show that discolouration of crepe can be caused by adulteration of the latex by tappers, and where discolouration cannot be traced to other causes this possibility should not be overlooked. Unfortunately the writer has no information regarding the identity of the adulterant used in this case, and would be glad to hear from any Superintendent who has any suggestions on the subject.

In addition to the above causes of streakiness or discolouration of blanket crepe, there are, of course, the more obvious causes such as errors in treatment of the latex with sodium bisulphite, variations in the colour of the crepe from different jars of latex, failure to remove dirty edges from the crepe, etc., which are dealt with in the Handbook referred to above.

THE TEA INDUSTRY IN MYSORE

by

MR. S. L. MATHIAS, K.S.G.

It is undoubted that the Tea Industry in Mysore is still in its infancy and the progress made so far is not very encouraging. All the same, Mysore ought to be at least as good as the Wynnaad, if not better, since the climatic and physical conditions in both the zones are more or less similar.

I happen to be a long-standing Coffee Planter, while my experience in Tea is limited. Still, I may offer a few hints from experience, gained by me from my newly opened Kelagur Tea Estate (Javali P.O., Kadur District), and from my visits to the Wynnaad, Coonoor and the Nilgiris Tea Districts and as a matter of fact, from my visits to almost all the tea estates in Mysore. My suggestions are, however, made with the object of securing an exchange of views from my brother planters, in the interest of the planting community.

1. The Mysore coffee and tea zone is no doubt, situated in a hot climate, having an average elevation of about 3,000 ft. The rainfall from the second range of hills is about 125 inches, while at the first range, it varies from 250 to nearly 300 inches. In any case, Mysore is subject to a drought, lasting for about four months in the year and even more, in some seasons, which, however, cannot be regarded as favourable for tea, especially in new clearings. The monsoons end in November or so, and then the drought commences, which means that tea, specially in the first year of planting, suffers for want of moisture. For this reason, in particular, the result of the basket planting or nursery plants of about six months old, sometimes proves to be a failure. The stumps of two years old with long and straight taproots appear to be more useful than basket or ground plants of about six months.

2. Next, comes the question of shade and facing. As a rule, in Mysore every plant in the new-clearings is shaded either with ferns or leaves or open baskets, during the first year. This shade will not be of great service, if the drought continues. The land sloping towards north, appears to be very helpful. Land sloping towards the south is almost useless in Mysore. I have opened, as an experimental measure, in my Kelagur Tea Estate, new-clearings sloping East and West, leaving belts of jungle for every 50 yards of land, opened for cultivation, to serve as a temporary shade. As regards blocks facing North, belts of jungle trees, at longer distances of about 100 yards apart, have been retained. It is true that by following this method, some of the plants, say of about two or three years old, along the belts of jungle trees, will be smashed down, when the said belts of jungle are cut. But this method, in my opinion is the lesser evil. In short, tea in Mysore necessarily requires the right sort of shade from the very commencement. Tea is being tried in some places under coffee, in old coffee lands by planting either basket plants or ground plants of six months, which seems to be a success, although the growth is slow. This is a clear indication to show, that to provide shade for the new clearings of tea from the very day of the planting it gives it a good start. The most important point is that the plants should take life, immediately they are put in the field. When once the plants are established, they ought to give good results at least in quantity, if not in quality. Although tea is regarded as a strong plant with a deep tap-root, young tea cannot stand the drought till the tap-root is able to draw moisture from below.

3. I have tried about a dozen varieties of seed, commencing from various kinds of Assam seed and ending with that of Southern India, including also the seed grown in Mysore, and I find that the Lilygroup tea seed, ordered from the Nelliampathy Hills (Cochin) Estates Co., Ltd., Olavakot, Southern India, to be certainly satisfactory. This seed has the further advantage, that it is available even in June, for the seed-at-stake planting. Some are of opinion that the seed available in Southern India as well as in Mysore, can be very well relied upon, if the parentage is of reliable quality and, among other reasons, because this seed is acclimatized to the climate of Southern India. As regards the proper selection of seed, the majority are of opinion that tea will thrive well in localities whose physical and climatic conditions correspond with those of the locality where the seed is raised. But it is doubtful, how far this is reliable.

I have also tried, seed-at-stake for the last three consecutive seasons, as an experiment, with the above-mentioned Lilygroup Tea seed, by putting two germinated seeds, in every pit on either slopes of valleys, after removing only the underwood and leaving the jungle-trees intact. The experiments tried early in June appear to be a success. The plants were not shaded. Great care must be taken to put the seed in pits, as soon as signs of germination appear, so as to avoid twisting or bending of tap-roots.

4. Additional study of local conditions, more experience and proper selection, of seed will go a great way in improving the Tea Industry in Mysore. I would also propose that the Tea Expert may be requested, through the Mysore Planters' Association, to visit the tea plantations in Mysore occasionally, and give the benefit of his wide and valued experience to Tea planters, and help them in their new enterprise, so that they may reap success in full measure, following the Thulu proverb; 'There is a field, inside a field.'

5. Burning the jungle right and left in Mysore does not commend itself to me, for several reasons among which one is, that sometimes overdose of ashes will mix with the earth, while filling the pits, on account of irresponsible coolies. The ashes, especially of certain trees, are found to be injurious to the tea plants in new plantations. Another reason is that all the organic matter of the jungle which I call the 'ancestral property' is lost, by the burning. I am of opinion that, though non-burning is expensive to start with, yet it is bound to be economical, in the long run.

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A REVIEW

'COFFEE GROWING' BY J. H. McDONALD

Published by 'East Africa', 91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1., Price 21s.

This book is well written and full of items of interest and information; but, as its title indicates, will be of more use to the Coffee Planter in Africa than in India; but the chapters on 'Culture', 'Manures', 'Picking and Preparation' in particular, will be beneficial and interesting to Coffee Planters in any part of the world.

One para on the subject of the various methods of pruning must not pass without comment. "Parrot-sticking" is simply cutting back all primaries to within about 6 in. of the stem. It has had a considerable vogue as being a quick and simple way of getting rid of a lot of superfluous growth, but it is not recommended here.' This method has seldom if ever been tried in South India; it would make a splendid subject for a 'Bateman' drawing. Imagine the young Assistant taking the old proprietary planter round for the first time on his return from a holiday in England and proudly pointing out his new method of removing superfluous growth.

Mr. McDonald's advice on Manuring and Liming is very sound, he sums up by saying 'Even with the most fertile soil it is bad policy to postpone renovation of the soil'. From some of the illustrations, young Coffee appears to have finer growth than coffee of the same age in most South Indian Districts; this quicker growth and the larger crops harvested as disclosed in Chapter VIII 'Budgeting For Costs' show that Coffee prefers its natural home, as on page 26 the author states 'Africa is the natural habitat of all the cultivated coffee plants'.

'The Mechanism of Fertilization'—page 29 and onwards tells one all about this; the author emphasizes the importance of bees; it would be interesting if our Coffee Experimental Stations would consider this question and keep several hives in certain plots and net off control plots during blossom time for comparison in yields.

Chapter II gives us 'The Story of Hemileia Vastatrix', one of the Coffee Planters' chief enemies. The author writes 'A fair summary of the present views on Hemileia would be to call Ceylon Leaf Disease the Malaria of Coffee'. This simile is apt as neither is killing unless absolutely neglected, and both can be reduced to a minimum by care and attention.

Regarding elevations for coffee in South India the author states that 'The best elevation for Robusta is 1,500 to 2,500 ft'. This could be well extended to 3,500 ft. as extremely good results are obtained from Robusta at this elevation in South India.

Talking of Robusta there is no mention of the difficulty in getting this coffee to ferment properly and the consequent trouble in washing, but the difference in price some years, between Robusta Cherry and Parchment, is so little that it is not a very important point.

Altogether a most useful and informative book, and will be welcomed by Coffee Planters as literature on the subject is so scarce.

E. N. HOUSE.

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U.P.A.S.I. NOTE

WE REGRET TO LEARN that Mr. H. D. Wilbraham died of heart failure on May 6th 1930. Mr. Wilbraham, who was well-known on the Nilgiris and in other planting districts of Southern India, in partnership with Mr. H. P. Hodgson purchased and developed under tea the Daverashola Estate in the Nilgiri-Wynaad in the early nineties. They were later joined by Mr. P. Church. Mr. Church died in Guernsey in December 1921, and readers will remember that in our issue of the April 26th, we had regretfully to record the death of Mr. Hodgson on March 20th last.

CORRESPONDENCE

Killing of Trespassing Cattle

To : The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle'.

SIR,

In the advertisements of your issue of the 10th of May, there is one over the non-de-plume 'Cattle Trespass' from a planter who wants dogs that will be guaranteed to kill cattle. One would like to remind the advertiser, that the killing of trespassing cattle is the most sure way of creating enmity with the surrounding people, and that it is regarded by the planting community with strong disfavour, as the Cattle Trespass Act, and if necessary the filing of a suit for damages, against the owners of the cattle, meets all cases. Anyone who knows how wild dogs wear, maim and then tear down their prey—and I conclude it is an animal of this class that 'Cattle Trespass' has in his mind's eye?—will, I feel sure, strongly deprecate such crude and unsportsmanlike ideas being used against domesticated animals. One wonders if 'Cattle Trespass' knows that what he contemplates is very liable to land him in the Law Courts, to answer a charge under the Indian Penal Code, for killing or maiming cattle—an offence, which if done with intent, is punishable by very severe penalties, and that mischief need not be done by the person himself, but can be done by property belonging to him which he knows is likely to cause the damage.

Yours etc.,

X.

Isle of Wight Flying Club

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle', Madras.

SIR,

The above Club may be of interest to many of your members and I venture to bring it to your notice.

The principal object of the Club is to teach members to fly.

The present pilot instructor is a reservist of the R.A.F. and is instructing, and flying all the year round.

A course of instruction can easily be put in during part of one's home leave, and the cost of instruction to A certificate is £30. This is the cheapest and best course in Great Britain at present I believe, and as the Aerodrome is entirely run by planters and ex-soldiers we hope that members of the U.P.A.S.I. will patronize the Club.

The writer is fully aware of all local conditions in planting are of Southern India, and can easily foresee that light aeroplanes will be in constant use all over them before long. The use of aeroplanes is so common about here now, that many of the children can tell the type of machine by the sound of the engines, and both children and adults use our machines for joy rides, and passages, daily as a matter of course.

THE AERODROME, SHANKLIN,
May 5, 1930.

Yours etc.,
A. G. MURRAY.

(Mr. Murray was a planter in the High Range—ED.)

Reply to Mr. R. O. Oliver

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle', Madras.

SIR,

If Mr. R. O. Oliver had taken the slightest trouble to verify the accuracy of his suppositions before rushing into print his letter of May 13, 1930 might not have been written, or would anyhow have been less foolish.

1. I am fully aware of the measures the U.P.A.S.I. has taken to prevent Stephanoderes entering this country, and of what the M.P.A. is now doing on the matter, as I am keeping in touch with the situation, and probably know more about it than Mr. Oliver himself. Does Mr. Oliver think that representations were made for the total prohibition of unroasted Coffee into India before Dr. Coleman recently discovered live Stephanoderes beetles in a consignment of Coffee?

2. I do not think that anything in my letter of April 25, 1930, *re.* Coffee Propaganda suggests that I am not prepared to assist a Committee appointed by the U.P.A.S.I., at the proper time, to formulate ideas in connection with Coffee Propaganda; it is not a matter that can be settled by one, or even two District Associations.

3. It is good to know that Mr. Oliver admits that he and the others, who absented themselves from important sessions of the last U.P.A.S.I. Meeting in order to attend the races, acted wrongly, but after admitting this he has seen fit to make assertions which are wholly untrue, and which reflect little credit on him, and I trust that he will again admit himself to be in the wrong and withdraw his remarks.

The Billigirirangans Planters' Committee arranged with the M.P.A. that Mr. L. C. Oliver, of this district, would act as extra M.P.A. delegate for the Billigirirangans at any sessions at which I was unable to attend. I not only attended *every afternoon* session but two morning sessions as well. Mr. L. C. Oliver attended every *morning* session and some of the afternoon sessions as well. Thus it will be seen that every session was attended by either Mr. L. C. Oliver or me, or by us jointly (two out of a total of five Planters on the Billigirirangans). Mr. R. O. Oliver's extraordinary and inaccurate statement in this respect is, I consider, all the more reprehensible in that he and Mr. de Weck were the other M.P.A. delegates and the latter signed the M.P.A. letter, as Secretary, agreeing to the above arrangement and there is, therefore, no excuse for Mr. R. O. Oliver not making himself better informed. Further, I would hardly criticize Members for absenting themselves from Meetings if I had been guilty of it myself!

4. Criticism at times is useful, both from within and without, as it has undoubtedly been in this case. It is evident that nothing but pique has caused Mr. R. O. Oliver to take exception to my letters *re.* Stephanoderes and Coffee Propaganda as he obviously has, since otherwise there is no point in his remarks on both these subjects. Both my letters of April 16 and 25, have received the approval and support of other District Associations.

5. *Spraying.*—I think I paid Rs. 75 for the pump, second-hand, some years ago. It is an old pump of the lift and force type; a semi-rotary pump can be purchased new at under this price, I think. The canvas hose cost me Rs. 0-5-6 per foot. I used it for three months without the canvas showing any signs of wear and tear, and I hope to make it last for at least one or two more sprayings. Mr. R. O. Oliver's neighbour appears to have been particularly unfortunate in his experience, and I can only suggest that his canvas hose might have been of a poorer quality, or partly perished, as I hardly think it could have been subjected to rough handling if only used for watering his Nurseries.

ATTIKAN P.O., *via* MYSORE,
May 27, 1930.

Yours etc.,
RALPH C. MORRIS.

Atlas Tree Killer

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle', Madras.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Morris's letter of May 16. I have been using 'Atlas' for the past five years and my experience is that it will in most cases kill the roots of Grevilleas on condition the tree is decently 'rung' *within a foot* of the ground and a *liberal* painting of 'Atlas' is applied. It will generally not do so if the work is left to the average coolie who finds it easier to 'ring' the tree about two feet or more from the ground. My experience of 'Atlas' is that it is splendid stuff if coolies can be got to use it properly, otherwise it works out somewhat expensive.

MUDIGERE P.O., KADUR DISTRICT,
May 28, 1930.

Yours etc.,
E. M. NIXON.

Tea Manufacture

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle.'

SIR,

The article contributed to the *Times of Ceylon*, as quoted in your issue of the 24th instant, has much of interest in it.

The paragraphs referring to general procedure in the Rolling Room, however, must have been intended to be in a humorous vein: granted that managers cannot give as much time to factory work as would be of advantage, nevertheless a manager who permits the Rolling Room staff and coolies to act in the way suggested is qualifying for an early journey 'down the ghaut', and, as a manager, he would be no great loss.

May 29, 1930.

Yours etc.,
'P. M. L.'

DISTRICT NOTES

MUNNAR

FAREWELL TO MR. AND MRS. H. L. PINCHES

On the occasion of their retirement Home, a Farewell Dance was given on the 17th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pinches at the High Range Club, Munnar. About 110 people were present, including many visitors from Madras, Bangalore and other Districts. The Club was beautifully decorated by the ladies of the district; masses of flowers everywhere—coloured lights, balloons, etc. Altogether a most effective setting for a very successful evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Pinches arrived at 9.30 p.m. The High Range Band then started their excellent programme and kept the fun going fast and furious until 3.30 a.m. The ball-room presented a very gay scene. The ladies dresses were beautiful, nearly all the frocks were long and showed the new waist line. Supper was served in the library at 11.30 p.m. during which a presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. Pinches by Mr. Wallace on behalf of members of the District.

Mr. Wallace in a few well-chosen words conveyed the feeling of loss the District were undergoing at the approaching departure of Mr. and Mrs. Pinches. Mr. Pinches had been 32 years in the High Range, 18 of which had been spent as General Manager of the K.D.H.P. Co., Ltd., while Mrs. Pinches had also spent many years with us. During their stay—he said—they had endeared themselves to all. He called on those present to drink to their health with musical honours, which was rousingly done. Mr. Pinches suitably replied. After the last dance on the programme, the Band played 'Auld Lang Syne' and Mr. and Mrs. Pinches were chaired round the ball-room, the old Club resounding to ringing cheers. Farewells said, the guests left under a shower of roses and confetti.

Mrs. Boyd and her Band deserve the heartiest congratulations for the excellent programme they put up. Their efforts to satisfy the demands for encores were untiring. By special request two 'Paul Jones' were played; the enthusiasm for these dances was overwhelming. One gentleman of mature years was heard to say he danced with ladies he never dared ask before and hoped there would be many more of these 'John Collins' dances! During intervals in the dancing Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Pinks sang; they well deserved the great applause given them.

Among those present were:—Mrs. Pinches who wore a beautiful frock of gold lace, over a slip of absinthe green, the dress was cleverly draped on the hip with a spray of gold and green flowers, to show a green panel underneath which fell in graceful folds to the ground. An exquisite frock of silver lamé shot with purple and mauve was worn by Mrs. Wallace, the bodice had the new braces effect. Mrs. A. H. Dixson looked exceedingly well in a dark, leaf green suede georgette, draped on the hip and caught with a diamond buckle, a beautiful little spray of diamonds on her shoulder. A most attractive frock of beige lace and georgette we noticed on Mrs. Swayne, a spray of purple and yellow flowers fell from the shoulder; her daughter Miss Agnes Swayne wore a very graceful figured georgette gown, showing the new waist line and flounced skirt. Mrs. Wright's dress of black lace was most effective. Mrs. Martin, black and silver over a red foundation. Mrs. Hawkins, beige lace and georgette with large orange flower. A charming dress of moonlight blue velvet was worn by Mrs. Francis, the skirt was caught on the hip with a large diamanté buckle, and fell in soft folds to the ground. Mrs. Koehlin also wore velvet, shaded yellow and green with touches of red, a very attractive frock. Mrs. A. W. John wore a gown of gold tissue. A pale yellow georgette frock with scarf effect on bodice shading to orange, long skirt with inset flares of orange, was much admired on Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Finlayson wore powder blue over pink, a large pink flower. Mrs. Bridgeman looked dainty in pale green, her daughter Miss Joan Bridgeman wore a pretty frock of pale blue, with touches of velvet on bodice. Mrs. Campbell in a pale pink frock. Mrs. Marr wore the fashionable black, as also did Mrs. Euan Cameron. Deep blue georgette with steel trimming we noticed on Mrs. Marshall. Mrs. W. Mackenzie wore a pale pink beaded frock. Mrs. Holden looked very charming in a green-figured georgette frock showing the new waist line and ankle length skirt. Mrs. Pinks looked dainty in ivory. Mrs. Ross wore a salmon pink frock with beautiful pearl trimming. Pale yellow taffeta looked well on Mrs. Nicolson. Mrs. Steven wore black with touches of silver. Mrs. Cole, black lace gown with a beautiful black and gold shawl, her daughter Miss Marion Cole, looked charming in a love-in-the-mist blue frock. Mrs. Allen, a very dainty pale pink frock with inset motifs of white and silver. Mrs. Boyd, powder blue georgette with shaded blue and silver

beads. Mrs. Keirs gown of 'rose d'amour' lace marked with silver threads was much admired. Black and silver was effected by Mrs. Cullen. Apple green georgette was worn by Mrs. Laird.

Mrs. Grant wore black which showed off her pretty fair hair and colouring. Miss Greys gown of deep pink figured georgette looked very well. Mrs. Shackle looked very dainty in a pretty black frock. Mrs. Plumer in green printed chiffon was much admired, her daughter Miss Peggy Plumer wore a most attractive black georgette frock. Mrs. Jack wore black satin, with a beautiful black and rose coatée. Mrs. Hall looked well in black printed chiffon. Mrs. Robys black velvet frock with diamante ornaments was much admired, her daughter Miss Phyllis Roby wore gold lace over green, a big red flower at her waist. Mrs. Mackie looked well in black and grey.

Among the gentleman present we noticed :—Mr. Wallace, Mr. A. H. Dixson, Mr. Koechlin, Mr. A. W. John, Mr. Francis, Col. Plumer, Mr. Mackie, Mr. W. J. Dixson, Mr. Hall, Mr. Briigeman, Mr. 'Jimmy' Gray, Mr. Dobbie, Mr. Wright, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hatherall, Mr. E. Cameron, Mr. Cole, Mr. J. C. Swayne, Mr. P. Macklin, Mr. Brown, Mr. Holden and many others.—*Contributed.*

mysore

A DEPUTATION

A deputation consisting of Mr. E. W. Fowke, President, Mysore Planters' Association, Mr. F. E. James, M.L.C., the Planting Member, Mr. S. L. Mathias, K.S.G., (Member, Charmady-Ghaut Committee appointed by the M.P. Association and Member District Board of S. Kanara and also the Leader of the Mangalore Planters' Deputations which waited upon the Chief Minister to the Government of Madras and also the Dewan Saheb of Mysore) with Mr. J. A. Saldanha, one of the local M.L.C.'s, waited upon the Hon'ble the Finance Member, the Government of Madras, at Ootacamund, on the 12th instant to press on the Government, the very urgent necessity of overhauling the British section of the Charmady-Ghaut proper, at a further cost of Rs. 1,12,000 demanded by the District Board of S. Kanara and recommended by the Chief Engineer, Madras. The Hon'ble the Finance Member received the Deputation with sympathy and courtesy as well as with assurances which leave no doubt, that the overhauling of the road so urgently required will be taken in hand, within two years. This sum will be placed by the Government, at the disposal of the District Board of S. Kanara probably in two instalments. The first instalment will be available, subject to the vote of the next Legislative Council Meeting.

Mr. J. A. Saldhana, M.L.C., drew the attention of the Government specially with regard to the spending of lakhs of rupees, on the maintenance of Provincial roads, in Malabar, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, while spending nothing for similar roads, in South Kanara and spending over two lakhs, on the maintenance of the Trunk Roads, in Malabar while spending hardly one-fourth of that sum, on the two Trunk Roads in South Kanara.

Mr. S. L. Mathias, K.S.G., laid stress upon the Government, giving the grants in time, that is in March, every year to suit the local conditions of the Charmady-Ghaut Road so that the grants might be fully spent on the road—and pointed out the instance, where the Government was pleased to give a grant of Rs. 15,580 in February last, as per the previous estimate, submitted by the District Board of S. Kanara to the Government, to be spent by the close of the official year, which ended with March 31, 1930, but whereas, naturally a portion of the amount of Rs. 4,227 lapsed, because the grant was given at a very last stage and the required materials could not be collected, within the short time available. All the same, it was creditable of the District Board of S. Kanara that the major portion of the grant was spent, on the road within such a short space of time.

Thanks are due to Mr. F. E. James, M.L.C., the Planting Member and Mr. E. W. Fowke, the President of the M.P. Association, for having led the deputation, and to the M.L.C.'s of S. Kanara for the endeavours made by them, in the Legislative Council, to have this road converted into a Trunk Road with the co-operation of the M.P. Association; also to Mr. S. L. Mathias, K.S.G., for persistently agitating on this subject with the co-operation of the sympathetic Collector Mr. G. W. Wells, M.A., I.C.S., the esteemed President and Members of the District Board of S. Kanara, and the local Members of the Madras Legislative Council. It is hoped that, before long, the long felt grievances of the planters and the public may be fully and finally redressed. Once this road is brought to its normal condition, the question of improving other frontier roads will have to be faced.

SOUTH TRAVANCORE

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Association held at the Quilon Club on Saturday, the 17th May, 1930, at 10 a.m.

Present.

Messrs W. Gillespie (*Chairman*), R. E. S. Branson, E. T. C. Farr, F. Hawkings, T. L. Jackson, T. W. U. Park, L. J. T. Polgreen, J. R. N. Pryde, H. R. C. Parker, A. P. D. Lodge (*Hon. Secretary*).

Honorary Members.—Messrs. P. E. D. Cameron, D. H. Booth, L. H. Jacob, and D. S. MacIntyre.

1. *Notice calling the Meeting.*—The Honorary Secretary read the notice calling the Meeting.

2. *The Minutes of the Quarterly Meeting held on January 25, 1930.*—Having been published in the *Planters' Chronicle* of February 15, 1930, these were taken as read. The Chairman proposed that they be confirmed.

Carried.

3. *Accounts for 1929-30.*—Copies of the accounts had been previously circulated, and further copies were placed on the table. The Honorary Secretary having explained certain items of expenditure, Mr. Parker proposed and Mr. Hawkings seconded that the accounts be passed.

Carried.

4. *Budget 1930-31.*—Copies of this had been previously circulated, and further copies were placed on the table. The Honorary Secretary explained that the Committee had again budgeted for a deficit for the season, and that the cess remained at the same rate as for the previous year. Mr. Pryde proposed and Mr. Jackson seconded that the Budget be adopted.

Carried.

5. *Auditor.*—The Chairman informed the meeting that Mr. P. Parasurama Aiyer had intimated his desire to stand for re-election for the current season, and proposed that he be duly elected.

Carried.

6. *Committee's Report.*—Was read out by the Honorary Secretary as follows :—

Membership.—At 31st March the membership stood as follows :—Estates—25, Personal—26, and Honorary—29. Personal has decreased by one, owing to the death of Mr. J. B. Cook, and Honorary has increased by one.

Acreage.—Acreage under Tea was 7,532, and under Rubber 13,743, an increase of 491 and 458 respectively since the previous year now, totalling 21,275 acres.

U.P.A.S.I. Labour Department.—Of the above 21,275 acres 2,990 acres of Tea, and 1,369 acres of Rubber were subscribing under "B" basis at the end of the year, a decrease of 1,047 acres.

Committee.—The following Office bearers and Committee were elected at the Annual Meeting held in May 1929 :—Chairman Mr. W. Gillespie, Honorary Secretary, A. P. D. Lodge, Committee : Messrs. J. R. N. Pryde, M. F. Shore, and H. R. C. Parker, Mr. Shore having left the country Mr. T. L. Jackson filled the vacancy.

Meetings.—One Annual and three Quarterly meetings were held during the year, one of the latter being held at Quilon, and the other three in the Kalthurley Valley. The average attendance was 10 against 12 in the previous year, and Hon. Members averaged 7.

At the July Meeting at Quilon Mr. F. E. James, M.L.C., attended and spoke on the political conditions in India. Dr. W. S. Shaw attended the October meeting, discussing the work done at the Tea Experimental Station.

The Association was represented at the Upasi Annual Meeting at Bangalore by Messrs. W. Gillespie and A.P.D. Lodge, at the Upasi General Committee Meeting at Ootacamund by Mr. W. Gillespie, and at Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by Mr. E. T. C. Farr.

Crop Returns.—The Quarterly Tea Crop figures were collected as usual by the Honorary Secretary.

U.P.A.S.I. Subscriptions.—These were collected through the Association quarterly, with the exceptions of Estates belonging to the Rani-Travancore Rubber Coy., Ltd., whose Agents paid direct to Madras.

Accounts for 1929-30.—These were audited by Mr. P. Parasurama Aiyer, and copies of the Balance Sheet circulated. Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd., continued to act as our Bankers.

Rubber Advisory Committee.—Mr. W. Gillespie acted as our Representative.

Tea Advisory Committee.—Mr. J. R. N. Pryde acted as our Representative.

Labour Control Committee.—Mr. G. H. Waters was elected as our Representative, with Mr. A. W. Leslie as member-in-waiting. On Mr. Waters' transfer to another district, the latter took over his duties until his departure on Home leave, when Mr. T. W. U. Park acted.

Travancore Combined Planters' Association.—Mr. M. F. Shore was elected as our Representative, and on his departure Mr. E. T. C. Farr was elected to take his place.

U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club.—Mr. A. P. D. Lodge continued to act as our District Representative. No members were able to take part in the Inter-district events at Ootacamund, this being the first time for four years that we have not been represented.

S.I. Planters' Benevolent Fund.—A total sum of Rs. 495 was subscribed against Rs. 325 in the previous year. Fifteen estates subscribed out of 25, 16 personal members out of 26, and 2 honorary members out of 29. These figures include Life Members, and also subscriptions paid direct to Madras.

S.T.P.A. Hand-book.—A hand-book was compiled and published, and copies circulated to all members. This has been printed on one side of each sheet so as to allow notes to be made. Revisions, additions, etc., will be periodically circulated, and details of a few errors and omissions will also be given.

General.—The work of the Association has gone forward smoothly throughout the year. The Committees of the Quilon and Kalthurity Valley Clubs are due our thanks for permitting us to hold our meetings in their Clubs.

The Chairman, Members of Committee and Honorary Secretary now tender their resignations.

The Chairman then mentioned that attendance at meetings during the past year had not been too good, and hoped during the next season that this would be remedied.

The increase in subscriptions to S. I. Planters' Benevolent Fund was noted, and he hoped that a further increase, especially amongst Honorary Members of the Association, would be seen in future.

A hand-book of the Association had been compiled and published, and he pointed out that the Committee would be pleased to receive criticisms, constructive, and not destructive, with a view to improvements, etc. The past year had been far from satisfactory as regards market condition for both Rubber and Tea, but with restriction in both products, which had been agreed on and supported by a large majority of planting concerns, the future looked rather more hopeful. He completed his remarks by referring to the assistance he had received throughout the year from both the Committee and from the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Hawkings proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair, Committee and Honorary Secretary, which Mr. Farr seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The Committee's Report was then unanimously adopted.

7. *Election of Office Bearers.*

Chairman. Mr. J. R. N. Pryde was requested to take the Chair during the election. He proposed that Mr. W. Gillespie be again elected as Chairman for the year.

Carried unanimously.

Honorary Secretary. Mr. E. T. C. Farr proposed and Mr. T. W. U. Park seconded that Mr. A. P. D. Lodge continue as Honorary Secretary.

Carried unanimously.

Committee. As a result of a ballot the following Committee were elected :—

Messrs. H. R. C. Parker, T. L. Jackson, and T. W. U. Park.

Rubber Advisory Committee-Representative. Mr. T. W. U. Park proposed Mr. T. L. Jackson seconded that Mr. W. Gillespie continue to act.

Carried.

Tea Advisory Committee-Representative. Mr. J. R. N. Pryde proposed and Mr. E. T. C. Farr seconded that Mr. T. W. U. Park be elected.

Carried.

Labour Control Committee-Representative. Mr. H. R. C. Parker proposed and Mr. T. W. U. Park seconded that Mr. G. H. Waters be elected.

Carried.

As Mr. Waters would be returning to this District only next month Mr. T. W. U. Park agreed to carry on until his arrival.

The Chairman suggested that no member-in-waiting was necessary, to which the Meeting agreed.

Travancore Combined Planters' Association-Representative. The Chairman proposed that Mr. E. T. C. Farr be again elected.

Carried.

U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club-Representative. Mr. T. L. Jackson proposed and Mr. F. Hawkings seconded that Mr. A. P. D. Lodge be again elected.

Carried.

Delegates to UPASI General Meeting at Bangalore. Mr. H. R. C. Parker proposed and Mr. F. Hawkings seconded that Mr. Gillespie be elected, and Mr. T. L. Jackson proposed and Mr. E. T. C. Farr seconded that Mr. T. W. U. Park be elected.

Carried.

8. Report of Delegate to UPASI General Committee Meeting at Ootacamund.

Mr. W. Gillespie read the following report :—

' Representing this Association, I duly attended the General Committee Meeting in Ooty on February 27, 1930.

The proceedings of the meeting were fully published in the *Planters' Chronicle*, dated March 15 of 1930, and there remains little for me to say now.

The Executive Committee met the previous day, and considerably revised the draft Budget, which was down for confirmation at the General Committee Meeting.

The Association did not give me any instructions for this meeting, but rubber, represented by Messrs. Walmsley, McPherson and myself, was strongly in favour of economy in every way, and we raised the questions of the disposal of surplus over expenditure which were explained by the Secretary as printed, and also urged economy on Building schemes.

In terms of a resolution passed at the R. A. C. Meeting on February 6, which I shall read later, the Executive Committee were approached to concede the same opportunity which occurred in 1928 to 1929 *via.*, that towards the end of each year the cess on Rubber be adjusted to meet actual expenditure, instead of calling up the full cess, and carrying any balance to the General Reserve Fund.

This concession was passed at Ootacamund.

The question of the Reserve Fund will be brought up, I believe, at the Bangalore meeting.

The restriction of Tea crop was fully discussed, and the Meeting agreed to support the proposals made by the S.I.A. which are published in the *Planters' Chronicle*, dated January 11, 1930.

The old question of altering the wording Rule XIV, Labour Department was decided, the meeting agreeing that the Rule as at present should stand,

I pointed out that the District Associations did not have an opportunity of discussing the Agenda of the General Committee Meeting or considering the Budget at their meetings, as the particulars and details were not received until very late, and the S.T.P.A. was asked to bring forward a resolution covering this subject at the Bangalore Meeting.'

9. *Report of Delegate to Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.*—Mr. E. T. C. Farr read out the following report :—

' My two subjects at the recent Sri Mulam Popular Assembly were :—

1. *Government Roads and Bridges.*

2. *Income-Tax Act and Assessment of Sterling Companies.*

As regards the first—I tried to impress on the Dewan the very bad and often dangerous condition of the three river crossings between Koney and Lahai, and ventured to suggest various improvements which had been submitted to me by Planters who use that Road frequently. I also drew attention to the disgraceful condition of the Road to the Corrimony Balamore Estates from Tadikarakonam,—and made reference to the re-building of the Maduppatty Bridge which was carried away in the floods of 1099 M.E.

I then requested that the interests of my Association should be safeguarded by the representation by one of their Members on the Quilon, Trivandrum, Nagercoil Division Road Boards respectively. At present I believe there is no Planter on any of the Boards I named.

With regard to my second subject, viz., Income-Tax Act and Assessment of Sterling Companies—I asked the Dewan if he would be kind enough to consider once more the question of publishing in the form of a hand-book the new Rules and Regulations defining and governing the Income-Tax Act—including any new amendments.

I pointed out that this book which was promised us some time ago would help very materially in elucidating much of the confusion and doubt which from time to time appears to arise regarding the question of the Assessment of Sterling Companies—and also as regards taxing the pay of Europeans on furlough.

I stated that such a manual as I mention obtains in British India, and has been found to be most satisfactory in every respect.

Lastly I requested that in the matter of the Assessment of companies, that the Assessee might be furnished with a copy of the Collector's Assessment order at the time the demand notice is issued.

To both subjects I received sympathetic hearing and I can only hope that my appeals were not in vain.'

Mr. T. L. Jackson stated that great improvements had been made lately on the road and river crossings between Kon and Lahai due in a measure to Mr. Farr's representation.

The Chairman called on the meeting to recommend a vote of thanks to Mr. E. T. C. Farr for his service and proposed that he be again elected to represent this Association.

10. *Report of the Representative on the Rubber Advisory Committee.* Mr. W. Gillespie read the following report :—

' Since the last meeting of this Association, the Rubber Advisory Committee met in Kottayam T. Bungalow on February 6, and there was a full attendance.

I again brought up the question of the acquisition of the 52 acres of land at the station, and was informed that Government still would not move in the matter, although letters were being regularly sent.

The Honorary Secretary informs me this week that the matter remains at a standstill.

The Honorary Secretary intimated that the Executive Committee had appointed Mr. Frattini as temporary Assistant, and further were trying to find a successor to Mr Ashplant, and a permanent Assistant.

The Honorary Secretary informs me that Mr. R. A. Taylor of the Ceylon Rubber Research Scheme, who applied for the vacancy in March, has recently visited the station, and was interviewed by Messrs. Milner and McPherson, and is now negotiating with the Executive Committee.

Mr. Frattini is in charge of the station, and has submitted reports for February, March and April, which I shall read if desired.

Mr. Frattini is reported as doing very good work at the Station.

The Budget drawn by Mr. Ashplant was fully discussed, and called for no comment, as this was based on actual expenditure, there was no room for retrenchment, and it was decided to submit the Budget as framed to the Executive Committee.

In submitting this Budget, the Committee desired to record that all possible expenditure had been included, but in view of the serious position of the Rubber Market, and in consideration of the fact that the expenditure would probably fall short of the Estimate, they desired to ask that an opportunity, similar to that granted in 1928-29, might be given them by the Executive of adjusting the cess towards the end of the year in accordance with the actual expenditure. This concession was passed at Ootacamund in February.

The Committee expressed their warm approval when the chairman informed them that Mr. Ashplant was leaving behind all records and a programme of work for Mr. Frattini, to enable him to carry on the work of the station as easily as possible.

That Mr. Ashplant had undertaken to assist the Executive as far as he would in obtaining a suitable successor, and that Mr. Ashplant proposed to publish his paper on the Tube Bore test in instalments in the *Planters' Chronicle*, as soon as he had got it into shape.'

Mr. Frattini's report of February was also read out and Mr. Parker suggested that our Representative, in the interests of the Experimental Station, should request that this report be fully discussed at the next meeting of his Committee, which he agreed to bring up.

11. *Report of Representative on the Tea Advisory Committee.*—Mr. J. R. N. Pryde read out the full report :—

'The second meeting of the Tea Advisory Committee was held at the Tea Experimental Station on January 25th and 26th and full report of the proceedings having appeared in the *Planters' Chronicle* of March 1st, it is unnecessary for me to mention them in detail.

The Budget was framed on the usual cess of eight annas per acre together with the allotment from the grant from the Government of Madras. This cess was reduced by the General Committee to six annas per acre, equivalent to approximately Rs. 14,000.

The proposal to engage an Indian Chemist who would relieve the European Officers of some routine work was vetoed by the Executive Committee, who were unable to find the money, Rs. 1,700.

The depression in the Tea Market was the cause of the above reductions, but the more expensive question of expansion of the Station deals with the future and the Committee thought it advisable to take action in the matter. The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to investigate the matter of land will, no doubt, be available before the next meeting of this Association, and the whole question of the future of the Tea Scientific Department should be examined, and I ask you to give it your very full consideration. It has been suggested that we amalgamate with the Ceylon Tea Research Institute, and while there is similarity between Ceylon and Southern India conditions and interests in my opinion we are too separated, geographically, for our Scientific interests to become part and parcel of the Ceylon Institute, but there could be co-operation in the way of mutual exchange of information and visits. If the activities of our own department are to be increased, additional cess must be faced, at all events for a number of years, and I would remind you that some time must elapse before you are going to see any results of money you now spend.

I would draw your attention to the suggestion of the Tea Advisory Committee that expenses of the meetings held at the Experimental Station be borne by the Scientific Department and that those of other necessary meetings be met by District Associations, and I trust that this will be agreed to.

I now resign and would ask members to continue to give their free opinions to my successor and by so doing, make the Tea Advisory Committee a live body.'

Mr. Pryde had also made out a Memorandum of his opinions on the Tea Scientific Department, extracts of which he read out, dealing with expansion, expenses,

etc. He pointed out that every assistance is required to help the Advisory Committee in their work, so that the more important works can be gone on with.

The Chairman mentioned that the doings of the Advisory Committee, both Tea and Rubber would certainly be very thoroughly gone into at Bangalore.

12. Travancore Combined Planters' Association.—Mr. E. T. C. Farr read out the full report :—

' You will have already read in the *Planters' Chronicle* of March 15th the minutes of the last T.C.P.A. Meeting held here on March 3rd and which was fully represented. I will therefore only dwell briefly on the salient points.

Tea Export Duty.—Mr. Lampard addressed the Meeting on this subject, and after discussion it was decided to continue to urge the Travancore Government to give a definite reply regarding the repeal of the Duty, and on receipt of this reply, to consider what further action, if any, should be taken.

Tea Thiefs Regulation.—Mr. Lampard stated that he had ascertained that the introduction of a private bill in the Legislative Council was unlikely to be successful, and it was decided again to press Government to legislate on this subject.

Fixing a Standard Quality for Tea to Prevent the Manufacture and Sale of Adulterated Teas.—The Chairman Mr. Wright informed the Meeting that he was bringing up this subject at the Sri Mulam Assembly on behalf of the Kanan Devan P.A., and the Meeting decided to await the result of this representation before further action is taken by the Association. Since when we have been advised by the Honorary Secretary of the T.C.P.A. that the Planting member informs him that Government will introduce a Food Adulteration Act at the next Session of the Legislative Council. This, if passed, should act as a deterrent to manufacturers of spurious Tea in the State.

Proposed Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Travancore.—The Honorary Secretary reported to the Meeting his conversation on this subject with Dr. Frimodt Moller of the Union Mission. It was decided that in view of the depressed state of the Tea and Rubber markets and heavy expenditure already being incurred by Planting interests in medical and other directions, the Association could not recommend to its constituents any scheme for general financial support of Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Travancore. At the same time representatives at the Meeting expressed themselves as being in sympathy with the idea, and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to assist Dr. Moller if he wished to get into direct touch with proprietors and individual Planters.

Subjects for Sri Mulam.—The delegates subjects were discussed and approved.

Subscription for 1930.—This was fixed at Rs. 25 per member.

Election of Office-Bearers :—

Chairman	... Mr. A. J. Wright.
Vice-Chairman	.. Mr. Eric Hall.
Honorary Secretary	... Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen.

Road Boards.—The non-inclusion of planting interests on any of the newly formed Road Boards (except that for the Devicolam District) was considered very unsatisfactory, and it was suggested that the Travancore Government should be approached with a request that the rules should be revised to include one representative on each Road Board from each local planting Association having interest in the District concerned ; also that the Planting Member of the Legislative Council should have a seat on the Central Board. The Planting Member stated that, if nothing had been done in this connection at the commencement of the next session of the Legislative Council, he would pursue the matter there.

As some representatives had not been adequately instructed on the subject it was decided to refer to suggestion to Local Associations, and leave to the Executive Committee the final decision regarding the exact representations to be made to Government, but I was requested as Sri Mulam member to bring this matter up in as far as it affected South Travancore Association, and this I duly did.

Since then I am pleased to be able to inform you that the Planting member of the Legislative Council has been nominated by Government to the Central Board probably as a result of the representations to Government by the Combined Planters' Association. I can report no progress as yet in regard to District Road Boards, but Mr. Lampard is asking a question on the subject at the next Session of the Legislative Council.

Mr. L. J. T. Polgreen spoke regarding the position of Road Boards. Mr. L. H. Jacob explained that the primary object of these Boards, so far as he understood,

was to consider the construction of new roads, and that they were purely advisory, and that representation was therefore not essential to us. Mr. Hawkings suggested that this matter be left to the Committee to further discuss, and to bring up at our next meeting.

13. *European Association*.—A letter from the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the European Association dated April 16th, 1930 was read out, in which it was suggested that a member of our Committee be elected to interest himself particularly in the recruiting of new members amongst Planters.

Mr. T. L. Jackson proposed and Mr. T. W. U. Park seconded that Mr. H. R. C. Parker be elected.

Carried unanimously.

14. *South Indian Motor Union*.—Mr. H. R. C. Parker reported that the S. I. M. U. were taking up the matter of erecting Sign Boards and Warning notices at important points and gave details of suggestion that he had sent in. He also mentioned that 18 members of this Association are now members, making a total of 96 in Travancore.

It was suggested that in view of the extra benefits derived by members in Madras such as parking facilities, that the subscription of moffusil members be levied at a reduced rate, and Mr. Parker agreed to raise this point.

15. *Memorial to Mr. J. B. Cook*.—The Honorary Secretary explained that the Committee had decided to erect a headstone, and requested that Mr. E. T. C. Farr and Mr. J. R. N. Pryde kindly assist in arranging details etc. to which they agreed.

16. *Correspondence*.

Rubber Theft.—Mr. F. Hawkings' letter of April 39th, 1930 was read out, together with the Government Order R. O. C. No. 5939-27 Judicial dated March 30th, 1927.

Mr. Hawkings explained to the Meeting that this matter had been brought up to the Mundakayam P. A. As Rubber planters were excluded from election as Honorary Magistrate, what was the opinion of the Meeting?

This was discussed at length, and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to write to the Mundakayam P. A. giving the Meeting's opinion.

Export of bud Wood.—A letter dated May 4th, 1930, from the Manager Kailasam Estate, was read out in which he requested that the following resolution be brought up at the next meeting.—

This was discussed, and the Chairman explained that as the Honorary Secretary was making enquiries regarding the Pest Act mentioned, he suggested that the Committee should deal with the matter, to which the Meeting agreed.

Mr. E. T. C. Farr proposed that a vote of thanks to Mr. L. H. Jacob be passed for attending the Meeting.

Carried unanimously.

The Meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

A. P. D. LODGE,
Honorary Secretary.

W. GILLESPIE,
Chairman.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE

Minutes of Annual General Meeting held at Peermade Club at 10 a.m.
on May 24, 1930.

Present:

Messrs. W. A. J. Milner (*Chairman*) W. F. Anderson, T. A. Kinmond, W. F. Inman, A. V. Mawer, W. S. Scott, G. H. Bingham, J. H. Cantlay, R. B. Webb, J. C. Strange, O. W. Horrocks, I. F. Rudd Clarke, E. C. Sylvester, R. F. Vinen, R. J. McMullin (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitor:

Mr F. H. Lewis.

The Chairman asked for a vote of condolence on the deaths of Messrs. Horace Drummond Dean Drummond and Buxton Lawrie. This was accorded in the usual manner.

The Minutes of the last General Meeting of January 25, were taken as read and confirmed and the Minutes of the Committee Meetings of February 22, and April 16, were read and confirmed.

The Chairman addressed the Meeting as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,

Your Honorary Secretary has as usual compiled a very full report so that there is no need for me to go over any of the same ground.

There is one matter of topical interest at the moment and that is the tea market. As you know Restriction of 1930 Tea Crop has now been declared in force, the requisite percentage in all-producing countries having agreed to the scheme. This will mean that the 1930 world production of tea will be reduced by 57 million pounds and this cannot but have a beneficial effect on the market, especially if Nature is taking a hand too in other districts and countries as it has done in this district this year by producing such unfavourable weather : most Estates will find it difficult to obtain even their restricted estimates. Those Estates that have not come into the restriction scheme have had their restriction done for them.

For the time being, probably for the whole of this year, the position has therefore greatly improved and Restriction has proved the quickest remedy. But it must be remembered that it is only a temporary one, the true remedy being in the expansion of existing markets and the opening of new ones.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee are spending £ 50,000 this year in advertising Indian Tea in the U.S.A. and it is stated that this work is being at last carried out on lines that promise better results than in the past. Mr. Gandar Dower of the firm of Frank and Gandar, tea brokers of London, who visited Peermade in February gave one an idea of how advertising should be done in U.S.A. in a letter published in the *Planters' Chronicle* of March 1, from which I would like to quote the following :—

'I believe tea would, if properly handled, become more popular than coffee. To-day the latter beverage is drunk at breakfast, iced or otherwise, and taken in large breakfast cups at lunch and at dinner with meals. It is scandalous that one can enter a select golf or country club with at least a thousand members and ask for tea, only to find green Japan or possibly China tea forthcoming. Ninety per cent of the members of that club have never heard of black leaf tea. The word Ceylon tea or Indian does not matter. Describe green tea as unpalatable ; circularize the clubs and hotels with free samples of black leaf tea, get your kiosks in hotels ; have kettles on the boil ; employ American attendants and push our product with Americans through an American house in an American way with American slang. Point out the Americans possess a knowledge of everything except tea and describe tea as a solution of prohibition, liked by both the wets and drys.'

On the other hand, heed this warning. Never mention tea as a British produced article, because for some inexplicable reason a portion of the American Nation is still Anti-British. Remember the part a chest of tea played in history at Boston and that there is still a great deal of prejudice against any English product—and any persuasive influence of the British.'

The opinion however has been expressed in many influential quarters that by far our best market is in India itself, where consumption at present is at the most some sixty million pounds. This is what the Indian Tea Cess Committee's Commissioner for India Mr. Harpur said at the I.T.C.C. Annual General Meeting in Calcutta.

'I have on many occasions referred to the enormous possibilities of expanding the trade in India by getting supplies of common tea to the consumer at a more moderate price than that now prevailing ; I suggested this as far back as four years ago, and recently there have been many similar suggestions from different sources of how an expansion of the trade may be expected if the industry arranged for large quantities of cheap sweet tea to be available at an attractive price. My experience in India convinces me that such expectations are well founded but the quantity should be large—not less than ten million pounds each of leaf and dust. If anything in this direction is done, the most important thing is to insure that the consumer gets the full benefit.'

That is the trouble at present, the Indian consumer is not getting the tea cheap enough and that is the main reason probably why the sale of tea in India is not increasing at a more rapid rate.

Mr. Chalk, a member of the Tea Cess Committee, pointed out at the same Meeting that a great deal could be done by the sale of tea in 8, 4 and 2 oz. packets in every bazaar in India; but was of the opinion that if the matter was to be tackled at all—half measures would be of no avail. A large Central Factory would be necessary for packing the tea and would entail a large organization; this need not deter us he thought; the example of the Imperial Tobacco Co. having showed us what can be done in India by the right methods.

Mr. Chalk expressed the opinion that restriction at its best could only be a temporary relief and not a permanent cure. Only increased consumption on a very large scale would put the industry again in a secure position.

This is a conclusion with which I am sure we will all agree and it is to be hoped therefore that in consultation with the I.T.A.; S.I.A.; etc., the I.T.C.C. will not be long in formulating a definite scheme as unless they do so the inevitable will happen and we shall be in just as bad a position in 1932, if not earlier, as we were in last year. The Indian market has great possibilities and we cannot afford to neglect them; our aim should be to double the consumption in India in the next five years. It must not be forgotten also that Ceylon and Java imports of cheap tea into this country are increasing rapidly.

I would like to add a word about the U.P.A.S.I. particularly as regards its expenditure. It is no secret that the Boards of many Companies consider that U.P.A.S.I. expenditure can be cut down very considerably. These are hard times especially for Rubber. Coffee is also doing none too well I understand and although the out-look for Tea is more hopeful than it was every unnecessary item or expenditure has to be cut out. As you know considerable reductions in the U.P.A.S.I. cesses have already been made and the Executive Committee will consider very shortly what additional economies can be effected so that there may be no further grounds for criticism.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I wish to say that I feel that we have been exceedingly fortunate in having had such an able Honorary Secretary for the past three years, one who has taken the very keenest interest in the work and I am sure I am voicing the unanimous opinion of you all when on your behalf I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. McMullin very heartily indeed for all he has done for us. We wish him a very good holiday at home which he has richly earned and a return to us in renewed health and energy.

The Honorary Secretary read his report as follows.—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Meetings.—There were six Committee and three ordinary quarterly General Meetings held during the year with an average attendance of 26 members against 18 last year.

Membership.—Our membership was increased by two new members, namely, Churakulam and Kallar Estates raising our membership roll from 37 to 39. It is regrettable to have to report that there have been notices of resignations from three members, two of whom have been on our rolls for many years and it is to be hoped that the Tea market will revive sufficiently before the end of the current year to induce a reconsideration of this decision.

Acreage.—The subscribing acreage increased from 19649·03 acres tea and 72·00 acres Cardamoms to 21696·09 acres Tea and 79·73 acres Cardamoms, an increase of 2047·06 acres of Tea and 7·73 acres Cardamoms.

This year we start off with a further increase of 867·88 acres of Tea making a total of 22643·70 which would have been further augmented by 247·06 acres had not several estates reported deductions amounting to this figure on resurvey.

Crop.—The total crop harvested off 17808·78 acres of Tea in bearing belonging to subscribing estates was 10,822,080 lbs. or 607·68 lbs. per acre, against 10,628,440 lbs. or 635·66 lbs. per acre.

The total crop for the District including non-subscribing estates was 11,749,649 lbs. against 11,598,941 lbs., an increase of 150,708 lbs.

Cess.—The cess collected last year was annas two per acre which barely covered our expenditure and your Committee recommend that the same amount be collected for the coming year.

Accounts.—The accounts have been placed before members and show an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 162-14-5 reducing our reserve balance from Rs. 1,441-0-7 to Rs. 3,278-2-2. Rs. 1,500 of which is still at fixed deposit at 4 per cent. with the National Bank of India, Madras. The over expenditure is due to certain expenses unbudgetted for as represented by the erecting of pandals in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy of India's visit, delegate's expenses to extra-ordinary General Meeting of T.C.T.A. held on July 27, 1929, and U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club subscriptions for two years.

C.T.P.A. Journal.—150 copies of our Journal were printed at a cost of Rs. 513-13-0 and 82 copies were issued free to members of the Association. 60 copies were sold as against 20 last year at the price of Rs. 5 per copy and there are still eight in hand.

The total cost to the Association was Rs. 183-13-0 against Rs. 433-15-0 last year and it is hoped that the increasing sales to outside members may continue in the same ratio so that eventually there will be no cost to us at all in the near future.

Our thanks are due to our Chairman Mr. W. A. J. Milner for taking on the task of Editing and bringing out this very worthy production.

P. B. Fund.—Though this year 10 members failed to subscribe to the Planters' Benevolent Fund, if we take the Rs. 100 subscribed last year by the Association from the total, our subscriptions increased by Rs. 40 being Rs. 565 against Rs. 525 from members and Rs. 100 from the Association.

General.—The Association took as active a part as usual in Planting politics and gained a good deal of success in its representations at the Meetings to which we sent representatives. At Bangalore we were again fortunate in being successful in generally getting our proposals accepted whilst having our Chairman elected as Chairman of our Parent Association has been particularly gratifying.

In Travancore we have begun to see the results of our efforts in the recently published Food Adulteration Act and with the readily accorded help of the other Travancore Planting Associations and our Planting Member we should be able to get most of the needs of our Community attended to. Our wish to get the present export duty charged on the tea we send from Travancore taken off and an enhanced rate of income-tax substituted which seems to be the fairest way of taxing our product and brings us into line with the rest of India, appears to be having the consideration of the Government, and I hope we will also be able to get our industry protected by Government legislating against tea thefts.

There has as usual been a great deal of correspondence over the Kodai-Kuruvalnuth Road and I think I may say we are getting nearer a means of having it maintained in a proper condition. At any rate we must keep on urging if we are to succeed.

The inauguration of a Post and Telegraph Office at Fairfield has I believe been a benefit to those who are served by it and the Motor Mail Service which has been running for one year has been a help though there is still room for a lot of improvement in its regularity.

The new Fairfield Arrack Shop has been causing us a good deal of concern because the Government had gone back on its promise and instituted it without consulting us. We have however been promised that it will now be moved to the Rifle Range and it is to be hoped that Members concerned will be satisfied with the concession we have obtained through the good-will of the Dewan.

And now Gentlemen I will conclude after thanking the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their help and the rest of you for your patience in placing my resignations in your hands.

The Secretary read correspondence regarding the definition of the word tax in respect of the ordinance allowing the possession of arms in Travancore wherein it was ruled that the tax referred to was Land Tax.

Notice from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., calling an extra-ordinary Meeting of the Association for August 18 was read.

Mr. J. H. Cantlay proposed and Mr. T. A. Kinmond seconded that the accounts for 1929-30 be passed.

The Sri Mulam Popular Assembly delegate's report was read and commented upon and his expenses sanctioned. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. R. St. George for his services. The Association expressed their appreciation of the Government's action in respect of the grant-in-aid roads of the District.

Mr. W. F. Inman made his report as delegate to the U.P.A.S.I. General Committee Meeting and Combined Control Committee Meeting at Ootacamund on February 26. The Meeting sanctioned his expenses and passed a vote of thanks for his services.

Mr. A. V. Mawer proposed seconded by Mr. W. F. Inman that the cess for 1930-31 season be annas two per acre.

Carried.

Mr. E. C. Sylvester proposed seconded by Mr. W. F. Anderson that 'In view of the present position of all products the Executive Committee, U.P.A.S.I. be requested to reduce still further the expenditure under General and Labour Department making up any deficit of income by drawing on the General Reserve Fund if necessary.'

Carried.

The Delegates who called on the Dewan with reference to the Fairfield Arrack Shop gave their report and the Meeting sanctioned their expenses.

The Honorary Secretary further read a letter from the Dewan subsequently received giving a definite location to which the shop would be removed.

A letter from the Magistrate Devicolam re State Life Insurance was read and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to refer the question to the Planting Member, Travancore Legislative Assembly and Secretary, U.P.A.S.I.

Mr. A. V. Mawer proposed and Mr. G. H. Bingham seconded 'That the Executive Committee of the U.P.A.S.I. should be reorganized so as to make it much more representative and able to carry on not only the general work of the U.P.A.S.I. but also the work previously done by Control and Advisory Committee.

The Committee to consist of—

1. The Chairman.
2. Coffee members,
3. Rubber members,
4. Tea members.

All Control and Advisory Committees to be abolished and two members of this Committee to be nominated by the South Indian Association.'

After discussion the resolution was passed.

Mr. T. A. Kinmond proposed and Mr. W. F. Inman seconded 'That owing to the filthy and insanitary condition of Gudalore village the Madura District Board be written to requesting them to take steps to prevent the inhabitants using the side of the road as a latrine.'

The Resolution was carried and the Honorary Secretary directed to write the Madura District Board on the matter.

Mr. J. H. Cantlay read and explained his report on the T. A. C. Meeting held at Nellacottah Experimental Station on January 25 and 26, 1930. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him.

Correspondence regarding the Travancore State Road Board was read and noted.

The complaint made by the Honorary Secretary to the Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, Madura District regarding the irregular delay of Mails and his reply was read and noted.

Mr. A. V. Mawer proposed and Mr. T. A. Kinmond seconded 'That the hours for telegraphic business at the Fairfield Telegraph Office be altered to from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and that Mails be delivered direct to the Fairfield Post Office by Motor.'

Carried.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to report to the Chief Secretary to Government the damage caused by elephants to an Estate in the District and ask that steps be taken to safeguard estates from this destructive nuisance.

Mr. J. H. Cantlay, District Representative of the European Association informed the Meeting that practically all Members were members of the Association.

The Chairman and Honorary Secretary resigned.

Mr. E. C. Sylvester proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. W. A. J. Milner for his work in the past two years as Chairman and that he be re-elected in which he was supported unanimously by the Meeting.

The Executive for the new year was elected as follows :—

Mr. W. A. J. Milner	... <i>Chairman.</i>
Mr. J. H. Cantlay.	... <i>Honorary Secretary.</i>
Messrs. J. S. Wilkie.	<i>Committee.</i>
,, A. V. Mawer.	
,, E. C. Sylvester.	
,, H. Clarke.	
,, W. F. Inman.	
,, W. F. Anderson.	
,, J. Wedderspoon.	

The Chairman, Honorary Secretary and General Committee Members of U.P.A.S.I.

Mr. V. Vadival Pillai <i>Auditor.</i>
Mr. W. F. Anderson. Active	Srivilliputtur and Palamcottah Control Committee. Coimbatore Control Committee.
,, R. F. Vinen. In waiting	
,, J. H. Cantlay Active	
,, H. Clarke. In waiting	
,, W. F. Inman. U.P.A.S.I Sports Club Representative.	

District Sports Committee as at present.

Association Committee to be Standing Labour Committee.

District Game Association as at present.

Mr. J. H. Cantlay, European Association Representative.

,, J. H. Cantlay, Tea Advisory Committee Representative.

The Chairman proposed from the chair under any other business, 'That the U.P.A.S.I. be asked to approach the South Indian Association and the Indian Tea Association, London, regarding a definite scheme for increasing the sale of tea in India by guaranteeing a certain percentage of their crop for disposal in this country for a definite period of years. In the event of a favourable reply being received it is suggested the Indian Tea Cess Commissioner would then be approached as regards his proposals for placing tea on the Indian market, one essential condition being that the retail price to the consumer should be a low one and not as at present out of all proportion to the wholesale price at which it is bought by the distributor.'

Carried.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to write to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay, and ask them to arrange to supply a suit case to Mr. J. F. Fraser on his arrival in England from their London Department to the value of Rs. 350 with inscription, etc., as arranged.

A circular regarding the formation of the Madras Flying Club was read.

The Meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

R. J. McMULLIN,
Honorary Secretary.

W. A. J. MILNER,
Chairman.

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Mark	Pkgs.	Best prices realized.		District	Average prices obtained for tea.		January 1 to May 15, 1930	January 1 to May 15, 1929
		Price	s. d.		Week ending May 15, 1930	s. d.		
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, May 15, 1930)				N. India.	s. 1	d. 2·81	s. 1	d. 5·47
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —				S. India.	a 1	b 6·47	b 1	c 6·69
Pannimade	54	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ceylon...	1	7·95	1	9·26
Kallyar	136	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Java ...	1	11·13	9·99	1·55
Karakundru	183	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sumatra.	1	0·30	11·26	4·48
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>				Nyassa- l a n d	11·24	9·16	1	1·21
Peermade	139	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total...	d 1	e 4·01	3·36	f 1
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —								6·17
*Surianalle	37	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>N.B.</i> —The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—				
Nettigudi	61	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Lockhart	64	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Nullatanni	124	1	8					
*Upper Surianalle	121	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Guderale	140	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$					
(d) <i>Mundakayam</i> —					a 2,152	b 121,272	c 129,171	
Valley End	96	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		d 87,258	e 1,566,945	f 1,496,782	
(e) <i>Mysore</i> —				(B) RUBBER:—				
*Chamraj	21	2	2					
(f) <i>Nilgiris</i> —				The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, June 3, 1930 was 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.				
*Prospect	97	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Nonsuch Est.—				London Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday, May 31, 1930, were 77,198 tons, an increase of 245 tons on May 24, 1930 inventory.				
Ibex Lodge	108	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Nonsuch	109	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Parkside	63	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Neergundi	89	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$					
(g) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —				Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday May 31, 1930, were 25,526 tons, an increase of 804 tons on May 24, 1930 inventory.				
Mayfield	86	1	5					
(h) <i>South Travancore</i> —								
Arundel	103	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Venture	68	1	3					
(i) <i>Wynaad</i> —								
*Perengoda	60	1	3					

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the averages.

I. The London Market—(continued.)

(C) COFFEE:—

Fortnight ending May 14

Districts	Bags	s.	d.	Grades	District	Bags	s.	d.	Grades
<i>Mysore</i> —					<i>Nelliampathies</i> —				
Ootsey	77	80	0	All	Svetagundi ..	78	80	10	All
Santawerry	202	124	10	"	Wallia Wai- run ..	54	84	8	"
Umbidy	51	83	5	"	Palagapandy.	51	81	5	"
Olivers K	113	101	0	"	Anaumaad ..	54	73	2	All except P.B.
H. C. S.	96	115	9	1, 2, 3 and P.B.					
Salawara	104	85	9	"	<i>Anamalais</i> —				
Horikhan	72	90	0	1, 2 and P.B.	Puthutotam ...	132	82	8	1, 2, 3 and T
Cowcoody	48	82	6	All	Stanmore ..	69	93	7	All except T
H. C. K.	156	114	4	"					
Bedaguli	72	92	5	All except T					
Do.	76	101	10	All					
<i>Coorg</i> —					<i>Nilgiri</i> <i>Wynaad</i> —				
Craig's Eliza	122	82	4	All	Glenvans ...	163	90	5	All
Santagherry...	110	83	0	"					
Faith	230	83	0	"					
Corringabetta.	138	79	4	1, 2, P.B. and T					
Kedukal	81	81	5	All	<i>Nilgiris</i> —				
Binny's Sida- pur	57	79	4	All except P.B.	Kurdior	62	89	10	All
					Madanaad ..	83	84	?	"

II. The Colombo Market

Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on May 27, 1930

TEA.—The sale of the 27th instant amounted to 2,704,196 lbs. Quality was average for the time of year, with some signs of improvement in a few second invoices. There was a good general demand, and the market must be quoted dearer. *Nuwera Eliya* and *Maturata* :—Quality was about equal to last. All grades were wanted and prices advanced slightly on last rates. *High Grown* :—Quality was useful. Broken Orange Pekoes and Broken Pekoe grades were in strong request and the market advanced 3 to 4 cents for these teas. Pekoes were the strongest feature and sold at considerably increased rates. Orange Pekoes were very strong to dearer. *Medium Grown* .—These teas were well competed for, and prices realized showed a rise of 2 to 4 cents. *Low Grown* :—The market for these was particularly strong. Prices showed further advances. 2 to 3 cents about representing this. *Fannings and Dust* :—Tippy Fannings and good liquorng Dusts were dearer, otherwise these grades remained practically unchanged. (As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.)

South Indians, in auction of May 20, obtained the following prices :—

Estates				Breaks	Averages
Sottuparai	...	...	...	17,202	0·94
Chittavurrai	...	...	...	14,950	0·94
Madupatty	...	...	...	17,327	0·92
Rockwood	...	...	...	2,997	0·45

RUBBER.—About 214 tons were offered at the auction held on May 22 1930. There was an active market for Standards at steady rates but a slightly lower range of prices for Off grades. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet opened at 33½ cents, but immediately firmed to 34 cents and closed steady at this figure showing no change on

last week's prices. Fair and Off quality Sheets were well supported but showed a decline of a half cent while inferior quality Sheet was 1½ cents down. Contract Crepe opened at 33 cents, but like sheet firmed and 33½ cents was mostly paid although this grade was not in such good demand as Sheet. Off and Mottled sorts were wanted but at a half cent down on previous rates. Good Scrap Crepes met with good competition but must be quoted a half cent easier than previously while Black Scrap Crepes were about steady and inferior earth sorts dropped one cent. There was a moderate demand for Scraps, good and earth sorts selling at unchanged rates while medium sorts were about a cent easier.

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FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

May 18, 1930, to May 31, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	...	14·47	14·47	25. Kotagiri ...	0·50	15·25	15·75
2. Kalthuritty.	3·64	18·86	22·50	26. Ootacamund.	1·66	14·81	16·47
3. Kallar Bdge.	3·09	20·17	23·16	27. Yercaud ...	1·09	14·75	15·84
4. Koney ...	5·05	17·43	22·48	28. Mango Range ...	...	9·74	9·74
5. Pattanapura.	2·36	21·12	23·48	29. Devala ...	2·60	11·45	14·05
6. M'kayam ...	...	27·38	27·38	30. Devarshola.	1·88	13·15	15·03
7. Peermade ...	0·69	30·33	31·02	31. CALICUT ...	5·21	17·79	23·00
8. Twyford ...	2·14	33·95	36·09	32. Kuttiyadi ...	...	16·74	16·74
9. V'periyar ...	...	14·27	14·27	33. Vayiriy ...	2·52	19·08	21·60
10. Kalaar ...	1·07	23·32	24·39	34. Manantoddi.	1·90	8·85	10·75
11. Chittuvurrai	0·98	8·60	9·58	35. Billigiris ...	1·00	12·97	13·97
12. Bod'i KANUR	...	3·97	3·97	36. Sidapur ...	...	12·59	12·59
13. COCHIN	3·39	16·84	20·23	37. Pollibetta ...	3·25	10·70	13·95
14. Mooply ...	...	21·70	21·70	38. Somwarpett ...	...	...	..
15. Pachaimalai.	1·75	14·39	16·14	39. Saklaspur ...	...	...	..
16. Mudis ...	2·92	21·03	23·95	40. Kadamanie ...	0·60	5·58	6·18
17. POLLACHIR	1·61	9·65	11·26	41. Ballupete ...	...	...	..
18. Nell'pathy...	0·99	16·61	17·60	42. Balehonnur ...	...	7·33	7·33
19. Karapara ...	1·77	24·53	26·30	43. Merthi subgey.	...	5·59	5·59
20. Pullengode ..	6·80	14·40	21·20	44. Kelagur ...	..	5·99	5·99
21. Nilambur ...	2·08	12·42	14·50	45. Durgadbettta.	1·17	7·33	8·50
22. Naduvattam	1·01	23·07	24·08	46. MANGALORE	3·20	18·19	21·39
23. Nilgiri Peak.	1·04	20·26	21·30	47. MADRAS ...	...	8·14	8·14
24. Coonoor ...	1·10	10·33	11·43				

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930)

America's Preference for Coffee

At the recent annual Dinner of the London Tea Trade Sir John Hewett President of the Indian Tea Association, stated that he had had the opportunity of making an extensive tour in America, and he was afraid that he had a very strong opinion indeed as a result of his experiences last year there. He stayed in California, Virginia and New York with friends, all of whom had either relatives in England or had visited this country and knew their customs. He also stayed in some of the leading hotels in many places and had travelled for thousands of miles on the railways, taking his meals in the restaurant cars, and during all his journeys he never came across a cup of tea that he wanted to drink. On the other hand, coffee was everywhere delicious and excellent, and as things went in America, this beverage was cheap. Was it likely, he asked, that the Americans would be induced to drink tea instead of coffee under these circumstances? He did not think they would and he thought their efforts in the direction of propaganda would be likely to do more good at home and in India or Australia and New Zealand, where people naturally liked tea and could be induced to take more of it. He therefore recommended that propaganda should be devoted to the countries he had just mentioned as being more likely to result in a greater consumption of tea than obtained at present.

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 15]

June 21, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 386, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

THE headlines of the *Madras Mail* in reporting the speech of Mr. J. Mackie at the annual meeting of the South Indian Association were startling. They gave the impression of panic and desperate remedies. *The U.P.A.S.I.* A quiet perusal of the speech, however, gives an entirely and Economy. different impression. Concern at the rising expenditure of the U.P.A.S.I. and a determination to insist on economy are expressed in calm and reasoned language. A reference to the report of a recent meeting of planters in Ootacamund, published on another page, indicates clearly that these views are in harmony with those of the representatives of the U.P.A.S.I. in this country. Certain economies have been effected immediately, and further economies are under consideration. There are two principles which should guide any organisation which is up against hard times and wishes to economise. The first is that the economy suggested should not seriously impair the efficiency of the service which the organization is expected to render; the second is that the economy should not be 'panicky', but should be effected with a view to meeting conditions which might last for some time. On referring in our last issue to the departure of Mr. H. L. Pinches, we spoke of the need of 'leaders with cool judgment and steady vision'. These virtues become more precious as the weeks pass. Reckless expenditure in times of prosperity and reckless economy in times of depression are equally foolish. When times are hard, economies must be practised, and resources conserved. That, we take it, is the policy which the leaders of the U.P.A.S.I. appear to be adopting, and so long as they realise the need for courage and the 'long view', the interests of planting are safe in their hands.

The question of the organization of the U.P.A.S.I. has also been raised, not only by Mr. Mackie, but also by a resolution passed by the Central Travancore Planters' Association. Every organization needs a periodic review, and the U.P.A.S.I. is no exception. Its constitution at present is democratic, and, on the whole, it has worked well. In normal times it is easy to 'tinker' here and there with an organization while not

altering its general form. There are circumstances, however, when mere 'tinkering' is useless. Democracy is not suited to times of stress; during the war, it had to surrender its will to a dictator. The planting world is now passing through difficulties. Is the U.P.A.S.I. as present constituted able to cope with them? We suggest that this is the real issue, an issue which must be faced squarely. Governments, when in danger, have a way of declaring that 'a state of emergency' has arisen, and of taking to themselves extraordinary powers. Has this state arisen in the planting world? If so, half measure are useless, and the present constitution of the U.P.A.S.I. should either be vigorously supported, or definitely scrapped. If it is to be scrapped, let it be remembered that the world has as yet discovered no satisfactory mean between autocracy and democracy. Diarchy is doubly damned, and to introduce it into the U.P.A.S.I. would be a catastrophe. It would be better to replace the present democratic constitution by an autocratic one, in which the voice of the mighty is absolute law. But if a 'state of emergency' has not arisen, then democracy should be given a chance to prove its worth. It would be a great pity, without sufficient justification, to pull down an edifice which has been built by the labour of many devoted planters, who 'ventured in faith and poineered in hope'.

THE first volume of the Simon Commission Report makes fascinating reading. It is balanced in tone, and brilliant in exposition. Sympathy for Indian aspirations shines on every page, and the *Two Reports* present condition of the country is described with admirable impartiality. It is a great achievement that it should be unanimous, and a still greater achievement that volume II should also be unanimous in its main recommendations. What those recommendations are it is impossible at present to say, though it is possible to get an idea as to tendencies from the first volume. But the recommendations will be known within a week, and speculation is therefore not useful. It is clear, however, that the Commissioners will go as far as they can to satisfy the demands of nationalism, for, as the Report says, until they 'have been reasonably met, enthusiasts for various reforms make common cause with every discontented element, and attribute all the evils which they attack to the absence of self-government'.

The Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee has also issued its report. It is an able and interesting document, and gives much useful information with regard to the economic conditions of the people of the province. For example, after an exhaustive survey of figures from many sources, it estimates the total indebtedness of the inhabitants of the province at the maximum in the year at Rs. 150 crores, and the debt continuing from year to year at about Rs. 70 crores. Among many recommendations are to be found the establishment of land mortgage banks, the improvement of marketing conditions, the creation of a tea market with a weekly auction, the collation and regulation of prices, weights and measures, the establishment of a bureau of commercial intelligence, the provision of special railway receipts distinguished in colour from those commonly used which can be recognised as documents of title and made transferable, legislation prohibiting bearer cheques being altered to order cheques by endorsement, and the abolition of commission charged on cheques of one branch of the Imperial Bank cashed in another. In view of the interest taken by Sir Fairless Barber in the development of waterways, it is interesting to read that the Buckingham Canal carries into Madras goods to the value of Rs. 40½ lakhs, and out of Madras 5½ lakhs yearly.

PROBLEMS OF THE TEA INDUSTRY

Collection of Fundamental Data

[*Extracts from an address delivered by Dr. Roland V. Norris, Director of the Ceylon Tea Research Institute, before the General Meeting of the Dolosbage-Kotmale Planters' Association.]*

I am sure if any of you were to make a study of the earlier experiments carried out with tea, one of the facts which would strike you would be the lack of any precise information regarding the nature and magnitude of the errors inherent in field experiments of this type. But a knowledge of such errors is essential if any reliance is to be placed on the results obtained, of a manurial or plucking experiment for example. Such errors arise in a number of ways, but the technique of field experiments has been developed to overcome such difficulties and it is now possible to obtain a fairly reliable estimate of the total error of any particular experiment and moreover to analyse this total error and determine the magnitude of the various factors which compose it.

In this way information is obtained as to the most suitable size and type of plot to be employed, the number of replications necessary to give a conclusive value to the results, and so on. As you will see from a perusal of the last annual report, a uniformity trial has been carried out on Scrubbs Estate, Nuwara Eliya. In this experiment, which has lasted more than a year, 144 plots all receiving identical treatment, have been separately plucked and the relative yields compared. More than 6,000 yield figures have been considered and a statistical examination of these results reveals the interesting fact that probably the main factor militating against the reduction of such errors below a certain level is not so much soil heterogeneity or even bush variation as the difficulty in obtaining a definite standardization of plucking. However, as a result of this work, we know fairly clearly the magnitude and nature of the errors involved in a field experiment of this kind and this will enable us in designing our field work at St. Coombs in the present year to take the necessary precautions to prevent such errors from vitiating our experiments.

FERMENTATION

It will be admitted that an investigation of fermentation is one of the most pressing problems connected with the manufacture of tea. But before this problem can be investigated with any hope of success one must know something of the material with which we have to deal. Considerable improvements have taken place in factory practice but it must again be admitted that the whole process of manufacture is at present an empirical one and not based on any exact knowledge either of the materials undergoing change, the nature of such changes or of the agencies responsible for bringing these about. As a preliminary then to a serious study of tea fermentation information must be obtained regarding the composition of the fresh leaf and the changes which may take place as a result of seasonal or other factors. A study of this type has occupied much of the time of our Biochemist, Dr. Evans, and results of great interest and value have been obtained. Analyses of the leaf show, for example, that both the 'extract' and tannin content of the leaf vary

inversely with the rainfall, and it is, incidentally, important to note that such seasonal fluctuations persist in the made tea. It is evident that the quality depends on the composition of the leaf, the most important component being the tannin fraction. But no deduction as to quality can be made from observations of the tannin content only without consideration of the other constituents, and the degree to which the connexion between tannin content and valuation can be modified by manufacture has yet to be determined.

FIELD EXPERIMENTS

I have already described our preliminary work on the technique of field experiments. The knowledge thus gained will be utilized during the present year in laying down at St. Coombs a manurial experiment, which will attempt to answer two main questions:—(1) What are the relative availabilities of inorganic and organic artificial nitrogenous manures, and what is the response of the tea bush to such forms of nitrogen? (2) What is the response of tea to potash? There is in other crops considerable evidence to show that the response to nitrogen is partly conditioned by supplies of potash and 'vice versa.' The experiment will therefore provide for plots at varying levels of nitrogen and potash supply, nine treatments being involved in the scheme.

There will probably be six replications of each treatment, giving a total of 54 plots. The arrangement is thus such that information will be obtained not only on the response to different quantities of nitrogen or potash, but also on the influence of different kinds of nitrogen. As sources of nitrogen, three manures in common use will be employed, namely, sulphate of ammonia, cyanamide and blood meal. These involve respectively an increasing number of stages in decomposition before the nitrogen becomes available to the plant. An expansion of this experiment is contemplated which is perhaps of particular interest at present. We are frequently asked whether manure mixtures could not be made less costly by substituting the less expensive inorganic nitrogenous manures for the organic manure so largely used at present. To answer this question it is necessary to know whether differences in efficiency between inorganic manures such as sulphate of ammonia and organics such as bloodmeal or guano are levelled out in the presence of adequate supplies of organic matters. To test this point Mr. Eden is projecting an experiment in which inorganic nitrogen will be tried out against organic nitrogen on two areas similar in all respects except that one will be kept at a low humus content, while the humus content of the other will be artificially raised by the incorporation of green manure from another site.

SOIL EROSION AND COVER CROPS

In the last issue of the '*Tea Quarterly*' considerable space was given to the question of soil erosion, and the views of the Institute on this subject were given in detail in the form of the memorandum which we submitted to the Soil Erosion Committee. I need not therefore say very much about this and will confine my remarks to a few observations regarding cover crops. The use of such cover crops has been strongly urged by us but we are conscious that the choice of a suitable variety may be a difficult one,

while the question of what constitutes proper management of such a crop is also a matter requiring investigation. A site has, therefore, been reserved at St. Coombs for trying out a range of different cover crops, and plots will be laid down in which the growth, yield, response to cutting and cultivation and the general characteristics of the crops can be studied under comparable conditions. Much time in finding and testing out the more promising varieties would be saved if planters would assist us by furnishing details of such crops as they may have tried. The number of varieties that have been tested on different estates must now be considerable but the results obtained are not generally available and it would be of distinct advantage if we could be informed as to what has already been done.

I would ask therefore that any of you who may be willing to assist us in this direction will be so good as to let us have details of your experience, more particularly in regard to (i) Rapidity of growth or difficulties found in establishing the crop, (ii) Quality of cover formed, (iii) Nature of growth, i.e., woody, leafy, spreading or climbing, etc., (iv) Response to cutting and amount of green staff obtained, (v) Treatment given to the crop, i.e., planting, cultivation, frequently of cutting, etc., (vi) Ill effects, if any, observed on the tea, etc.

While on this subject I should be particularly glad to hear of your experiences in regard to Indigofera, and also with the use of weeds such as Oxalis. The former is now widely employed in many districts and seems on the whole to have given satisfactory results, but I understand that the opinion of some planters in this area is not favourable to its use. If this be so I should like to know what are the objections raised.

DRAINAGE

In addition to work on cover crops we hope to make some observations on the relative efficiency of the various systems of drains now advocated. In the first place data will be collected on bunded drains of the Felsinger type. For this purpose on an area of $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres with a slope of 1 in 4 the drains will be banded into 10 ft. locks, the lock bottom being levelled to increase the capacity. The influence of such a system on the run-off and proclamation will be studied, and as such factors may be expected to affect the soil moisture balance, determinations of soil moisture and temperature will also be made.

MANUFACTURE

As you are aware the factory at St. Coombs has now been working for several months. Considerable developments are, however, contemplated, the most important of which is the installation of small scale experimental machinery. Designs are now being prepared for small rollers and dryers which will permit of the manufacture of small quantities of leaf, enabling us to utilize the material from the experimental plots and to study the processes of rolling, fermentation, etc., under widely varying but strictly controlled conditions. The cost of such machinery will be heavy, but we have been fortunate in obtaining a grant of £1,000 from the Empire Marketing Board for this purpose, and I hope that the plant will be installed and in working order before the end of the year.

I have only time to-day to consider one or two aspects of manufacture. The whole process is at present an empirical one and every stage requires the closest investigation. In the first place there is no such thing as standard conditions of manufacture even in any one factory, and the surprising thing is that the variation in quality of outturn is not very much greater than is actually the case. The composition and the quality of the leaf entering the factory must vary from day to day and still more so from one season of the year to another. Proof of the latter fact has already been advanced and is indeed matter of common observation. While most factories, I presume, claim to work to a definite percentage wither, it is more than doubtful whether such claims would stand close investigation and particularly in the wet seasons the actual moisture content of the leaf coming to the rollers must vary between very wide limits. The pluck, moreover, does not always break up in the same way so that the nature of the leaf put out to ferment also varies. This can readily be seen by examination of the leaf after rolling or by determining the fraction separated after each sifting. Thus, in one trial Dr. Evans found that the sifting from the first three rolls separated 47·6 per cent. of the leaf while in a parallel experiment under what purported to be similar conditions of rolling, the amount was 56·7 per cent. The conditions under which the leaf is put out to ferment are therefore entirely different in the two cases. A physical examination of the dhoools showed that these are made up of different portions of the pluck and consequently it is not surprising to find a considerable difference in the figures for 'extract' obtained from the different dhoools, the striking point being the sudden drop in these figures obtained for the 4th and subsequent dhoools as Dr. Evans has recently shown. A detailed study of the rolling process is therefore imperative before anything like standard conditions of fermentation can be hoped for. Moreover it must be emphasized, though the fact is more generally recognized now, that fermentation sets in as soon as rolling begins and the condition of rolling must therefore have a profound influence on the quality of tea produced. In particular, the production of the essential oil, to which the flavour of tea is generally ascribed, takes place in the earlier stages of fermentation, that is it begins in the roller. As fermentation proceeds the rate at which the essential oil is produced falls off and the time of maximum formation does not necessarily coincide with the time required for the production of good liquors. In this connexion temperature has to be considered. It is a matter of general observation that considerable heat is produced during rolling. This is only in part due to the friction involved, much of the heat being due to the chemical changes taking place. Considering the process of fermentation, it is obvious that leaf is fermenting under entirely different conditions in the roller than when it is set out on the fermenting floor. The production of heat continues even after the leaf has been spread out though under the conditions in which this is usually done in Ceylon the rise in temperature is not usually very noticeable, the heat being rapidly dissipated if the leaf is spread on the floor.

A considerable amount of work has already been carried out on the influence of such temperature changes, but the question as to what is the optimum temperature cannot yet be considered as settled. It is possible that there is a fairly wide working range, but there is no doubt that the temperatures developed in the rollers, particularly under heavy pressure, may be considerably higher than is desirable and lead to a serious loss in quality.

PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK

I have already referred to the variations which take place in the composition of the leaf and the influence upon this of climate and other factors, and this brings me to what I consider to be one of the most urgent problems awaiting investigation—a complete physiological study of the tea bush itself. It is a most striking fact that although in other crops, such as cotton, for example, the trend of modern research has been directed towards a study of the living plant, this line of attack has been almost completely neglected in work on tea. And yet it is absolutely fundamental to the prosperity of the whole industry. It must be confessed that at the present time we have practically no reliable information at all regarding the plant itself and its response to different conditions of growth and treatment. Our methods of cultivation are, therefore, based on no real foundation and have been in large measure copied from the practices in vogue in other countries where conditions may be totally different. There cannot be any doubt whatever that as a result of such haphazard treatment, large areas of tea in Ceylon are deteriorating and the situation is not one that can safely be allowed to continue.

We must know something more of the life history of the plant, of what is going on inside the plant, of the manner and rate at which it builds up its food reserves for example, the effect on the plant itself of different systems of pruning, cultivation, manuring, etc. A knowledge of such reactions would enable us to adapt our treatment of the bush to its special requirements at different stages of growth and under varying climatic and soil conditions. Let us consider the question of pruning. We prune because the bushes stop flushing and it is necessary to encourage the formation of new shoots. But why does the bush stop flushing? That is a question which at present we cannot answer and which we are unlikely to be able to answer until we have much more information at our disposal regarding the processes of assimilation and transpiration. We must remember that the formation of starch, the chief food reserve of the plant, takes place in the leaves. Some of this food supply is at once utilized in growth and the formation of new shoots while the remainder is stored in the stem and roots. What is the balance between these two processes when a bush is in plucking? This question is of course also connected with the uptake of other nutrients by the plant, a process which takes place through the root system and both are influenced by climatic conditions such as temperature, humidity, amount of sunshine, etc. The whole process of assimilation is a delicately balanced one and it is probable that it is through some gradual disturbance of this balance that the bush eventually stops flushing.

EFFECT OF PRUNING ON ROOTS

I have mentioned that the upkeep of nitrogen and mineral nutrients takes place through the roots. What is the effect of pruning on the root system? Opinion on this point seems divided though there is a fairly general idea that the roots die back after pruning. There seems to be little experimental evidence to support this and it is a point which ought to be cleared up. If such root die-back does take place, we require to know how far this is influenced by the severity of the pruning system, since this will react on the ability of the bush to recover after pruning. This ability to recover is, of course, one of the main problems of pruning and a rational

system of pruning can only be based on a fuller knowledge of the physiology of the bush. When you remember that carbohydrate formation takes place only in the leaves it will be obvious that after hard pruning, when the bush is left in a leafless condition, new growth can only take place through the utilization of such reserve food materials as the bush has been able to accumulate before pruning. No application of manure at the time of pruning can increase this supply, as further quantities of starch cannot be produced until new leaves are formed. This does not suggest that a pruning mixture may not be beneficial when the food reserves are ample. In that case the manure doubtless helps the plant in its utilization of the reserve starch and quicker recovery may therefore take place.

But the important point is that when hard pruned the bush cannot be expected to throw out new growth unless a starch reserve is available. In recognition of this fact, the practice of leaving leaves on a number of side branches has been introduced in certain areas, with the idea that such leaves can help in starch formation until new growth has taken place. An extended trial of such a system and of lighter pruning generally certainly seems to merit investigation. But on general grounds it is clear that every effort should be made to treat the bush in such a way before pruning as to ensure the presence of adequate food reserves when pruning is carried out. We should, in short, do everything possible to increase the vigour of the bush at this time. Whether this can best be done by resting the bush or by a manurial application *before* pruning is a point which can only be answered after definite experimental investigation.

A physiological study of the bush should also do much to improve manurial practice. It is to be feared that at present the manurial programme is arranged chiefly to fit in with the other work on the estate and it may bear little relation to the physiological requirements of the crop at the time. Not only is this true in regard to the time of application but also in regard to the make up of the mixtures employed. The efficacy of manuring has very largely been judged by considerations of yield alone. A wider view should be taken and the effect of manures on the general vigour and tone of the bush should also be studied. Were this done we might hear less of some of the diseases which are now prevalent and there would be less reason to anticipate a serious deterioration in our tea.

If I seem critical of many present-day practices, I am not trying to place the blame for these on the planter. He has hitherto had to work in the dark, little information being available on the life history of the tea bush itself. I am stressing our ignorance of these matters merely to emphasize the far-reaching importance of a physiological study of the type indicated.

In conclusion I will make a brief reference to possible expansions in our Entomological programme. One development has, in fact, already taken place this year, namely the appointment of an additional assistant in that section who will be occupied in an investigation of nettle grub which has caused considerable trouble in the Uva district. But what I wish to refer to now is the possibility of further work on the parasitic control of certain diseases. As you know we are already working on the control of tortrix by such methods but this is not the only pest which may prove susceptible to this line of attack and in order that an investigation of wide

scope may be undertaken to examine this method of control we have made an application to the Empire Marketing Board for a grant to finance such an enquiry. The work will necessitate a general survey of the pests of tea and other crops in Ceylon and of the parasites which attack them. We do not yet know whether we shall obtain this grant, but meantime further details are being worked out and I trust our request will be sympathetically considered.—*The Times of Ceylon.*

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LATEX TUBE BORE

MR. ASHPLANT'S THEORY ATTACKED

In the *Tropical Agriculturist* for March 1929 was reproduced the report of a lecture by Mr. H. Ashplant, the rubber specialist, United Planters' Association of South India, delivered to members of the Rubber Growers' Association in London. In this lecture it was claimed that the bore or diameter of latex tubes in *Hevea* was markedly correlated with the yield and that it was a relatively simple matter to determine with approximately 80 per cent. efficiency, which plants in a nursery 6 months old would develop into high-yielding trees. Certain figures were given in support of this statement but beyond an indication that the measurements of latex tube bore were obtained from thin sections of the petioles or leafstalks no details of technique were given. In an editorial note accompanying the article, the writer drew attention to the possibilities of such a method of selection but pointed out that insufficient details had been given and stated that 'it is to be assumed that Mr. Ashplant has evidence for his statements, but until full data are published and contributory experiments carried out elsewhere, confirmation of his theory must be withheld.'

Dr. A. Frey-Wyssling of the General Experiment Station of the A.V.R.O.S in Sumatra has published in a full paper* the results of his investigations into the relation between the diameter of the latex tubes and the rubber production of *Hevea*. He shows that, from theoretical considerations, the diameter of the latex tubes should affect markedly the yield. A full description of the technique used in obtaining the measurements of latex tube bore is given and this is followed by a lucid description of the anatomy of the *Hevea* petiole or leafstalk. He states that the latex tube bore in one tree is constant and that the average of the two lots of 100 measurements agreed within the limits of standard deviation. So far so good. In an examination of the petioles from trees of selected clones in which the variations in yield were not very great it was seen that the differences in latex tube bore were not sufficiently great to classify the clones according to the diameter of the latex tubes. It was therefore resolved that measurements of the tube bore of seedling trees should be taken in order to determine if differentiation could be made. A difficulty had to be faced: 'Investigation of tappable seedlings cannot decide the most important problem, to wit, whether Ashplant's method of selection is applicable to nurseries. On the

* Dr. A. Frey-Wyssling. Investigation into the relation between the diameter of the latex tubes and the rubber production of *Hevea Brasiliensis* in *Archief voor de Rubber Cultuur*, vol. xiv, No. 3, p. 135, March 1930 (English Translation).

other hand, comparative measurements can be carried out in leafstalks and bark, and the correlation between *yield* and *number of rings of latex tubes* can be contrasted with that between *yield* and *diameter of latex tubes*. Seedling trees 8 to 9 years old were used and averages of 100 measurements of the tubes in leafstalk and bark obtained. With one or two exceptions the ratio between the tube bore in leafstalk and bark was very constant and the average of 29 relative figures (leafstalk : cortex) was found to be 0.686 ± 0.010 which may be assumed to be the factor for an approximate calculation of the diameter of the latex tubes of the leafstalk from the diameter of those of the cortex.

It has been shown by a number of workers that the correlation between the *yield* and the *number of latex rings in the bark* is not great. In other words the number of latex rings in the bark is not a satisfactory criterion on which to judge the yielding capacity of a tree. Mr. Ashplant in his lecture, stated that a better correlation is obtained when the number of productive rings of latex vessels is correlated with the yield. The number of productive rings is obtained by deducting from the total those rings in the area of bark up to 1.6 mm. from the cambium, which rings are left untouched in the process of tapping, and also those unproductive rings which are separated from the soft inner bark by the stone cells which are commonly found in the outer bark. It would appear likely also that the girth of the tree affects yield and for that reason the yield per unit length (1 cm.) of productive latex row might be expected to give a closer correlation.

In the investigation under discussion, the following correlations were obtained :—

<i>Correlation between</i>	<i>Yield (1928)</i>	<i>Yield (1928) of one productive ring</i>	<i>Yield (1928) of 1 cm. produc- tive ring</i>
Diameter of the latex tubes of the leafstalk	0.54 ± 0.11	0.50 ± 0.14	0.44 ± 0.15
Diameter of the latex tubes of the bark	0.49 ± 0.14	0.41 ± 0.15	0.36 ± 0.16
Number of productive rings of latex tubes	0.75 ± 0.8	—	—

Twenty-nine trees only were used in the investigation from which these figures were obtained. The only correlation coefficient which is significant is that of the correlation between the *number of productive rings of latex tubes and yield* (0.75 ± 0.08). This coefficient is higher than has been obtained by other workers who have correlated the total number of latex rows with yield and will lead to a more accurate selection of high-yielding trees from the examination of latex rows. The absence of correlation between latex tube bore and yield is contrary to the results obtained by Mr. Ashplant.

Dr. Frey-Wyssling has investigated the results still further and has shown that none of the trees with narrow latex tubes are good yielders. That is a distinct point which may affect future selection. On the other hand, he has shown that trees with wide latex tubes are not necessarily good yielders. As a result of further investigations he indicates that the structure of the latex tube system and the physiological tendency and condition of certain trees may be responsible for this discrepancy. The conclusion which he draws from his observation is that 'A large diameter of the latex tubes is an essential condition for, but unfortunately no proof of a high-yielding tree.' In his conclusions for practice he points out that this method of selection would be impracticable for estate practice and that there is no proof that young seedlings possess the tube bore characteristics which they possess at a tappable age. The concluding paragraph of the paper aptly sums up the position and may be quoted: 'Unselected plantation seeds would give populations from which the worst yielders could be eliminated according to the diameter test, but at present it is rightly considered antiquated to use such seed as planting material, except for use as budding stocks. In the present state of Hevea selection hardly any benefit can be derived from Ashplant's discovery.'—M. P. in the *Tropical Agriculturist*.

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COFFEE

THE BRAZILIAN SITUATION

The loan just concluded in Sao Paulo puts an end to one of the most interesting phases of commercial history in that it places the seal of failure on the coffee policies hitherto carried out by Brazil. There is no occasion to revert to the past. We have always considered that Brazil, like every other producer, was perfectly entitled to defend herself and to try to sell her coffee, which is her money crop, as high as she could. What we could not understand, was, why she did not withdraw to the Hindenburg Line when the inevitable increase in production loomed on the horizon. We suppose that it was because she felt that she could not help herself. Therefore, this tremendous venture turned out to be a most conclusive demonstration of what will happen when politics interfere in business. But let us talk of the present.

The conditions of the new loan are as follows:—All the unsold interior coffee stocks in the State of Sao Paulo are to be pledged to a Bankers' Syndicate—that is, there will be an advance of 1 pound sterling per bag against something like 13½ million bags of coffee now stored in interior warehouses of Sao Paulo. Three million bags of coffee belonging to weak owners which now form, so to speak, a floating element in the Sao Paulo market, will be bought up by the Government outright, at a fixed price. There will therefore be no buying of this coffee in the open market. All coffee is to grade type 5 on the average. It will consist almost exclusively of coffee of the present (1929–30) crop which has been harvested under exceptionally favourable circumstances and is therefore, we believe, of unusually good quality. At this writing we do not know the exact amount of the loan, but it is supposed to be about 20 million pounds sterling or \$100,000,000. The loan will be guaranteed by a new reducible transport tax of 73 for each bag of coffee. The transit tax of about 63 per bag

which guarantees the Coffee Defense loan of 10 million pounds by Lazard, will continue to be collected. The capital from this loan, so far as it has not been impaired by recent events, will remain in the hands of the Coffee Institute which has handed it over to the Banco do Estado at Sao Paulo. It will serve to cover the current needs of coffee planters. Part of it is said to have been immobilized by mortgages on estates. Sao Paulo coffee, in future, will therefore be subject to the following charges—73 a bag Transport Tax—63 a bag, guarantee for the Coffee Defense loan (Lazard's)—5 francs a bag as a result of the valorization loan of 1908 (this loan has been paid back since 1920, but the tax is still collected) and 11 per cent. *ad valorem* export duty. This makes a total export tax of about \$2.50 a bag. From this it will be seen that the repeated interference of the Sao Paulo Government, with the natural course of supply and demand, has invariably ended by placing still another tax on the article. The great advantage of being able to produce coffee cheaper than her competitors, on which Sao Paulo producers have justly prided themselves, has, therefore, simply been gambled away. Planters will not be required to pay any interest on the advance of £1 per bag. The interest will be covered by the above-mentioned Transport Tax. On the other hand, there will be the usual charges for marketing the coffee—i.e., 2½ milreis each for new bags—freight from the interior—various shipping charges—commissions to Commissarios, etc. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that each bag of coffee, before it reaches New York, carries about \$4.50 charges and adding to this the £1 advance, the total is \$9.50 per bag or, roughly 10 for the coffee in store here, cash less 2 per cent. This would be about 7½ a pound while the coffee is now selling at about 13 on the spot. The loan, therefore, appears to be perfectly secured. The fact is, we do not think that coffee can be produced in Sao Paulo, under the most favourable circumstances, at as low a parity as 8 laid down in New York.

The Bankers undertake to free 1,650,000 bags of the mortgaged coffee each year, for shipment to Santos, unless they find that the market can absorb an additional quantity. On the eve of each crop, an estimate will be made of that crop and the next subsequent one and a minimum of 1/24th of this quantity will be shipped down to the ports every month. Shipments through Parana and down the River will be included in these arrangements. To make this perfectly clear let us say, for argument's sake, that if the next crop should be estimated at seven million bags and the subsequent crop (1931-32) at thirteen million bags, totalling twenty million bags for two years, a minimum of 833,000 bags of coffee will be shipped down to Santos every month. An exception, however, is to be made in favour of the first year, that is 1930-31. During this season the Bankers' Committee undertake that receipts for the year in Santos will be not less than ten million bags. This crop being estimated at about seven million bags, the Bankers will have to add about three million bags out of their stock. Should the new crop be nine million bags, for argument's sake, arrivals in Santos would be nine million bags plus 1,650,000 bags out of Bankers' stock, or a yearly minimum of 10,650,000 bags. During subsequent years the 1,650,000 bags of coffee will be added to the yearly average of two crops as stated above, whatever the size of the crops. In view of the uncertainty entering into crop estimates, it has been stipulated that these estimates will be revised from month to month by the institute and by representatives of the Banks, as the crop proceeds, so that they can be continuously adjusted to the size of the crop. The terms of the loan stipulate that, during the life-time of the loan, receipts in Santos will in no case be less than ten million bags a year.

Eventual differences will be made up from the Banker's coffee. With the exception of the three million bags taken over by the Government outright, the Banker's coffee, as it arrives in Santos, will be handed over to the original consignees against refund of the advance of one-pound sterling per bag, and they will have to settle with their principals. They can sell the coffee or keep it as they see fit.

Out of the proceeds of the present loan all advances made previously against coffee stored in the interior will be paid back. We are speaking of the loan by Lazard of five million pounds sterling and of the two million pound loan made by the Rothschild-Schroeder-Baring Group which, in this instance, has carried the day. The Government of Sao Paulo or the Institute of the Banco do Estado or any Agency controlled by the Sao Paulo Government, directly or indirectly, are to refrain from any further accumulation of coffee, in conformity with the terms of the contract, unless with the consent of the Banks.

Some hesitancy has been experienced in regard to the fact that under the terms of the loan some of the coffee may remain in store for ten years—however, it appears that the contract contains a clause authorising the Sao Paulo Government to substitute new coffee for that already in store. How this can be done, in that it may mean removing from store the coffee belonging to Dick and substituting that of Harry, who has nothing whatever to do with it—is not quite clear at this writing. We shall have to await further information on this point. Bankers as well as the Sao Paulo Government are to be congratulated on the able manner in which they have handled the difficult problem with which they were faced. It is the best that could be hoped for under the circumstances.

Interior receipts in Sao Paulo during March were 1,579,000 bags. Stocks in the interior, April 1, were 20,503,000 bags, from which it appears that the present Sao Paulo crop, estimated eight months ago at fourteen million bags, will slightly exceed twenty million bags. These figures, coming as a complement to the concluded loan, need no further comment.

What will become of coffee under the new regime? In the eyes of some of our Brazilian friends, the new arrangements are equivalent to what in olden times in France, was called 'The King is dead, long live the King'. Private cables, apparently deriving from unauthorised sources, make it quite clear that there is an idea in Sao Paulo that the new arrangements made by Bankers will only mean the continuance of past defence policies in another form, and these cables have caused some unrest among the trade here as they seem to point to a belief that there is a possibility of evading the clear meaning of the stipulations of the loan. The trade feels confident that Bankers, when informed of such tendencies, will see to it that all loopholes of this kind are eliminated. It is quite evident that the final trend of coffee prices will depend, not so much upon the coffee which exists as upon the coffee which is to grow in the future. In this regard, the crop average of the last five years (a period of high prices) should not perhaps be taken as a criterion. The fact is that taking into consideration the above-mentioned taxes, the present margin to planters, even those who can produce coffee the cheapest, is not very large. Just at present nobody is really in a position to gauge exactly what the influence of present lower prices will be. It may tend to lessen the care which planters will give to estates, a very important factor in coffee production. While it is true that there are hundreds of millions of coffee trees which will come into bearing

during the next few years, still it is impossible to know to-day what will become of many of the unremunerative older estates.

As we look back over 45 years of intimate contact with the coffee trade and with coffee production, the point which stands out most prominently in our memory is the fact that rosy crop and flowering prospects, at the beginning of a new season, have very often ended in disillusionment. We must confess, therefore, that when we hear continued large coffee crops being taken for granted, we cannot but feel somewhat sceptical. Undoubtedly, the fact that the new loan frees the hands of Sao Paulo Bankers, and of Commissaries will greatly relieve the position of coffee planters in that it will permit them to turn their attention exclusively hereafter to coffee growing and to the improvement of their qualities. Labour is plentiful which is an important point.

Brazilian cables report that further large quantities of gold (we believe the total reaches thirty-seven million dollars so far) have been shipped by the Federal Government to New York for the cleaning up of former credits. Their activities all seem to point to a desire to eliminate past errors as quickly as possible and to again place Brazilian finance on a sound footing.

During the last few days there has been heavy buying on our Exchange of May and July Santos contracts. This was attributed to Brazilian sources which seems to indicate that it is intended to maintain prices of these months, due to the present shortage of deliverable supplies. Discounts on distant months have therefore increased somewhat. We suppose that prices will fluctuate around present levels for some time to come while most probably consumption will continue its from hand-to-mouth buying policy, there being nothing in the present situation to encourage the laying in of larger stocks.—*Messrs. Nortz & Co.'s Report, New York.*

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CORRESPONDENCE

Complaints

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'.

SIR,

It is evident that '*The Planters' Chronicle*' is appreciated more than some think. Anyhow a planter who does not belong to a District Association manages to get hold of it, read it and write correspondence in it. This is a compliment, though lefthanded, to the *Chronicle*. It is usually said that we do not value what we do not have to pay for, but here is one who clearly likes and gets something for nothing—a shining example to us all.

I should like to express agreement with what 'X' writes about the killing of cattle.

Your correspondence columns are indeed doing well at present, but I am beginning to wonder if Mr. R. C. Morris is not rather under-cooled for the climate. I do not know what Mr. R. O. Oliver thinks about representations being made for the total prohibition of unroasted coffee into India before the Director of Agriculture in Mysore recently discovered live Stephanoderes beetles in a consignment of coffee, but the fact is that such

representations were made to the Government of India as long ago as 1925.

Is there really a demand amongst your readers, either subscribing or on the free list, for descriptions of dresses worn at an entertainment? I cannot believe that there is and so trust that we may be spared any further manifestations of this objectionable form of 'padding'.

June 9, 1930.

Yours, etc.,
PIP.

'Where are they?'

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle.'

SIR,

It is not so long ago, if I remember rightly, that a delightful book was written, embodying 'Indian Types'. The title, if my memory serves me, was 'The Poodlefaker'; but he was only one of many distinctive types with which our sub-continent was supposed to abound.

However, to begin with the Poodlefaker. He was a sort of super-lounge lizard with whom the 100 per cent. He-Man husband could safely leave his wife in the Ladies Room of the Club, while he (the 100 % one) lingered at the bar over that absolutely-must-be-the-last-Vermouth.

'But', we must ask ourselves, 'does the type exist, nowadays?' 'Is it', in these days of 'Emancipated Everything', 'still safe to count on even the Poodlefaker remaining true to type?' In other words, are not our types becoming hopelessly merged and indistinguishable?

Take another, and diametrically opposite 'type': 'The Planter'. We all remember *him*. He was the most easily libelled of the lot. Large, hairy, and bucolic, he brought with him an atmosphere (faintly redolent of beer) of Rural England, with which to refresh and invigorate (with guttural threats in the vernacular) his toiling denizens of Hind.

'But', again we must ask ourselves, 'is he like that?' Is he not more often an athletic and polished product of one of our Public Schools, who might even be taken for one of the 'Heaven Born'? (Naturally he would feign a proper indignation if he were; but that is just his modesty). And then that 'Heaven Born' himself. Where is he now?

Usually he is mistaken for something else. No. 'Types', now-a-days, are indistinguishable, and writers who specialize in them must be selling their typewriters.

Yours, etc.,
'JEFF.'

A Correction

The Editor, 'Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

Regarding the review on the book on coffee by Mr J. H. McDonald. Your printers have left out 'With special reference to East Africa.' You might please make a note to this effect, as the omission does not make the first para clear.

PUTHUTOTAM ESTATE, VALPARAI P.O.,

June 9, 1930.

Yours, etc..
E. N. HOUSE.

DISTRICT NOTES

MEETING OF TEA PLANTERS

A Meeting of some Tea Planters of Southern India and members of the Executive Committee of the United Planters' Association of Southern India was held at the Ootacamund Club on Saturday, the 14th June, 1930 commencing at 10-30 in the morning.

Present :

Mr. W. A. J. Milner, *Chairman.*

Mr. F. E. James, M. L. C., *Planting Member.*

Mr. C. H. T. Congreve, *Member, Executive Committee.*

Mr. G. McPherson, *Member, Executive Committee.*

Mr. R. Fowke, *Member, Executive Committee.*

Lt.-Col. C. H. Brock, *Director of the Labour Department.*

Mr. H. Waddington, *Secretary.*

Messrs. J. B. Adkins, H. S. Cameron, T. Davenport, C. L. Greig, J. H. Ireland Jones, R. N. W. Jodrell, R. W. Levett, J. J. Murphy, E. C. Sylvester, J. S. B. Wallace J. S. Wilkie and A. J. Wright.

The Chairman in opening the meeting said—

This Meeting has been called at my suggestion because I felt that it would be advantageous that some definite policy for the working of our Tea Experimental Station should be laid down before the Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. Any conclusions reached at this Meeting will of course have to be referred to the Executive Committee and then, if approved, to District Associations for consideration before the Annual Meeting.

The principal points to be decided are :—

1. Whether the station is to expand, if so, how. At present the station consists of 5 acres old tea and 10 acres young tea—all I believe on very poor soil. There is a good laboratory and two good bungalows.

The Tea Advisory Committee, at its last Meeting, suggested that land for the expansion of the station should be looked for on the Mysore road as near to the station as possible.

Another suggestion is that some neighbouring Estate should allow the station to work 50 or 100 acres tea free of charge, the Estate of course taking the crop.

This is the system I might explain which obtains on the Mundakayam Rubber Station with, I believe, very successful results—80 acres of rubber adjoining the station have been lent by the nearest Estate, which manufactures the crop. This allows of practical field experiments being undertaken on a sufficiently large scale and I believe I am right in saying that this particular block of Rubber is now best yielding on the Estate.

If the same system could be adopted for the Tea Station, it would be of great benefit. There are at least two Estates adjoining the Tea Station and if you approve of the suggestion, it is hoped that their proprietors can be approached on the matter.

2. The next point is the question of some form of affiliation with the Ceylon Tea Research Institute.

As you know, Ceylon conditions are practically the same as our own, which is not the case as far as Tocklai is concerned. The Ceylon Tea Research Institute has bought an Estate, erected a tea factory and will thus be in a position to combine theory with practice in the best possible way.

Mr. Pinches has very kindly sent the Executive Committee a report on the matter, as he was able to visit the Tea Research Institute Estate in Ceylon on his way home. Mr. Pinches' opinion is that it would be very decidedly to our advantage to affiliate with the Ceylon Tea Research Institute but points out that this might involve some contribution from U.P.A.S.I. funds. This would be possible if we decide to reduce or abolish the present contribution of Rs. 10,000 the U.P.A.S.I. makes to the Indian Tea Association Station at Tocklai,

I think that I have now said enough to explain why the meeting was called and what the main questions to be discussed are and we can now proceed to the first item on the Agenda.

Is the U.P.A.S.I. Station to be expanded and if so, how?

He then asked for the views of those present and whether Mr. Jodrell, who was a member of the Tea Advisory Committee, could tell the meeting the result of the investigations of the special sub-committee set up by the Tea Advisory Committee to enquire into the possibilities of obtaining more land in the neighbourhood of the present Station.

Mr. Jodrell said that, in the opinion of the Tea Advisory Committee, if the present station was to be of real use, it must be expanded and that was the reason for the setting up of the sub-committee to enquire as to what land could be obtained. Messrs. Nicolls, Greig, the Tea Scientific Officer and himself had inspected a block of land on the Mysore Road between the 9th and 12th mile from the Gudalur toll-gate. The lay of the land was excellent and 100 or 200 acres were suitable but the members of the committee were doubtful as to whether the rainfall was sufficient. The land was situated about eighteen miles from the present station. Mr. Nicolls had been asked to ascertain what the rainfall was and on what terms the land could be obtained, but no report had yet been received from Mr. Nicolls. The land was Government land and the idea was to get more than 100 acres and expand on lines similar to Ceylon and later to make the station self-supporting.

The Secretary pointed out that under its Articles, the Association had no power to speculate in planting.

The Chairman : No.

Mr. Davenport said that, as regards the Association's contribution to I.T.A. Scientific Department, he had been to Tocklai but work there in connection with cultivation was of little use in Southern India owing the conditions being so dissimilar. Their work on manufacture and their mycological and entomological work were all right but useful only to a limited extent owing to different conditions. The question of the expansion of the Tea Station at Devarashola depended on what was wanted of the Scientific Department. Future investigations must be done either by Ceylon or by work at our own station if it was to be of full use to planters in the south.

Mr. Levett stated that he thought that an arrangement might be come to as regards extra land with the Rockwood Estate.

Mr. Wallace asked whether the land on the Mysore Road was not deciduous forest and if so whether it was generally planted. His experience was that deciduous forest generally meant land subject to very long droughts and therefore unsuitable for the purpose required.

Mr. Jodrell said that the nearest estates was Mayfield, 9 miles off, where the rainfall was 70 to 90 inches in the year.

The Secretary . The chief difficulty as regards the land inspected is the probability that the rainfall is too low for tea and may be considerably lower than either Devarashola or Mayfield.

Mr. Jodrell said that his instructions were to oppose any expansion of the station at the present time owing to financial conditions and he stated that expansion must be postponed for a time.

Mr. Sylvester agreed with what Mr. Jodrell had just stated and said that planters in the south must leave, for the present, it to Ceylon and Tocklai to supply our scientific needs.

Proposed by Mr. Jodrell and seconded by Mr. Sylvester.

That the question of expanding the existing Tea Scientific Station be postponed.

Mr. Jodrell explained that he had no objection to raise to borrowing land for experimental purposes, but no further expenditure must be incurred either under capital or revenue.

The Secretary explained the position as regards available funds for the Tea Scientific Department from surpluses in the past.

The Chairman put the resolution to the meeting, and declared it carried, five voting for and three against.

He then asked the meeting for proposals regarding any arrangement that might be come to with neighbouring estates to allow of experiments being carried out by the Scientific Department thereon.

Mr. McPherson said that the Rubber Experimental Station had been allowed to take over and work eighty odd acres of land from an adjoining estate, the estate taking the crop and meeting all ordinary expenditure. The Rubber Station only paying for expenditure directly due to work done by it for scientific purposes.

Mr. Jodrell said the cases were not parallel and he did not know that the Tea Scientific Officer wanted such an arrangement for the work he was engaged on, and such a plan might not be suitable.

Mr. Wilkie asked if land were taken up on any such arrangement, would it not necessarily involve additional expenditure.

Mr. McPherson stated that he was of opinion that it would entail considerable extra expenditure on field work experiments, etc.

Mr. Wallace asked what was it that Dr. Shaw wanted.

The Chairman said that he understood that Dr. Shaw would prefer land in the Anamalais or Kanen Devans.

Mr. Wallace thought that it would be a mistake to split the station into two or more sections.

Mr. Davenport stated that land in the Anamalais had been offered, but the owners wanted to be insured against loss. In his opinion, the meeting was taking too gloomy a view. Expansion of the Tea Scientific Department was most necessary if only to help the industry out of the bad prices ruling recently.

The Chairman read the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Davenport and seconded by Mr. Ireland-Jones :—

That the Executive Committee be asked to investigate the possibility of obtaining the loan of suitable land either adjacent to the station or in other planting districts.

Mr. McPherson asked whether in view of the last resolution carried the proposed resolution was in order ?

Mr. Congreve said that it seemed to him the meeting was putting the cart before the horse. It had first to be decided what the station was to do and the future general policy before details were taken into consideration. Were we to continue with the station or not ?

The Chairman put the resolution to the meeting and declared it lost ; four voting for and five against.

Proposed by Mr. Congreve and seconded by Mr. Greig :—

That the question of the continuance or otherwise of the Tea Scientific Station on its present lines be discussed.

Mr. Congreve speaking to his resolution said that during his recent tours, he had heard most diverse opinions expressed. One company suggested that we should not continue investigation work, but use the scientific officers to interpret the work of other stations not worked by ourselves. Another company said that the station so far had been a waste of money and would continue to be so if run on the present lines. Another said that it must be expanded at once and at all costs. Yet another that things were perfect and there was no need to make any change at all. There were different opinions which the meeting might discuss.

Mr. Fowke asked if the Secretary could tell them how much capital had been sunk in the present Tea Station.

The Secretary said that he had not figures with him but thought it was originally Rs. 1,18,000. It had now been reduced by depreciation to Rs. 1,02,000.

The Chairman put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Davenport said that he was in favour of the continuance of the station. There had not yet been time sufficient for results, but he had always received advice when asked for, so it could not be condemned for not having given results up to date.

Mr. Wallace agreed with Mr. Davenport that Dr. Shaw had not had a chance yet. Tocklai itself had not done much more so far. He asked whether it was necessary to subscribe to other experimental stations in order to obtain information from them and

what the planters in the south got from Tocklai? He was strongly in favour of carrying on our own station but not of subscribing to others.

The Chairman explained that Tocklai had trained our own Scientist and that Mr. Carpenter had visited us at least twice in the past, but thought that in future, it would not be so necessary to subscribe.

Mr. Wilkie said that the immediate shutting down our own station could not be seriously considered, although it may eventually become a sub-station of the Ceylon one. Tocklai was not of much use to us, but later it might be most beneficial to join Ceylon.

Mr. Jodrell asked whether joining other stations meant subscribing to them as at present we get the information free from their reports, etc.

The Secretary explained that in 1924 when the South Indian Association in London wished the U.P.A.S.I. to give up its own station and rely entirely on Tocklai, the contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the Indian Tea Association Scientific Department was a compromise. The arrangement with the I.T.A. was that a year's notice on either side could terminate the agreement. They were informed that Ceylon would not accept U.P.A.S.I. as members.

Mr. Wilkie : The Ceylon Government would have to agree to any arrangement made by the U.P.A.S.I. and the Ceylon Station.

Under direction of the Chairman, the Secretary read letter dated May 25, from Mr. H. L. Pinches with reference to his visit to the Coombs Estate Experimental Station of the Ceylon Tea Research Institute.

Mr. Jodrell, in reply to an enquiry made by the Chairman, said that as a member of the Tea Advisory Committee, he did not know exactly what investigations were in progress at the Devarshola Station, other than a study of tannin.

Mr. Davenport said that the main work at the station was chemical. The Ceylon men were working on the same problem. He proposed and Mr. Wilkie seconded,—

That our Tea Scientific Station be carried on. Carried nem con., 8 for, nil against.

Mr. Congreve, thought that to carry on under the present conditions was a waste of energy, the Station should be either expanded or abandoned. There was a large surplus at the credit of Tea so that it would be a mistake to carp at additional expenditure. He therefore urged expansion at the cost of the reserves so as to go on with the job properly.

The Chairman said that before going into that question, there were other points to be cleared up first. Should we reduce or abolish the contribution to Tocklai?

Mr. Jodrell was of opinion that the Executive Committee should take steps to cease the subscription to Tocklai as soon as possible and to make the best arrangements they could to obtain information free in future. He proposed and Mr. Sylvester seconded.—

That the U. P. A. S. I. Executive Committee be requested to take the necessary steps to cease subscribing to the Indian Tea Association's Scientific Department at as early a date as possible.

Mr. R. Fowke seconded by Mr. Creig proposed the following amendment.—

Resolved, in view of the financial stringency, that the subscription to the Indian Tea Association's Scientific Department be reduced to the sum of Rs. 2,500.

and explained that we were still getting benefit from the work at Tocklai and so should not break away entirely, and should retain a lien on the seats reserved for planters in Southern India at their annual classes.

Mr. Jodrell considered that there was now no benefit accruing from the experimental station at Tocklai.

Mr. Wilkie pointed out that there would still be an exchange of ideas between our Station and Tocklai even if we discontinued the contribution.

Mr. Davenport associated himself with the proposition made by Mr. Fowke.

Mr. Jodrell considered that an exchange of views might continue without our being a sort of subsidiary subscriber to Tocklai.

The Chairman put the amendment to the meeting and declared it lost, 2 voting for and 9 against.

The resolution was then put and carried, 8 voting for and 2 against.

The Chairman said the next point to be considered was whether we should approach the Ceylon Research Institute with a view to affiliating with it.

Mr. Wilkie was of opinion that it would be premature to approach Ceylon at present.

Mr. Jodrell agreed that it was perhaps too early to take the matter up with Ceylon, but the Tea Advisory Committee suggested that Dr. Shaw should visit Ceylon first.

Mr. Sylvester asked if there would be any harm in finding out the terms on which we could be affiliated with the Ceylon Research Institute and its work.

Mr. Wallace said that they had already heard that Ceylon would not agree to our joining them. So it is necessary to decide what form of affiliation we do require and then to put it up to them. He asked whether what was wanted was worth any special subscription by tea.

The Chairman : Anyone can visit the Ceylon Station now, they have certain days for visitors to go.

Mr. Greig suggested that one of our scientific officers should work at the Ceylon Station.

Mr. Sylvester was of opinion that the affiliation required was a mutual exchange of views on the part of our Scientific Officers.

Mr. Congreve said that the Ceylon Station was still in its infancy and suggested waiting until it was fully established before approaching the Ceylon authorities. He proposed and Mr. Davenport seconded.—

That the question of affiliation with the Ceylon Tea Research Institute be postponed for the present.

Carried nem con.

Mr. Congreve argued that they should expand and spend more money. If the contribution to Tocklai was stopped, they would have Rs. 10,000 per annum besides the large reserve of over a lakh. The present staff could not cope with the many problems they wanted investigated, and unless they expand, it would be better to close down. He suggested that the employment of more Scientific Officers be considered. Without increasing subscriptions during the next five years, it should be possible to employ at least one, if not two, more Scientific Officers.

Mr. Ireland Jones said that they must first decide if the present Station was worth carrying on with or not.

The Chairman was of opinion that they must make the best of it for research purposes as it is fully equipped.

Mr. Wallace stated that the chief objection to the present Station was that there was insufficient space for field experiments. Land for these should be obtained elsewhere and the research work for which the Station was quite suitable should be continued there. Field work should be carried out elsewhere by planters under the present Scientific Officers' guidance and there was no call to increase the staff.

Mr. R. Fowke said that a point that must be decided now was the matter of touring Scientific Officers. For research work the Station was quite all right, but owing to the present system of touring, our officers had not time for research. He was of opinion that if estates wanted the Scientific Officer to visit them, they should bear all travelling expenses,

Mr. Jodrell said that the question of estates loaning land was discussed by the Tea Advisory Committee, but Dr. Shaw maintained that in such cases, the Scientific Officer must be in full and constant charge of the field work. This made it necessary that the land should be near the Station and at the same time it should be reasonably flat. If far from the Station another officer must be employed for field work.

The Secretary explained that when the U.P.A.S.I. Scientific Station was first started, there was no experimental Station, and all field work was carried out on estates.

Mr. Anstead found that from one reason or another, chiefly difficulty owing to obtaining labour at the right moment these experiments were of no real value, and this he thought had been the universal result of attempts to carry on experiments if not under the direct management of a Scientific Officer.

Mr. Davenport pointed out that the meeting had not any definition of its final goal. He thought that it was necessary to fix a future programme before considering the employment of further men, in his opinion officers were required for each branch of the work and at least another hundred acres of land suitable for field experiments.

The Chairman enquired whether it was the view of those present that it was necessary to move the Station.

Mr. Ireland Jones said that he agreed with Mr. Davenport that if the present Station was no good it was better to cut losses and start afresh.

Mr. Adkins said that so far he had not derived any assistance from the present station, which was of course very junior to the Stations being run in Northern India and Ceylon, whose resources were so much greater. He thought it would be more satisfactory if our Scientific Officers were attached to the Ceylon Station. He suggested that they might work six months in Ceylon and the other six months at our own Station, which as regards research work should be subsidiary to Ceylon. Experimental plots on estates in Ceylon had always failed to give satisfaction, what was wanted, was experimental plots in different districts under junior Scientific Officers in charge.

Mr. Cameron suggested that a sub-committee of five or six should be formed to go into the whole question of the future of the Station, if possible with the assistance of an outside senior Scientific Officer. Such a committee should go into the matter of finance, the site of the Station, work to be done, etc. He proposed and Mr. Adkins seconded,—

That Messrs. Wallace, Jodrell, Sylvester, Greig and Davenport in consultation with a senior Scientific Officer consult and report to the Executive Committee as to the Scientific Station, its site and the ultimate goal, and possible amalgamation with other bodies. This report to be sent to the Executive Committee in time for consideration before the Bangalore Meeting.

The Chairman put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Congreve proposed that Mr. Cameron be made Chairman and Convenor of the Sub-Committee, seconded by Mr. Davenport and carried.

The Chairman suggested that the Sub-Committee be asked to report on the renewal or otherwise of the agreement with the junior Scientific Officer of the Station.

A discussion as to procedure then took place.

Mr. Jodrell said that the touring of Scientific Officers should be restricted.

Mr. Congreve stated that he had proposed this years ago and it was agreed to but afterwards annulled. All touring should be stopped.

Mr. Jodrell pointed out that although he personally was against touring by Scientific Officers, the existing Tea Advisory Committee strongly advised touring.

Mr. Fowke was of opinion that touring should only be done at the request of District Associations and that the Districts should pay all travelling allowances.

Mr. Congreve said that what was wanted was proper control of the Department, which required a senior man to control the junior Scientific Officers. This was being done with our Coffee Scientific Officer and was wanted in connection with tea. No planter or committee could do this. It must be a scientist, a senior man, either their own or someone else.

Mr. Jodrell asked whether in view of the Tea Advisory Committee being in existence, the meeting could come to decisions over the head of the Advisory Committee.

The Chairman was of opinion that the meeting certainly could do so as it was only a matter of recommendations.

Mr. Jodrell asked that the Secretary should make a note for the use of the Sub-Committee that it should consider the question of restricting touring.

The Chairman suggested that all matter of details be left to the Sub-Committee to make proposals and recommendations.

Mr. Davenport asked if this applied to the retention of the Tea Advisory Committee,

The Chairman thought that this matter should also be considered by the Sub-Committee, and that the meeting might take up for consideration the question of the general expenditure of the U.P.A.S.I.

The meeting adjourned for lunch.

On re-assembling at 2.30 p.m. the same members of the meeting were present with the exception of Messrs. Adkins and Murphy.

The Chairman explained that he had decided to take the opportunity of this gathering of tea planters to discuss the question of the general expenditure of the Association in view of criticisms which were being made in London and elsewhere. Under his instructions, letters from Mr. L. A. Lampard, the resolution passed by the Central Travancore Planters' Association at its annual meeting on May 24, and part of the Report of the Committee of the South Indian Association in London were read.

The first matter to be discussed was the Political Department and the very large proportion of the cost of this which the U.P.A.S.I. was called upon to carry. It was suggested that it might be necessary to reconsider the ability of the Association to continue the present arrangement. It was pointed out that in the report of Mr. Mackie's speech, published by the *Madras Mail* on the previous day, no mention was made of this Department of the U.P.A.S.I. In order to effect some reduction in expenditure under this head, it was decided to ask the Executive Committee to consider the transfer of Mr. James's office to the joint offices of the Association and Chamber of Commerce. It was pointed out that the Chamber had always objected to its office being used for purely political purposes and while it might not be impossible for room to be found for Mr. James, the office was becoming somewhat crowded.

A resolution was then passed recommending that the Executive Committee consider the question of transferring the Head Office of the U.P.A.S.I. from Madras to Coimbatore as it was pointed out that now Mr. James had been engaged, it was no longer so necessary to have the Head Office in Madras.

The Director of the Labour Department placed before the meeting the economies which he thought might be made in the working of his Department, and it was resolved to recommend that all Control Committees be abolished, that the allowance for motor mileage be reduced for all branches of the U.P.A.S.I. from 8 annas to 6 annas per mile, that all propaganda work now being done in the Palanckottah and Coimbatore divisions be closed down. The proposal however to reduce the number of inspections, by Divisional Superintendents of their agents met with strong opposition and it was finally resolved that no reductions ought to be made under the heading of 'visits to agencies' which was likely to impair the efficiency of the department. The total savings under this department recommended, would, in a full year, represent some Rs. 13,950.

The Secretary pointed out that owing to the appointment of the Chief Scientific Officer to the Rubber Station not being filled till next January, taken with recommendations to reduce motor mileage and abolish committees, there should be a saving of some Rs. 17,450 on the estimate for the station this year, which should enable a reduction of six annas in the Rubber scientific cess to be made. Mr. James was prepared to reduce his travelling estimate by Rs. 750, but this together with the savings at the Head Office and other Scientific departments was too small to enable any reduction to be made in general subscriptions or cesses.

The meeting then took into consideration the matter of the excess of income over expenditure in the year just closed, given in the draft accounts as Rs. 61,375. (The actual figure in the audited accounts is Rs. 59,025.) It was resolved that the question of utilising the surplus in reducing this year's subscriptions be gone into by the Executive Committee.

The Secretary explained that taking this sum together with the small savings already mentioned, it ought to be possible to reduce the subscriptions on Tea by six annas and on coffee by about five annas per acre.

The meeting closed at about 5.30 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NOTE.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held the following day, the 15th June, it was decided, while approving of the recommendations, to leave the question of contribution to the Political Department and the removal of Mr. James's office to the Secretary and Planting Member to make enquiries. Regarding the proposal to move the Head Office from Madras to Coimbatore, it was not thought that the saving would compensate for loss in efficiency, but the Secretary was asked to go carefully into the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal and report to the Executive.

The Executive supported the proposal to abolish Control committees and sanctioned the reduction in motor mileage rates as from the 1st July and resolved to accept the recommendation that all propaganda work should be closed down. It approved the recommendation not to reduce the number of visits to agencies and agreed to Col Brocks' suggestion regarding Agency inspections being given a trial. It resolved that Tea and Coffee subscriptions for three years, including the current year, be reduced by a total of Rs. 65,000 in proportion to subscriptions and cesses.

NILGIRI-WYNAAD

Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Association held at the Gudalur Rest House on Friday, May 16, 1930.

Present :

Mr. R. Fowke (*Chairman*) Messrs. R. M. Nicolls, R. W. Levett, E. S. Conner, J. E. Hancock, A. L. Lang, J. McBride, H. G. Cotton, Stuart S. Light, A. N. Scott Hart, C. W. Burgess, J. Upton Body, C. O. Commin, J. L. Benson, J. E. Bisset, and A. R. Innes (*Honorary Secretary*).

1. Notice calling the meeting was taken as read.
2. Proceedings of the previous meeting having appeared in publication were taken as read, and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. C. K. Pittock regretting inability to attend the meeting.

Chairman's Address

'I do not propose inflicting on you a lengthy dissertation nor do I intend touching on the state of the markets connected with our industries as you must necessarily be as keenly interested in the position and know as much about it as I do myself. Out of evil may come good and similarly a depression in our industry forces on us to look for every means in our power to reduce expenditure in working without impairing efficiency. There can be no question that a succession of good years does tend to extravagant ideas and expensive work just as high living induces physical effeteness, to some small degree therefore a temporary market depression may be a blessing in disguise.'

While on the subject of economy we cannot overlook the warning note that has been sounded by the South Indian Association in connection with U.P.A.S.I. finance. When the parent body's budget was drawn up and put before the General Committee the Executive Committee wisely realized the grave necessity for a reduction in subscription and cuts were made. It now remains to be seen what further economies can be effected without impairing the efficiency of our Association and I would ask you as an Association to support any constructive and constitutional suggestion that may be made for a further reduction in subscription.

The U.P.A.S.I. has been run by Planters during the whole course of its thirty-six years of existence, it has proved its enormous value to the planting industry of South India and its power and influence is a tribute to the men who built up and made it what it is to-day. This heritage has been handed down to us and it is up to all of us to see that we retain and maintain it at as high a standard as it now enjoys.

Times are rapidly changing, the value and importance of the Association is increasing both politically and economically. Side by side with these changes the composition of the subscribing element is also altering and from being an Association of private proprietors it is becoming more and more an Association of powerful companies.

As I previously mentioned the U.P.A.S.I. has hitherto been run by individual planters, a unique position not enjoyed by any other Planting Association in the East and if we are to retain that privilege it remains for us to prove that we are worthy of doing so.

From the account you will see that the N.W.P.A. has been worked as economically as possible and that there is an excess of income over expenditure amounting to Rs. 533-12-6 this added to our previous balance gives us a reserve of Rs. 2,203-2-1. I think, gentlemen, that you will agree with me that the time has now come when we can

consider the question of a reduction in subscriptions and I think we should come to some decision at this meeting on the question.

Our thanks are due to our energetic Honorary Secretary, Mr. Innes, for all the work he has done for the Association during his term of Office and I would like to convey to Mr. Innes my personal thanks for the way he has relieved me of work connected with the Association, and thus converted the onerous office of Chairman into more or less a sinecure.

In conclusion I have to thank you Gentlemen for the support and assistance you have always given me in conducting the meetings and for the honour you have done me in electing me as your Chairman for the past year.'

Honorary Secretary's Report

4. 'I have pleasure in submitting my report on the business of the Association for the year ending March 31, 1930.

19 estates subscribed to the Association, this number being the same as last year. The acreage on which subscription was paid was 15,591 acres, which is 1,182 acres more than for 1928/29.

There are now 23 personal members as compared with 28 last year. The names of five personal members have been written off. I obtained your permission to write off the name of Mr. Sidgewick at our meeting held during last January. I would now ask your approval of my writing off the names of the other four members. Of these, one now represents a subscribing Estate, another I am told is not returning to India, and two I consider are not recoverable. There are several persons in the District who are eligible for membership who, as yet, have not joined.

There are six general meetings and one Committee meeting held during the year, at the general meetings there was an average attendance of 14, at the Committee meeting 4 members were present.

Twelve estates subscribed to the Association Vakil Fund. This is an increase of one over the previous year. As you can see from the audited accounts this fund has at the moment a small reserve of Rs. 555-15-11.

Mr. Sankaran Nair entered into his new agreement last August. I have received no complaints or criticism of his work, and presume he is giving subscribers every satisfaction.

Thirteen estates and twenty-one planters subscribed to the Benevolent Fund a sum of Rs. 600, as compared with a total of Rs. 490, for the previous year. A subscription list is on the table for those who have not already agreed to subscribe annually. May I be permitted to appeal to all members to give to this most deserving Fund.

The subject of roads did not arise during the year, but I am sure every one is relieved that the Nadughani Ghat is once more open to traffic, and let us hope that the necessity to close it will not occur again.

Last November, at the suggestion of our Chairman, we invited Mr. C. V. Venkata-ramana Iyengar, to visit some of our Estates. This Gentleman, so well known in the Madras Presidency, has been investigating the conditions under which Estate labour work. He was, I am sure, pleased with everything he was shown, and I think we were grateful for his criticism.

In the past our Association has been one, which suffered from the old system of collecting Labour Department cess, and we were all very pleased when it was decided at Bangalore, that in future the Labour Department subscription would be collected at a flat rate.

The audited Balance Sheet has been circulated to all members. Excess of income over expenditure is Rs. 533-12-6, hence our credit balance lying in the Bank is well over Rs. 2,000, a sum of money, Gentlemen, which is neither necessary nor desirable and I would suggest that the investment of the bulk of this amount should receive your consideration.

If, Gentlemen, there are any questions arising from the accounts, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability after which I would ask you to be good enough to pass them.

I would like to thank our Chairman for the assistance and advice which he has given me during the past and you Gentlemen for the consideration you have shown me.

I now place my resignation in your hands.

The Chairman commenting on the accounts said that the Association had a most useful reserve fund, and he considered that it was up the District Associations to show the way and cut expenditure as much as possible. He proposed this resolution.

'That the subscription to the N.W.P.A. be reduced by ½ anna an acre for the year 1930-31.'

Carried unanimously.

Accounts.—Proposed from the Chair that the Accounts for 1929-30 be passed.

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. J. E. Bisset.—

'That this Association should give an annual donation of Rs. 50 to the U.P.A.S.I. Benevolent Fund.'

Seconded by Mr. Hancock.

Carried unanimously.

5. *District Board.*—Election of two members to the Nilgiri District Board in place of Messrs. R. M. Nicolls and J. T. Morshead resigned. Proposed by Mr. R. M. Nicolls and seconded by Mr. R. W. Levett that Mr. A. N. Scott Hart be elected.

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. A. R. Innes and seconded by Mr. E. S. Conner that Mr. W. B. Page be elected.

Carried.

6. *Tea Advisory Committee.*—Election of T.A.C. Member in place of Mr. R. M. Nicolls resigned. Proposed from the Chair that Mr. A. R. Innes be elected.

Carried.

7. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—Proposed by Mr. A. L. Lang and seconded by Mr. E. S. Conner.

'That our Chairman, Mr. R. Fowke, be asked to interview the Postmaster-General in Ootacamund and explain the inordinate delays that have occurred in the delivery of our tappals during the past few months.'

Carried.

8. *U.P.A.S.I. Finance and Expenditure*—Proposed from the Chair that—

'This Association recognises the necessity for the reduction of subscription to the U.P.A.S.I. and to further this end urges the abolition of all sub-committees.'

Carried unanimously.

9. *European Association.*—Mr. J. E. Bisset kindly offered to undertake the duties of a District Representative for the European Association.

10. *Factory Act.*—Proposed from the Chair—

'The Association moves that U.P.A.S.I. approach the Government with a view to authorising the local Medical Officer or unofficial Medical Officers to certify children employed in factories.'

Carried.

11. *Election of Office-bearers for the year 1930-31.*

Chairman	... Mr. R. Fowke.
Vice-Chairman	... Mr. C. K. Pittock.
Committee	... { Mr. E. S. Conner. Mr. A. N. Scott Hart. Mr. J. E. Bisset.
Honorary Secretary	... Mr. A. R. Innes.
Bangalore Delegates and UPASI General Committee Members.	... { Mr. R. Fowke. Mr. A. R. Innes.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

A. R. INNES,
Honorary Secretary.

R. FOWKE.
Chairman.

SHEVAROYS

**Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of the Shevaroy Planters' Association
(Incorporated) held at the Victoria Assembly Rooms, Yercaud, on
Thursday, May 22, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.**

Members Present :

Capt. E. H. A. Travers Drapes (*Chairman*), Mrs. F. D. Short, Mrs. V. A. Lechler, Mrs. Cayley, Messrs. E. H. Gilby, M. Le Marchand, C. D. Ryle, C. L. Hight, N. M. Hight, Charles Rahm, E. L. Poyer, B. A. R. Kandaswamy Chettiar, P. Villiers Briscoe, Frank Carey and Capt. Hussey.

Visitor :

Mr. F. G. V. Travers Drapes.

1. *Notice calling the Meeting* was read. The Chairman conveyed the regrets of Mr. W. A. Rahm, Honorary Secretary, not being present at the Meeting owing to illness.

2. *To Read Committee's Report for the year ending March 31, 1930.*—Committee's Report was read as follows :—

Meetings.—There have been six Extraordinary General Meetings, five Committee Meetings, and also one Informal Meeting. No Meetings of the Standing Labour Committee were held during the year under review.

Correspondence.—During the year under review 310 letters, 31 circulars, 723 notices and 221 copies were sent out, besides which 453 new labourers were verified and registered.

Accounts.—The accounts for the year have been duly audited and are placed on the table for examination. The Balance Sheet together with the Budget for the coming year has been circulated to all Members. The Balance Sheet shows an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 126/2 and leaves a credit balance of Rs. 872/12. The expenditure is in excess of receipts owing to payments for Delegates' expenses having amounted to Rs. 500 as against Rs. 300 budgeted for.

Membership and Subscriptions.—During the year under review 35 estates and 5 Personal Members have supported the Association, with a total of 4,511 acres of coffee and 170 acres of rubber, making a total of 4,681 acres in all, subscribing to the S.P.A.

Six estates with an area of 871 acres have subscribed to the Labour Department.

The new year commences with 35 estates with 4,620 acres supporting the Association, one new estate having joined from the 1st of April. There are also four Personal Members supporting the Association for the coming year.

This acreage is still far short of the reputed area of 7,000 odd acres under cultivation of coffee and rubber on the Shevaroys. It is to be hoped that all Members will endeavour as far as possible to obtain additional subscribers to the S.P.A. and to support the U.P.A.S.I., the only official representative body of the Planting Industry in South India, particularly at this time of political stress and uncertainty. This appeal has been made almost every year but it is feared Members have taken it as a matter of course. The Committee earnestly appeal to every individual Member to take up this question seriously and use his influence with friends and urge them not to be content to sit down and enjoy the benefits the Association is giving them free of cost any longer. If you are asked by non-Members what the Association is doing for them you only have to show them your Executive Committee's Reports for the current and past year, which will be supplied upon request, or ask them to read a copy of the Proceedings of the last Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I.

You will be glad to learn that the subscriptions on coffee have been reduced by 4 annas per acre, and by 2 annas per acre on rubber, there is also a reduction of 2 annas and 1 anna in the Labour Department subscriptions on coffee and rubber respectively. Subscriptions will therefore be collected as follows :—

	U.P.A.S.I.	S.P.A.	S. Cess.	L. D. Subscriptions.
Coffee	... 0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	1 1 0
Rubber	... 0 6 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 6

Roads.—For many years past, the question of the maintenance of roads on the Shevaroys has exercised the attention of your Committee, and it is with great satisfaction that we notice that the P.W.D. are now making a whole-hearted attempt to put the roads in a good state of repair. Our thanks are due to Mr. Gollan, the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. for the interest he has shown and for meeting the Planters in every way possible to ensure good means of communication. It is hoped that the Planters will continue to co-operate with the P.W.D. as they have done in the past. We must also record our appreciation of the excellent condition of the Ghat Road and for the many improvements that have been effected. Regarding the maintenance of the Kiliyur Road, which subject has been in abeyance for a considerable time, we are glad to inform you that this road will also come in for its fair share of repairs in due course.

Survey.—The Re-settlement Survey of the Shevaroys has been in progress during the year, and our thanks are due to Mr. K. Curtis for all the trouble he has taken to avoid, as far as possible, and dissatisfaction or complaint similar to that occasioned by the survey operations in the Nilgiri-Wynaad District. We must offer our congratulations to Mr. Curtis on his appointment as Director of Survey, and trust that there will be the same spirit of co-operation with the Survey Department, as in the past.

Scientific Department.—Mr. W. Mayne, the U.P.A.S.I. Coffee Scientific Officer, visited this District in December accompanied by Mr. Sanders, the Agricultural Officer of Tanganyika.

Several Estates were visited by Mr. Mayne, but it is regretted that he was not able to spend more time on the Shevaroys, and also that owing to the bad state of the roads at the time, he was not able to visit more of the outlying estates.

Mr. Mayne also attended a Meeting of the Association held on December 19, 1929 at which he informed the members of the progress made at the Balehonnur Experimental Station.

Hookworm Campaign.—This District was visited by the Health Officer, Planting Districts, and who attended a Meeting of the S.P.A. on July 4, 1929, at this Meeting he outlined the Anti-Hookworm Campaign.

Hook-Worm treatment was given on nearly all estates. A Cinematograph Demonstration of Hookworm and Malaria films was given in the Victoria Assembly Room and was well attended. You are all no doubt aware of the remarks and notification issued by the Health Officers in regard to the use of latrines and the general sanitation of cooly lines.

The Committee wish you to keep these points in view and trust that Members will endeavour to carry out the suggestions made to them, otherwise we may find that Government will consider the introduction of legislation in the near future.

Coffee Propaganda.—At the Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. a resolution was passed, that South Indian Coffee should be advertised by the Empire Marketing Board, in the same way as Kenya Coffee was being advertised, and the question was referred to District Associations for their views. This Association was of opinion that it was very necessary to advertise South Indian Coffee through the Empire Marketing Board, rather than to advertise for local consumption, as was suggested by other Planting Districts, the S.P.A. was the only Association prepared to support such a scheme financially. At the last Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. Executive Committee, it was decided to push forward a scheme to advertise South Indian Coffee through the Empire Marketing Board.

Whitley Commission.—The Whitley Commission on Labour visited India during the year under review to which the U.P.A.S.I. was called to give evidence on labour conditions prevailing on estates in South India.

In order that the U.P.A.S.I. might have all the facts and figures before them, a questionnaire was drawn up by Mr. James and was issued to all Members of District Associations.

All Members of the S.P.A. except 5 returned the forms duly completed.

In order to guide Members in answering the questionnaire and to ensure a uniformity of opinions being stated, your Committee drew up a draft example of answers which was circulated to all Members of the Association.

In this connection your Chairman attended a Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. held at Ootacamund.

Notification of Coffee Sales.—As in the past, circulars of coffee sales have been maintained. The Committee regret that so few sales of coffee were notified this year,

particularly in regard to the poorer grades. In a few cases sales were notified, so long after the sale had been effected, as to make it not worth while circulating. The Committee feel that the prompt circulation of current prices is of great help to Members, particularly on a falling market, and urge all Members to co-operate as far as possible. It is requested that in future Members will give the date of sales effected for which purpose a column will be provided when new forms are printed.

Sports Club.—It is regretted that this Association was not able to enter a team for the Sports Club Tennis Tournament at Ooty this year, and it is sincerely hoped that sufficient interest will be forthcoming to be able to send up a team next year from the Shevaroys.

Benevolent Fund.—Six Members of the S. P. A. subscribe to the U.P.A.S.I. Benevolent Fund. This fund has continued to do good work by helping the dependants of Planters, financially when necessary, and deserves more support from our Association than it gets.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, the Chairman, Honorary Secretary and Members of the Committee wish to thank you for your support and co-operation during the year and now place their resignation in your hands.

Proposed by Mr. E. L. Poyser,
Seconded by Mr. C. D. Ryle,

“that the Committee's Report be adopted and printed in the '*Planters' Chronicle*'.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. E. L. Poyser congratulated the Committee on their work during the year and spoke appreciatively on the good work put in by Mr. D. W. Gollan, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Salem. He also proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Hon. Secretary and Office-bearers for their work during the past year, to which the Chairman suitably replied.

Carried.

3. *To examine and pass Audited Accounts for year ending March 31, 1930 :—*

Proposed by Mr. Frank Carey,

Seconded by Mr. C. L. Hight,

‘that the audited accounts for the year ending March 31, 1930 be passed.’

Carried unanimously.

4. *Budget for 1930-31*.—Chairman replied to a question put in by Mr. C. D. Ryle.

Proposed by Mr. C. D. Ryle,

Seconded by Mr. E. H. Gilby,

‘that the Budget for the year ending March 31, 1931 be adopted.’

Carried unanimously

5. *Election of S. P. A. Office bearers*.—Before the ballot was taken the Chairman said that he regretted to inform the Meeting that Mr. W. A. Rahm had written saying that he was unable to stand for re-election as Honorary Secretary.

On the ballot being taken the following Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year :—

Capt. E. H. A. Travers Drapes (*Chairman*).

Mr. P. Villiers Briscoe (*Honorary Secretary*).

Measrs. Charles Rahm, „ P. J. Watts, „ B. A. R. Kandaswamy Chettiar, „ N. M. Hight, and „ W. A. Rahm.	} Members of the Committee.
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In a few well-chosen words Capt. E. H. A. Travers Drapes thanked the Members for returning him as their Chairman.

(b) *Election of S. P. A. Standing Labour Committee.*—Resolved that the Committee for 1929-30 be re-elected for 1930-31, which is as follows :—

Mrs. V. A. Lechler, Rev. Father Faisandier, Capt. E. H. A. Travers Drapes, Messrs. W. A. Rahm, B. A. R. Kandaswamy Chettiar, C. L. Hight and V. L. Travers Drapes.

Carried unanimously.

(c) *Election of U.P.A.S.I. General Committee Members* :—

Proposed by Mr. E. L. Poyser,

Seconded by Mr. N. M. Hight,

' that the Chairman and the Honorary Secretary be elected as U.P.A.S.I. General Committee Members'

Carried.

Mr. E. L. Poyser took the opportunity of putting on record the valuable services put in by Mr. W. A. Rahm, as Honorary Secretary. He proposed a vote of regret upon Mr. W. A. Rahm's resignation and a hearty vote of thanks for the work done during his term of office.

Carried unanimously with applause.

6. *Appointment of an Auditor for the coming year.*—

Proposed by Mr. B. A. R. Kandaswamy Chettiar,

Seconded by Mr. C. L. Hight,

' that Mr. K. V. Gopalaiyar, B. A., G. D. A., be re-elected as Auditor for the coming year on a remuneration of rupees twenty-five.'

Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the Meeting then terminated.

P. VILLIERS BRISCOE,

Honorary Secretary.

E. H. A. TRAVERS DRAPES,

Chairman.

KANAN DEVANS

Proceedings of the Forty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the above Association

held at the High Range Club, Munnar, at 3.30 p.m. on Saturday,

May 24, 1930

Present :

Messrs. J. S. B. Wallace, A. J. Wright, J. C. Swayne, H. A. Ragg, A. H. Dixson, J. M. Bridgeman, J. S. Hawkins, G. D. Marr, J. A. Nicholson, W. J. Dixson, P. G. Campbell, J. S. Alian, G. A. Holden, M. C. Koehlin, E. H. Francis, and H. C. Boyd (*Honorary Secretary*).

By proxy.—Messrs. J. Gray, A. J. E. Steven and Wm. Mackenzie.

Visitors :

A. N. L. Cater, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, and Messrs. R. Brown, R. S. Keir and R. Coleridge.

The Chairman of the Association, Mr. G. R. Strachan being on furlough, Mr. A. J. Wright, on the proposal of the Honorary Secretary, was unanimously elected to the Chair, for the Meeting.

At the request of the Chairman, the Honorary Secretary read the notice calling the Meeting.

Honorary Secretary's Report

I beg to place before you my report on the working of the Association for the past year.

Membership.—There are thirty-nine members on the register representing a total of 29,815 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres made up of 28,607 acres of Tea, 565 acres of Coffee, 571 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of

Cardamoms, 47 acres of Cinchona and 25 acres of Rubber, an increase of 1,583½ acres over the previous year.

Tea Crop.—The crop for the year was 14,251,177 lbs. of Made Tea as against 14,263,696 lbs. for the previous year, a yield of 498 lbs. per acre. Immature area has, as usual, been included when working out this figure.

Quarterly Statements have been sent regularly to the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., Madras. Members, as usual, have been kind in furnishing the necessary figures promptly.

Meetings.—During the year ten Committee Meetings, one Extra-Ordinary General Meeting and the Bi-Annual General Meeting were held. We had the pleasure of having Dr. Shaw and Mr. F. E. James with us at our respective General Meetings.

Delegates were present at the 35th Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I., Bangalore; at the meeting of the General Committee of the U.P.A.S.I., Ooty; at the 26th Session of the Sri Mulum Popular Assembly; and at the Annual and Extra-ordinary General Meetings of the Travancore Combined Planters' Association.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Strachan, Pinches, Wright and Boyd for representing the Association.

Medical Grant.—The grant of Rs. 100 per mensem each in respect of the three Grant-in-aid Hospitals has been regularly paid and our thanks are due to Her Highness's Government for their continued concession.

Lady Ampthill Nursing Institute.—A subscription of Rs. 800 has been paid by your Association. I understand good use has been made of the services of the nurses during the year.

Roads and Bridges.—It is a pleasure to be able to record that at long last Government have completed the erection of the Nullatanni Bridge. They have also repaired the bridge near the Munnar arrack shop, which is a convenience.

The Northern Outlet Road from Munnar to Kanniamallay is in a deplorable condition. Our representations on the subject seem to have had little effect. The trouble would appear to be due to lack of funds as Government will not sanction sufficient money for the proper upkeep of this road. The other roads in the district are, on the whole, in good order.

It is satisfactory to record that bandy drivers are learning, if slowly, to observe the rule of the road. It is to be hoped members will continue, personally, to urge the necessity of observing this rule, on their cartmen. If this is done, I am sure we can look for further improvement in the year before us.

District Sports.—Our hearty congratulations are due to our Rugby team for winning the Carver Cup for the third year in succession and so earning the right to keep it.

Congratulations are also due to Messrs. H. C. Swayne and Aitken for winning the Inter-District Tennis Cup and Handicap Doubles, Mr. H. C. Swayne the Tennis Singles and Mrs. Laird the Ladies' Golf. Our thanks are due to all those who represented us at sports, in Ooty.

South Indian Planters' Benevolent Fund.—69 Members and 3 Estates subscribed to the Fund a sum of Rs. 780. This is an increase of Rs. 220 over the previous year. I am glad to say there are very few members in this district who do not subscribe to this very deserving Fund.

Cestes.—All these have been paid during the year and I thank members for remitting promptly.

Accounts.—Copies of Revenue and Expenditure accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending March 31, 1930 have been circulated to all members and the Auditors' certified copy is on the table together with the Association's Books for the scrutiny of any member who desires it. Income for the year exceeded expenditure by Rs. 75-12-8.

You will have noticed the books have been audited by Messrs. G. Narasimham & Co. of Madras. Mr. Brown, whom you elected as Auditor at last year's meeting, being unable to undertake the work, it was entrusted to this firm. I trust this has your approval.

War Memorial.—This has been carefully looked after during the year and our thanks are due the Manager of the M. S. A., Ltd., for doing the work.

Control Committees.--Meetings of the Control Committees of the Srivilliputtur, Coimbatore, and Palamcottah Divisions of the Labour Department have been attended and the reports of the Committee members circulated to all members of the Association. Our thanks are due to Messrs. Strachan, Wright and Swayne who represented us at these Meetings.

Before placing my resignation in your hands I wish to thank our late Chairman, Mr. Strachan, and members of the Committee for the help they gave me in carrying out my duties as your Honorary Secretary'.

Arising from the report Mr. Koechlin proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ragg for the great trouble he had taken in training the Rugger team for the Ooty tournament.

Carried unanimously.

Delay in Ceylon Mails.--Mr. A. H. Dixson asked if the Honorary Secretary had any information to give about the delay in the delivery of the Ceylon Mails. The Chairman replying said the matter had been discussed at the Committee meeting that day and he was now able to say that arrangements were being made to have the delivery of Ceylon Mails speeded up by 24 hours.

Mr. Koechlin moved the adoption of the Honorary Secretary's Report which was seconded by Mr. Ragg and carried unanimously.

Chairman's Address.--Mr. Wright,—In the absence of your Chairman, Mr. Strachan, I will read the address he very kindly left ready for the meeting :—

'GENTLEMEN

It is with somewhat mixed feelings that I write this address, regret that I will not be with you at the General Meeting and satisfaction at the cause of my absence which, as you are aware, is due to my having proceeded on furlough. I am afraid I must admit that the satisfaction outweighs the regret.

It is not my intention to write a lengthy address as the year's working is fully covered by our Honorary Secretary in his Report and I shall, therefore, confine myself to one or two subjects of general interest.

The present unsatisfactory position of the Tea industry is too well known to you all to require amplification and I fear there is little doubt that the threatened restriction will come into force in the very near future. This, however, cannot possibly give more than temporary relief and it is to be hoped that different methods of advertising in America and elsewhere will be adopted in the near future which will result in more satisfactory progress being made to increase consumption than in the past. Many articles have appeared in the Press recently pointing out ways and means to accomplish this end and if, as appears probable, Ceylon emulates the example of India and levys a cess for propaganda work, something should surely be accomplished which will put the industry on a sounder basis. At present, however, all we Planters can do is to make every effort to produce Teas of good quality but how difficult this is during the heavy flushing months is only too well known to us all.

The question of the Travancore Export Duty on Tea is still engaging your committee's attention and every effort is being made, through the Travancore Combined P. A., to make Government realize how much this method of taxation penalizes Travancore Teas, especially in view of present market conditions. We have Government's assurance that the matter is under consideration and we can only hope, therefore, that a more equitable form of taxation will shortly be substituted. At all events, Gentlemen, you may rest assured that the matter will not be lost sight of by your Committee.

In October last we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. F. E. James, Planting Member on the Madras Legislative Council, and those who were privileged to hear his most able and interesting address at that time are, I feel sure, completely satisfied that the Political interests of all Planting industries in South India, could not be in better hands.

I will not take up more of your time, Gentlemen, and in tendering my resignation I should like to place on record my appreciation of the untiring efforts on behalf of the Association of our Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. C. Boyd. I would also thank each member of my Committee for their courtesy and help during my term of office, and you, Gentlemen, for the honour you have done me in electing me as Chairman of the Association for the past two years.'

Mr. Wright, 'I have later information on the subject of Export Duty on Tea. Actual concrete proposals have now been made by the Dewan, but they do not altogether meet with the approval of the Executive Committee of the T.C.P.A. The matter is still being discussed and it is hoped that a settlement may be reached shortly.'

Mr. Wright then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Strachan for all the hard work he had done for the Association during the year, which was carried unanimously.

Accounts.—Mr. W. J. Dixson proposed and Mr. J. C. Swayne seconded the adoption of the accounts.

Carried unanimously.

Delegates' Reports.—General Committee Meeting U.P.A.S.I., Combined Control Committee Meeting, Travancore Combined P. A. Meeting, Sri Mulam Popular Assembly 26th Session.

These having been circulated were taken as read and approved.

Tea Advisory Committee Meeting.—This Report not having been circulated was read by Mr. Ragg. The Chairman thanked Mr. Ragg for this report and proposed a vote of thanks to him, which was carried unanimously.

Election of Office-bearers—Season 1930-31

The result of the Ballot was as follows :—

<i>Chairman</i>	... A. J. Wright, Esq.
<i>Hony. Secretary</i>	... H. C. Boyd ..
<i>Committee</i>	... J. S. B. Wallace ..
"	... J. Gray ..
"	... E. H. Francis ..
"	... A. H. Dixson ..
"	... H. A. Ragg ..

Auditors. Messrs. G. Narasimham & Co., Madras.

Representatives on Committees are as follows :—

U.P.A.S.I. General Committee	... Messrs. A. J. Wright and J. S. B. Wallace.
U.P.A.S.I. Member-in-Waiting	... .. H. C. Boyd.
Tea Advisory Committee	... Mr. H. A. Ragg.
Coimbatore Control Committee	... .. A. H. Dixson.
Coimbatore Member-in-Waiting	... .. J. S. B. Wallace.
Srivilliputtur Control Committee.	... .. E. H. Francis.
Srivilliputtur Member-in-Waiting	... .. H. C. Boyd.
Palamcottah Control Committee	... .. A. J. Wright.
Palamcottah Member-in-Waiting	... .. J. Gray.

At the request of the Chairman, the election of representatives to the various Meetings and Control Committees was left in the hands of the newly elected Committee.

Mr. Wright in returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him assured the meeting he would look after the interests of the Association to the best of his ability:

Mr. Boyd thanked members for again electing him as their Honorary Secretary.

European Association.—Mr. Ragg, District Representative, spoke on behalf of this Association and appealed for more members.

There being no further business the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair and to the Club for the use of their room.

H. CROLY BOYD,
Hony. Secretary.

ALBERT J. WRIGHT,
Chairman.

WYNAAD

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of this Association held on Wednesday, May 28, 1930, at Meppadi Club at 2.30 p.m.

Present :

Mr. J. A. Gwynne (*Chairman*), Messrs. R. N. W. Jodrell, H. C. Davies, H. J. C. Hammond, G. Bayzand, W. T. Broadhurst, T. Ryan, H. S. Lake, R. W. M. Hay, R. A. Leslie, R. M. Morrow, G. Lawrence, B. St. J. Boultbee, H. B. Winterbotham, C. Langley, C. A. Rendle, D. Bate and W. A. L. Marr (*Hon. Secretary*).

Notice calling the meeting was read.

Proceedings of last meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

The Chairman informed the meeting as to what had been done with regard to the business arising out of the minutes of last meeting as follows :—

Meppadi Sanitation.—The Superintendent, Kardoora estate, had been asked to put on two extra sweepers to assist in the conservancy of this village and it was later on decided in the meeting that the cost should be borne by the estates surrounding Meppadi. It is to be recorded that Dr. T. K. Govindan Nair has kindly consented to supervise the work occasionally. The estimate for the construction of the drains awaits the promised visit of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Trichinopoly.

S. I. P. B. Fund.—The Rs. 100 allotted at the last meeting has been paid into this Fund.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. Archard having intimated that he was not returning to the District, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him for the sound and useful work he had done for the Association.

Chairman's Remarks.—The Chairman reviewed the work of the Association for the past year, touching on such matters as the Whitley Commission, the Water Levy and the Restriction of the Tea Crop. He expressed his thanks to the members of the Association for the courtesy extended to him at all meetings and also to the acting Hon. Secretary for his co-operation.

Hon. Secretary's Annual Report.—The Hon. Secretary submitted his report as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,

Meetings.—There have been seven General Meetings, one Committee Meeting, and two Labour Committee meetings during the year.

Membership.—The subscribing acreages are as follows :—

Tea	...	...	...	10894 acres.
Rubber	...	...	...	60 "
Coffee	...	...	...	255 "
Pepper	...	...	...	80 "
			Total ...	<u>11289 acres.</u>

There are 23 estates subscribing—the total number of individual members being 44 including 2 personal members.

Season and Crops.—The total tea crop was 5,898, 879 lbs. giving a yield per acre of 605 lbs. The season opened well for crop but the long drought from January to March adversely affected yield. Over production has depressed the market and it is hoped that the scheme of restriction will improve the situation.

The Acreage under the other three products is small and I have no figures of the yields.

Labour.—Labour has been sufficient for requirements on most estates, except for the hot weather shortage.

Health.—The health of the district continues to improve and much of this is due to the anti-malaria measures which have been for some years past undertaken on most of the estates. An outbreak of plague occurred at Kalpetta village in December, 1929 and our thanks are due to Dr. T. K. Govindan Nair, the P. M. O. of the Malayalam Plantations, Ltd., for the prompt action he took in controlling the spread of the disease to the neighbouring estates.

Roads.—It is with regret that I have to report the slow progress of the work on the Chundale-Choladi section of the Calicut-Otacamund main road but it is hoped that this work will be started at an early date as there seems to be sufficient metal.

Accounts and Budget.—I submit the accounts for the past year for your approval. These have been duly Audited and there is an excess income over expenditure of Rs. 377-9-8. The total funds of the Association amount to Rs. 1897-3-8 which is in the Bank.

The Budget is drawn up on an assessment of 3 annas per acre which is the same as last year and the estimated expenditure now includes the cost of two sweepers to assist in the conservancy of Meppadi village.

In conclusion I should like to thank our Chairman for the assistance and advice he has given me during the period I have been acting Honorary Secretary I now place my resignation in your hands.'

Accounts.—These were submitted and passed unanimously. The Chairman read the Auditor's Report and Certificate.

Election of Office Bearers.—The undermentioned were elected by ballot to Offices for the year 1930-31.

Chairman ... Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell.

Honorary Secretary ... Mr. G. Bayzand.

Committee ... Messrs. H. C. Davies, P. A. Naylor and H. S. Lake.

Labour Committee.—As above with the addition of the Chairman and Honorary Secretary.

Tea Advisory Committee Representative.—Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell.

Delegates to the Annual General Meeting at Bangalore:—

Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell ... Chairman.

Mr. G. Bayzand ... Honorary Secretary.

Mr. H. C. Davies ... Additional Delegate, without expenses.

Representatives on Labour Control Committee:—

Coimbatore.—Messrs. P. A. Naylor and Member-in-Waiting R. N. W. Hay.

Mangalore.—Messrs. D. Bate and Member-in-Waiting R. A. Leslie.

Mysore.—Messrs. W. T. Broadhurst and Member-in-Waiting H. S. Lake.

Auditors.—It was proposed from the Chair that Messrs. N. C. Raja Gopal & Co., Coimbatore, be re-elected as Auditors for the ensuing year. This was carried unanimously.

Budget 1930-31.—This was submitted and attention was drawn to the funds standing at the credit of the Association. It was unanimously agreed to reduce the acreage assessment from 3 annas to 2 annas per acre and thereafter the Budget was passed.

Bookcase.—The Chairman said that the sum allotted for a bookcase was inadequate according to the estimates he had received and he asked for a further allotment of Rs. 15. Mr. Davies proposed and Mr. Leslie seconded that this be granted.

Carried unanimously.

Labour.—Mr. Davies brought up the matter of Commission to maistries. General discussion ensued and the following minute was passed :—

• It was generally agreed to pay maistries 15 per cent Commission if they brought up 90 per cent of their coolies in the contracted time; but it is understood that this arrangement can only apply to agreements made at the next settlement in 1931.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Jodrell, in thanking the members for the honour they had conferred on him in electing him to the Chair, called for a hearty vote of thanks to the outgoing Chairman. He said that Mr. Gwynne had for the past three years filled this office and he was sure that all members appreciated the services he had rendered to the Association. Mr. Gwynne in his reply thanked Mr. Jodrell for his remarks and trusted that members would give him similar support in his office by their regular attendance at meetings as they had afforded to himself.

W. A. L. MARR,
Honorary Secretary.

J. A. GWYNNE,
Chairman.

NELLIAMPATHY

The First Quarterly General Meeting of this Association was held at Palagapandy Bungalow on May 29, 1930

Present :

Messrs. E. G. Cameron (*Chairman*), P. W. Davis and R. F. Bowles (*Honorary Secretaries*) and by proxy Messrs. C. A. Reid, T. P. Hearn and A. C. White.

The minutes of last general meeting were read and confirmed.

(1) *Appointment of Auditor.*—It was resolved that the accounts for last season be put in the hands of Mr. K. K. Thampan of Palghat for audit, and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to proceed in the matter.

(2) *Roads.*—Nadughani-Karapara Road.—The following resolution was proposed by M₁. Davis.—‘That this Association desires to express its regret that the chief engineer has not seen fit to have the bridge near mile 17 of the ‘Vallenghi-Karapara’ road re-erected as requested by this Association in its letter, dated November 28, 1929. At the same time, this Association deplores the general neglect shown by the P.W.D. of Cochin State to this road from Lily to Karapara estates, and anticipates that the results of the monsoon, owing to Government’s neglect, is likely to be serious.’

Seconded by Mr. Cameron.

Carried.

Mr. Cameron then put forward the following resolution on the same subject.—‘In view of the present unsatisfactory condition of the road from Nadughani to Karapara, and the likelihood of the old ghat section from Meengadi Palam to Nadughani being abandoned on account of the new road, this Association would suggest that the Nadughani-Karapara section be given to the Manager of Lily Estate, who is in a position to adequately supervise the work.’

Seconded by Mr. Bowles.

Carried.

Nemmara-Manalaroo Ghat Road.—Mr. Hall’s report on this road was read, and a vote of thanks was passed for the trouble he had taken in the matter.

Mr. Hall’s letter re : paying his share on the communal section of the new road was read, and the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Cameron :—‘That this Association views with regret Mr. Hall’s inability to pay his share on the proposed acreage basis, and hopes that more prosperous times in these industries will enable him to meet the general obligations of the district which he has been so active in promoting.’

Seconded by Mr. Bowles.

Carried.

(3) *Police.*—Mr. Davis proposed the following resolution :—‘That this Association considers that in view of present and probable future expansion in the Cochin Nelliampathies, the old outpost police post at Pardigiri should be re-opened at once’.

Seconded by Mr. Cameron.

Carried.

(4) *Bangalore Meeting.*—It was unanimously resolved that a delegate be sent to Bangalore this year, and a grant of Rs. 250 was voted towards his expenses. Mr. Cameron was elected as the Associations’ Delegate, and it was resolved to leave his instructions in the hands of the Committee.

(5) *Stephanoderes.*—The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Cameron.—‘That this Association congratulates the Government of Mysore on the action it has taken prohibiting the import of raw coffee into the State, and trusts that the Indian Government will see its way to give the same protection to plaiting interests in British India.’

Seconded by Mr. Davis.

Carried.

This completed the business before the meeting, which then closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

R. F. BOWLES,
Honorary Secretary.

E. G. CAMERON,
Chairman.

EXPORT OF COFFEE, RUBBER & TEA FROM SOUTH INDIAN PORTS DURING APRIL, 1930

From	To ports in India	Ceylon	United Kingdom	Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	Asia (excluding India and Ceylon)	Africa	America	Australia
<i>Coffee—</i>								
Madras	281	...	3,165	350	5	...	...	...
Calicut	1,213	...	7,363	4,461	...	...	...	71
Tellicherry	...	...	1,677	...	...	...	...	160
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,494	...	12,205	4,811	5	3	301	231
Previously	1,911	...	33,861	8,030	73	3	301	1,526
Total cmts. since 1-1-30.	<u>69,451</u>	...	51,065	12,841	78	3	301	1,757
<i>Rubber—</i>								
Calicut	5,616	158,921	2,160	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	219,257	169,366	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	...	13,652	14,350	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	...	179,908	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	4,486	125,447	21,369	...	500	...	...	628
Total	10,102	703,185	207,245	...	500	...	...	628
Previously	77,496	1,544,148	2,560,455	80,801	...	...	...	3,920
Total lbs. since 1-1-30.	<u>5,188,480</u>	<u>87,598</u>	<u>2,247,333</u>	<u>2,767,700</u>	<u>80,801</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>4,548</u>
<i>Tea—</i>								
Madras	23,380	6,950	25	100	...	...	...	...
Calicut	24,405	...	816,953	1,981	...	...	...	...
Cochin	19,673	39,108	755,857	...	...	...	83,358	...
Tellicherry	...	...	112,423	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	...	245,387	795,862	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	...	9,990	38,715	...	...	...	...	...
Total	67,458	301,435	2,519,535	2,081	...	...	83,358	...
Previously	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total lbs. since 1-1-30	<u>.973</u>	<u>67,458</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>519,5</u>	<u>—</u>

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.				
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending May 29, 1930	January 1 to May 29, 1930	January 1 to May 29, 1929.	
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, May 29, 1930)			N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
			S. India.	a 1	4·63	b 1	3·57
			Ceylon...	1 6·71	1 7·33	c 1	6·55
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —			Java ...	10·36	10·06	1 1·29	
	Anai Mudi	59	1 10	Sumatra.	11·95	11·35	1 4·26
	Gajam Mudi	175	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nyassa-land	9·43	9·26	1 0·84
	Mukotti Mudi	138	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total...	d 1 3·21	e 1 3·37	f 1 6·01
	Thoni Mudi	99	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>	Thay Mudi	152	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Bon Ami	108	1 6				
	*Granby	97	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Carady Goody	100	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Mount	63	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$				
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —							
	Periavurrai	24	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>N.B.</i> —The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—			
	Yellapatty	33	2 0				
	Periavurrai	64	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Lockhart	130	1 8				
(d) <i>Mysore</i> —				a 7,719	b 135,039	c 142,850	
	Kadur	43	1 0	d 96,959	e 1,758,240	f 1,680,397	
(e) <i>Nilgiris</i> —							
	Prospect	98	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	(B) RUBBER :—			
	Chamraj	44	2 0				
	Parkside	67	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Woodlands	148	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$				
(f) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —	Nonsuch Estates—			The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, June 17, 1930 was 6d.			
	Nonsuch	111	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Ibex Lodge	108	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	New Hope	40	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	*Mayfield	130	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
(g) <i>South Travancore</i> —				London Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday, June 14, 1930, were 78,104 tons, an increase of 488 tons on June 7, 1930 inventory.			
	Isfield	76	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Nagamally	60	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Ambanaad	37	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Venture	75	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
(h) <i>Wynaad</i> —				Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday June 14, 1930, were 26,646 tons, an increase of 1,326 tons on June 7, 1930 inventory.			
	*Tanga Mulla	44	1 3				
	*Pootoomulla	98	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	Chundale	112	1 1				
	*Arrapetta	96	1 1				

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the averages.

I. The London Market—(continued.)

(C) COFFEE:—(Fortnight ending May 28, 1930.)

Districts	Bags	s.	d.	Grades	District	Bags	s	d.	Grades
<i>Anamalais—</i> Naduar ...	292	83	0	Extra 1, 2,3., PB. and T.	Chinnihulli } Mountain }	103	97	3	1,2,3 PB and T.
<i>Coorg—</i> Mangles Coovercolly } Wrights Horoor } Aynsley ...	186	83	1	1, 2, 3 and PB.	Olivers K. ... H. D. D. ... Bettadmane ...	166	90	4	"
	76	80	6	1 and 2.		155	85	6	"
	137	77	10	1,2,3 PB and T.		89	74	6	"
Mangles Hallery Suntikoppa ...	128	74	11	1, 2, 3 and PB.	<i>Nilgiris—</i> Madanaad ...	63	78	3	1, 2, 3 and T.
	140	70	3	1, 2, 3 and T.	<i>Nilgiri—</i> <i>Wynaad—</i>				
<i>Mysore—</i> H. C. S. ...	88	116	3	1, 2, 3, PB. and T.	Glenvans (optional) ...	64	50	10	1,2,3 PB. and T.
H. C. S. S. ... Gorrayhatti ...	111	115	10	Extra, 1, 2, 3, PB. and T.	<i>Nelliampathies—</i> Palagapandy 6 Do. 7 Do. 5	84	80	0	"
	123	111	1			56	78	4	"
Attikan ...	91	107	9	..	Anaimaad ...	48	77	7	"
						51	77	6	"

II. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on June 10, 1930)

TEA.—The quantity catalogued at the auction of the 10th instant totalled 2,708,739 lbs. Quality in some cases showed improvement and for such Teas demand was active. *Nuwera Eliya and Maturata* :—Offerings were of quite an attractive character and all grades were well supported at considerably enhanced rates. *High Grown* :—A few invoices from Uva were improved but Dimbula teas were about equal in quality to previous offerings. Broken with coloury liquors were wanted while leaf grades were in request at dearer rates. *Medium Grown* :—Quality was rather uninteresting. A few coloury teas sold well but generally demand was poor and prices especially for Orange Pekoes, showed a downward tendency. *Low Grown* :—Demand was poor and an all-round decline of 1 to 3 cents was established. *Fannings and Dusts* :—Continued to meet with strong demand and must be quoted fully firm. (As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.)

South Indians in auction of June 3 obtained the following prices :—

Estates				Breaks	Averages
Kanniamallay ...	...	...	...	19,210	94
Welbeck ...	...	...	...	3,177	69
Corrimony ...	...	...	...	4,913	64
Balamore ...	...	...	...	2,676	64
Rockwood ...	...	...	...	2,870	40

RUBBER.—About 391 tons were offered at the auction held on June 5, 1930. There was a moderate demand and an all-round drop in prices with a new low level for Standards. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold steadily at 30½ cents with a very few lots realising 31 cents which shows a drop of 2 cents on last week's prices. Fair and Off quality sheets were enquired for at a drop of 2½ cents to 3 cents while inferior quality was about steady. Contract Crepe of which there was only a limited quantity available sold at 30½ cents showing a drop of 2 cents on previous rates. Off and Mottled sorts were also easier and fell away 2½ cents. Scrap Crepes were fairly well competed for but good sorts were 2½ cents down while all other grades dropped 3 cents. Scraps showed the least decline, but these were about a cent easier than at last week's sale.

III. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, June 19, 1930

Planting. There was absolutely nothing doing in Rubbers, the raw commodity having touched a new low level of 6d. per lb. and our cabled prices, both from London and the Straits show further decline in prices. The only business done in Sterling was in Travancore Rubbers at a shade below 2ls. In Teas locally Highland Produce, Nilgiri Neerugundis and Vellamalais saw dealings.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or — on the last fortnight
		£	s	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£ 1	0	8 0	...
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£ 1	0	19 3	- 6d.
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£ 1	0	9 3	- 1s. 3d.
4. Merlimau Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 10½	- 1½d.
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£ 1	1	14 6	...
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s	0	1 7½	...
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£ 1	0	11 0	3d.
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	0	7 6	- 10½d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£ 1	1	9 9	- 3d.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	1	0 6	- 2s.

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	7½
Cochins Rs. 15	20	21
Devasholas Rs. 7	6	7
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	...	25
Kalasas Rs. 15	6	7
Mnlankaras Rs. 30	...	58
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	7	8
(Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid	6	7
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	99
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	5	6
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	100
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	26	...
Peria Karamalaik Rs. 15	43	45
(Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	30	31
Periasholas Rs. 10	...	4
Periyars Rs. 10	5	8
Rockwoods Rs. 10	...	1
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	...	7
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	12	15
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	95	99
Vellamalais (Rs. 15)	18	19

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

June 1, 1930, to June 14, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...		14·47	14·47	24. Coonoor ..	0·29	11·43	11·72
2. Kalthuritty.	5·48	23·03	28·51	25. Kotagiri ..	...	15·75	15·75
3. Kallar Bdge.	11·08	23·16	34·24	26. Ootacamund.	0·68	16·47	17·15
4. Koney ...	7·46	22·48	29·94	27. Yercaud ..	0·67	15·84	16·51
5. Pattanapura.	4·63	23·48	28·11	28. Mango Range	...	9·74	9·74
6. M'kayam ...		31·71	31·71	29. Devala ..	...	14·05	14·05
6a. Peravanthan.	15·22	35·26	50·48	30. Devarshola.	2·39	15·03	17·42
7. Peermade ...	11·87	31·02	42·89	31. CALICUR ..	5·72	23·00	28·72
8. Twyford ...	13·24	36·09	49·33	32. Kuttiyadi ..	...	16·74	16·74
9. V'periyar ...	...	14·27	14·27	33. Vayitri ..	5·84	21·60	27·44
10. Kalaar ...	7·04	24·39	31·43	34. Manantoddi.	2·61	10·75	13·36
11. Chittuvurrai	3·88	9·58	13·46	35. Billigiris ..	3·85	13·97	17·82
12. Bodr'KANUR	0·50	3·97	4·47	36. Sidapur ..	...	12·59	12·59
13. COCHIN	3·71	20·23	23·94	37. Pollibetta ..	2·80	13·95	16·75
14. Mooply ...	...	21·70	21·70	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	4·27	16·14	20·41	39. Saklaspur ..	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	9·06	23·95	33·01	40. Kadamanie ..	3·04	6·18	9·22
17. POLLACHIE	0·31	11·26	11·57	41. Ballupete ..	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	0·97	17·71	18·68	42. Balehonnur..	...	7·33	7·33
19. Karapara ...	...	26·30	26·30	43. Merthisubgey.	...	5·59	5·59
20. Pullengode..	15·70	21·20	36·90	44. Kelagur ..	...	5·99	5·99
21. Nilambur ...	4·40	14·50	18·90	45. Durgadbettta	1·91	8·50	10·41
22. Naduvattam	1·78	24·08	25·86	46. MANGALORE	4·88	21·39	26·27
23. Nilgiri Peak.	...	21·30	21·30	47. MADRAS ..	0·43	8·14	8·57

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

With reference to the minutes of the General Meeting of the Central Travancore Planters' Association appearing in our issue of 7th, in the resolution proposed by Mr. Mawer and seconded by Mr. Bingham in regard to the reorganisation in the Executive, the constitution of the Committee should read as follows:—

The Chairman.

2 Coffee Members.

2 Rubber Members.

2 Tea Members.

R. J. McMULLIN having proceeded on furlough to England, Mr. G. Q. Archard has assumed the Acting Management of Arnakal Estate, Vandiperiyar, Travancore.

Planters' Chronicle



A.R.T. P.L.S.

Vol. XXV, No. 16]

July 5, 1930

[Price As. 8

*All communications to be addressed to the Editor
Post Box No. 386, MADRAS*

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EDITORIAL

VOLUME II of the Simon Report contains the recommendations of Sir John Simon and his colleagues, which are analysed elsewhere. They have been received with a storm of disapproval throughout India. Practically every political party has condemned the proposals wholesale, and it is rumoured that the Government of India itself is not satisfied. Europeans would do well to study the recommendations carefully before coming to any specific conclusions. A meeting of the Council of the European Association is to be held on July 14 in Calcutta, and a conference of representatives is to be held in August at which the views of the Branches will be considered, and the general attitude of the Association decided.

The Simon Report The Commission has aimed at three main propositions. First, to give self-government to the provinces, and 'to make each province as far as possible mistress in her own house'; second, to federalize the Central Legislature and prepare the way for a Federation which will include Provinces and Indian States; and third, to devise such safeguards as are necessary in the meantime with reference to external security, the treatment of minorities and the efficient carrying on of the administration. The ultimate aim is the development of India as a whole, and not simply British India, into one of the 'constituent States of the Commonwealth of Nations united under the Crown.' A federal constitution is obviously the most suitable one for India. Only in such a system would the autocratic Indian States and the democratic British Indian provinces find union. While the main outlines of the Report may commend themselves to us, it is unlikely that the details will escape criticism. That criticism must, however, be constructive and made with a view to securing some unity before the Round Table Conference. Mere denunciation of the report will not help. Unless an alternative is put forward, it will stand as the most complete and documented proposal for India's future Government. The members of the Round Table Conference are not bound to accept its conclusions, but they will have to do so unless they can put forward better ones which are acceptable to the majority.

ANALYSIS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SIMON COMMISSION

I. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. The new constitution should as far as possible contain within itself provision for its own development. It should be possible to develop and expand toward responsible-government without recourse to further Commissions of Inquiry. In other words the Simon Commission is to be the last Commission of its kind.

2. Any constitutional changes now recommended for British India must have regard to a future development when India as a whole, including the Indian States, will take her place among the constituent States of the Commonwealth of Nations united under the Crown. The aim of these changes is to point the way to a Federalism which will achieve this end. Such a development is necessary on geographical, political and economic grounds.

3. The ultimate constitution of India must be federal, for it is only in a federal constitution that units differing so widely in constitution as the Provinces and the States can be brought together while retaining internal autonomy.

4. It is of the utmost importance that throughout the period during which India is progressing on the way to complete self-government, there must be provisions made for the maintenance and efficiency of the fundamentals of government. These are :—

- (a) External defence.
- (b) Internal security.
- (c) Safeguards for minorities.

II. CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCES

The appointment of a Boundaries Commission is recommended with a neutral chairman to go into the question of the readjustment and redistribution of provincial boundaries and areas. Sind and the Oriya speaking peoples are specifically mentioned as being urgent cases for consideration.

A. Provincial Executives.

1. Diarchy to be scrapped and a Unitary Provincial Cabinet to take its place. This would mean :—

(a) The present distinction between Executive Councillors and Ministers to disappear. All to be Ministers, chosen by the Governor from the Provincial Legislature, with the exception of one or more whom a Governor may have power to appoint to the Ministry, from outside the legislature.

(b) The distinction between reserved and transferred subjects to disappear. All subjects including 'Law and Order' to be transferred and placed under the control of Ministers.

(c) The members of the Cabinet to accept joint responsibility for all its actions and policies. Provision is made for the statutory fixing of ministerial salaries and procedure in connection with votes of censure, so as to give some measure of stability and security to Ministers.

2. The Governor to be given overriding powers for the following purposes :—

- (a) to preserve the safety and tranquillity of the province ;
- (b) to prevent injury to any particular section of the community ;
- (c) to secure the fulfilment of Government's financial liabilities in regard to expenditure not subject to the vote of the Legislature ;
- (d) to secure the carrying out of any orders received from the Government of India or the Secretary of State ;
- (e) to carry out any duties statutorily imposed upon the Governor personally, such as service questions or the administration of backward areas.

3. The Governor also to have statutory powers vested in him to carry on the Government in case of an emergency. In such a case he will exercise all the powers normally exercised by the Cabinet, and will have the right to appoint any person to assist him. The reasons for this action must be reported at once to Parliament, and the special powers taken must automatically terminate in twelve months unless approved specifically by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

B. Provincial Legislatures :—

1. The life of the Legislature to be extended from 3 to 5 years.
2. The number of members to be increased to between 200 and 250 (In Madras at present it is 132).
3. As there is no present agreement, communal representation for Mohammedans to continue, with reservation of seats for Sikhs in the Punjab.

4. Seats for Depressed Classes are to be reserved, the proportion of which to the total number of seats in all the Indian general constituencies, is to be three-quarters of the proportion of the Depressed Classes to the total population of the electoral areas of the provinces. This in Madras would probably give the Depressed Classes more than 24 seats, instead of 10 nominated members as at present. The Governor is to have power to certify which candidates are authorized to stand for the Depressed Class seats and he will also have power to authorize, for the next ten years only and for half the reserved seats, persons (men or women) not themselves members of the Depressed Classes, but who have shown special interest in their welfare.

5. Special electorates for Europeans are to be maintained, also their proportion to the total number of members in the legislature. In Madras, this would give 2 seats to the general European constituency in a council of 250. The Commissioners attach great importance to the ' maintenance of the high standards of representation of Europeans so far achieved.'

6. Anglo-Indians are to be represented through election (the post being used where necessary) with 2 seats in Madras instead of one.

7. Indian Christians to have seats reserved in joint constituencies, and their proportion maintained. This would give them 10 seats instead of 5 in Madras, assuming an increase in the Council.

8. The official bloc to be abolished, but the Government to have right to nominate officials as experts to Select Committees.

9. Trade, commerce, mining and planting seats to remain in their present proportion to the general number of seats. The result in Madras

would be that the number of Europeans would be increased from 5 to 10, assuming the size of the council to be 250.

10. Labour to be represented, the method of representation to be left open. It might either be secured by nomination or by giving to Trade Unions special constituencies. The Whitley Commission is expected to make recommendations.

11. Landholders seats to be abolished.

12. The Provincial Legislature to have power of amending its own constitution after 10 years in regard to the number, boundaries and distribution of constituencies, the method of election and the method of representation of special communities or interests. This is to be achieved only by means of a resolution supported by two-thirds of the votes in the legislature, forwarded to the Governor-General by the Governor with the certification that the proposals reflect the general wishes of the provinces. If the resolution affected the rights of any community, it could not be carried unless the votes cast in its favour included also two-thirds of the votes of the representatives of that community in the legislature.

13. No recommendation is made in regard to the establishment of Second Chambers or Upper Houses.

C. Franchise :—

1. The franchise is to be extended as soon as possible. A Franchise Committee to be appointed to frame a scheme for the enfranchisement of about 10% of the total population. This would increase the number of voters in the Madras Presidency from 1,365,000 to 4,232,000. The Committee to be required to fix such voting qualifications as would secure the same proportion of voters to population in the different communities (i.e., in Madras 6·7% for Mohammedans, 3·2% for Indian Christians, and 15·5% for depressed classes).

2. Women to receive the vote on the following grounds in addition to the present qualifications :—

(a) Being the wife, over twenty-five years of age, of a man with property qualification ;

(b) Being a widow, over twenty-five years of age, of a man who at his death was so qualified ;

(c) Fulfilling the educational qualification and being of twenty-one years of age.

3. If, after fifteen years, 20 per cent of the population is not enfranchised, a Committee to be appointed to draw up a scheme for that purpose.

III. NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCES

1. Powers of the Chief Commissioner to remain.

2. A Legislative Council to be formed of about forty members, half elected by representatives of the Khans, municipalities, district boards and ex-soldiers, and half to be nominated. The subjects of Law and Order and Land Revenue to be excluded from the purview of the Legislature.

3. Backward tracts to be known in future as 'Excluded Areas' and to be under the central Government who may use provincial Governors as their Agents.

IV. COORG

No change in the existing constitutional arrangements, but one member to be elected by the Legislative Council to the Federal Assembly and one member jointly with Ajmere Mewara and British Baluchistan to the Council of State.

V. THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. In place of the present Legislative Assembly, a Federal Assembly to be constituted the members of which are to be elected by the provincial Legislative Councils on a population basis. At present they are elected direct.

2. The Assembly to last for five years instead of three years as at present.

3. The total number of members to be between 250 and 280 or roughly one member for every million of the population. If, later, the Indian States come into the Assembly, the numbers might grow to between 300 and 400.

4. The Assembly to be composed approximately on the same proportions as at present. This would work out roughly at the following in a house of 280 members :—

140 Non-Mohammedans, 24 Depressed Classes, 5 Sikhs, 78 Mohammedans, 3 Indian Christians, 2 Anglo-Indians, and about 28 Europeans.

The Governor-General would have power to nominate not more than twelve officials.

5. The Council of State to remain as it exists at present but its members to be elected by provincial councils.

6. An impartial power to be retained in the Governor-General and in the Governors of Provinces, and terms laid down in their Instruments of Instructions both in regard to the safeguard of minorities and discriminatory legislation.

7. The Executive Council to consist of six members chosen by the Governor-General and not as heretofore as by the King, provision to be made permitting the selection of one or more members of the Assembly as Executive Councillors.

8. The Commander-in-Chief not to be a member of the Executive Council but to be responsible to the Viceroy direct.

VI. DEFENCE

1. An agreement to be entered into between Great Britain and India :—

(a) To place the British Army in India under Imperial authority which would be immediately represented in India by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.

(b) Financial adjustments to be made in regard to expenditure.

(c) The Army budget not to be subject to the vote of the Federal Assembly, but to be authorized by the certification of the Governor-General.

2. A Committee on Army affairs to be appointed from members of the Federal Assembly and also from representatives of the Indian States.

3. All requests for the use of Imperial Force in connection with internal security to be made through the Governors of the respective provinces.

4. Indianisation to proceed gradually and the possibility considered of the Government of India encouraging, the organization, training and equipment of a purely Indian Army or Navy. No recommendations to be made in regard to this.

VII. BURMAH

It is proposed that a declaration be made immediately separating Burmah from India, and thereupon enquiries be set up regarding the future constitution of Burmah as a separate colony or province having direct relations with London instead of Delhi.

VIII. THE INDIAN STATES.

Having in mind the foreshadowing of Federalism, three proposals are made :—

1. The drawing up of a list of matters of common concern (such as customs, railways, roads, wireless, currency, commerce, etc., etc.)
2. A recital in the preamble of the new Government of India Act putting on record the desire of the British Government to develop a closer association between the Indian States and British India with a view to an eventual Federal Union.
3. The setting up of a Council for Greater India consisting of representatives of the States and of British India which would have powers of discussion and decision on topics falling within the list above mentioned.

IX. FINANCE

(This chapter is written by Mr., now Sir W. T. LAYTON.)

1. The necessity for new sources of revenue. These could be found by :—

- (a) Increase in yield of income-tax to yield about 4 crores. This is to be achieved in four ways :—
 - i. By lowering the limits of exemption from tax (now Rs. 2,000 a year), and from supertax (now Rs. 50,000.)
 - ii. By steepening the graduation of intermediate incomes ;
 - iii. By the abolition of exemption from taxation of income from foreign investments, not brought into the country within three years ;
 - iv. By the abolition of the exemption of agricultural incomes from income tax ;
- (b) National excises on cigarettes and matches, which are estimated to yield 7—8 crores in ten years.
- (c) Terminal taxes, to yield at least 10 crores.

2. The necessity for a reallocation of funds as between Central and Provincial Governments. At present there is no direction in which Provincial Governments can look for increased revenue. This is to be carried out as follows :—

- (a) The duty imposed by the Government of India on imported liquor to be reduced to the standard rate of 30 per cent. and the provinces to be given the right to impose further rates in accordance with their excise policy ;
- (b) Revenue from commercial stamps to be transferred to central government ;

(c) Half the income-tax collected in a province to be allocated to the province. This would add about 4½ crores to provincial revenues. Super-tax to remain a central contribution at present.

(d) Provincial governments to have power to levy a surcharge on the tax collected on personal incomes in the province—limited to 25 per cent. of the total tax. This is estimated to yield 3 crores in 10 years.

(e) Proceeds from agricultural income-tax and terminal-tax to be assigned to the provinces.

(f) A Provincial Fund to be constituted to which proceeds of specially designated taxes should be given, including—

- i. Excise on cigarettes, and
- ii. Excise on matches, and
- iii. Duty on salt (to be transferred to provinces when possible).

This fund would be distributed to the provinces by the Central Government on a population basis.

It is estimated that the carrying out of these proposals would add nearly 40 crores to the revenue of the provinces by 1940.

3. The necessity for a reduction in the expenditure on the army. This would be affected by the separation of Burmah and the treatment of defence as an Imperial matter. It is suggested that the reduction on account of these reasons and further economies might reach 10 crores in 10 years.

X. THE SERVICES

1. The necessity for the continuance of the security services on an All-India basis.

2. The provisions of the Lee Commission in regard to Indianisation to be maintained. This would mean the following proportions of Indians and Europeans in the services in 1939.—

Indian Civil Service—715 Europeans and 643 Indians.

Indian Police Service—434 Europeans and 251 Indians.

Indian Forest Service—126 Europeans and 112 Indians.

Indian Engineering

(Irrigation) Service—229 Europeans and 270 Indians.

Retirement on proportionate pension to remain open indefinitely to those who were entitled to that provision when the present Reforms came into existence.

XI. HIGH COURTS

Administration of High Courts to be centralized and borne by central funds.

SECRETARY OF STATE

1. The Secretary of State to have no control over purely provincial matters, apart from the special powers reserved to the Governor.

2. The scope of possible delegation by the Secretary of State of powers to the Government of India, to be extended.

3. The Secretary of State's Council to remain, though smaller in numbers and consisting of men with more recent knowledge of India. No member who has been out of India more than a year to be appointed.

F. E. J.

RUSSIAN TEA CULTURE PROGRESS

Plans of the Soviet Union

RUSSIA—one of the traditionally greatest consumers of the world's tea—due to economic reasons resulting from the world war and internal revolution, has remained more or less closed to outside trade except for the bare necessities required by her people. For almost two decades the old custom of the steaming samovar with brewing tea constantly at hand has become disused in great part and a generation is growing into manhood and womanhood that is said to know little or nothing regarding the taste of tea.

To the producers this suggests a problem. Will the result be that Russia, when economic conditions become restored, will return to her former use of this beverage? So great is the doubt in this particular that it has been suggested that the producers sell tea to that country on long credit. While this proposal failed, there are even others that feel that it might be well to turn over to the Russians part of the present tea stock surplus at production cost—or even lower—as a step towards price stabilization elsewhere and, particularly, to maintain in Russia the esteem for the beverage until such time as that country finds itself in position to make regular purchases.

TEA IMPORTS

In the meantime, however, it is to be recalled that Russia has not abandoned tea imports altogether. China, Japan and India have carried on a regular trade in this commodity, in the order named. During the past year troubles between China and Russia for the time being stopped purchases from China. Reports at hand are to the effect that—following the signing of the treaty settling points of dispute between the two countries—Russia has resumed the buying of tea from China, 12,000 tons having been recently purchased and delivered. Another feature of the Russian situation is to be considered—the fact that a portion of the country is adapted to tea culture and that tea gardens have been in existence for some time. With the results of experience gleaned in the past, the present Government is lending its aid to further extensions—in the belief that the domestic product will eventually take the place of that heretofore imported.

RUSSIAN TEA CULTIVATION

The first date of Russian tea cultivation is 1847 when Vorontzoff-Viceroy of the Caucasus, had bushes planted in the botanic gardens at Sukhum on the Black Sea. Subsequently experiments by others demonstrated the possibility of successful tea production. In 1884 a Col. Solovtsoff planted five and a half acres of tea from seedlings brought from China. In 1893 Mr. C. S. Popoff, president of the once famous tea trading house of Popoff Frères, planted 385 acres of seedlings from his own nurseries and from China on his estates on the Eastern shore of the Black Sea. Later other seedlings were planted by him—from seeds brought from India and Ceylon. Labourers and foremen were brought from China and up-to-date equipment was purchased in England. Mr. Popoff's example was soon followed by the management of the Crown Lands at Chakva, near Butoam—with 600 acres of tea. In 1900 a government tea experiment station was established. Interest was awakened and land owners took up the industry. In 1905 the tea producing area was 1,100 acres on 39 estates. In 1913 this was increased to 2,300 acres on 146 estates. Small land owners

and peasants also are reported to have become active in the tea production movement—with small gardens. The war practically put an end to the industry.

The manufactured tea output from 1905 through 1913 was as follows :—

	<i>Estates</i>	<i>Acres Cultivated</i>	<i>Manufactured Tea in Pounds</i>
1905	...	39	1,100
1906	...	51	1,200
1907	...	64	1,300
1908	...	91	1,310
1909	...	95	1,700
1910	...	104	1,800
1911	...	112	1,900
1912	...	122	2,100
1913	...	146	2,300
			293,000

HISTORIC SKETCH OF TEA INDUSTRY

In the recently published *Economic Review of the Soviet Union*, under the caption 'Tea Cultivation in the Soviet Union,' the following review is given of the industry from recent data :—

The Soviet Union is one of the largest tea-consuming countries in the world. Because of this fact the development of tea growing is of considerable significance for the country. The chief regions where tea plantations are to be found are the republics of Georgia, Adzharistan and Abkhazia. The latter two are autonomous republics within the territory of the Georgian Republic.

Before the revolution, the area of tea plantations in these sections was insignificant. In recent years, however, much attention has been devoted to extending it, and the government has made available each year considerable sums for this purpose. The Centrosouyus (Central Union of Consumers' Co-operatives) which handles the bulk of the tea trade, is also aiding the development of tea cultivation.

All the tea plantations in the country are under the direction of a special corporation, Chai-Gruzia (Georgian Tea), which was organized in 1925 with a capital of 5,000,000 rubles. The stock-holders in this state corporation are the agricultural commissariats of Georgia, Adzharistan and Abkhazia, and the Centrosouyus.

INCREASED CULTIVATION

In the course of the last few years there has been a great increase in the area planted to tea. The total acreage of tea plantations in 1917 was 2,292½ acres. By 1925 it had grown to 3,312½ acres, and in 1928 to 9,850 acres. Last year new plantations with an area of 7,037½ acres, were planted, bringing the total to nearly 17,290 acres at the end of the year.

The five-year plan of Georgian Tea estimates that the acreage of its plantations would be extended to an area of 100,000 acres by the end of the period. Soil and climatic conditions, however, make possible a much greater extension of tea cultivation than is shown by this figure. The realization of the five-year program will result in a significant raising of the economic level of the entire western part of Georgia. At the present time there are about 50,000 peasant households engaged in growing tea. Since tea plants come to fruition only after six years, the tempo of the increase in the tea crop will be much slower than that of the expansion of the area under cultivation.

The development of tea culture is being promoted by the state through the granting of long-term credits to peasants in the form of money and seeds. The seeds are either domestic or imported. Although the price of imported seeds is three or four times as high as that of Soviet seeds, the planters receive both at the same low price. Only the poor and middle peasants are aided by money and seed credits. The organization of peasants into collective farms has shown rapid progress in the tea sections of western Georgia.

TWO STATE FARMS

Georgian Tea has organized two state farms, in Chakva and Salibauer, one with an area of 23,062½ acres, of which 1,467½ acres are planted to tea, and the second with an area of 532½ acres with 375 acres planted to tea. These farms also plant oranges and bamboo.

Recently there have been established three experimental tea stations, a central station in Gur, and two branches in Adzharistan and Mingreli. These stations are carrying on research to determine the best types of seeds and the best methods of growing, as well as to ascertain the most favourable regions into which to extend tea culture. In addition, the agronomic personnel of Georgian Tea is investigating the natural conditions of the Black Sea coast. The results of this study will show to what extent, at what tempo and in which sections tea culture may be developed.

Domestic production of tea amounted last year to only 528,000 lbs., constituting less than 1 per cent. of the total tea consumption of the country. The quantity put on the domestic market in 1928-29 is estimated at 63,250,000 lbs., of which black (bakha) tea made up 29,150,000 lbs. In 1927-28, the consumption of the domestic market was 56,905,200 lbs.

SIX FACTORIES IN OPERATION

Production during the next few years is planned as follows: 1930 - 947,980 lbs.; 1931 - 1,760,000; 1932 - 3,300,000 and 1934 - 10,670,000 lbs. By the end of the succeeding five-year period (1940), the amount of tea gathered from plants and ready for consumption is expected to reach a total of 46,200,000 lbs. By a decision of the Council of Labour and Defense, a special fund has been set aside for carrying out the tasks connected with the expansion of tea culture.

To work up the tea leaves there are at present six factories in operation. By 1934 the number of factories will increase to twenty-nine and the production capacity of those now in operation (over 2½ million pounds) will, it is reported, be considerably expanded.

The imports of tea at the present time are much smaller than before the war and the annual per capita consumption for 1928-29, amounting to 0·409 lbs., although greater than in any previous year since the war, was less than half that of the pre-war per capita consumption (estimated at 0·968 lbs.). Prices of tea, which are officially regulated, have remained stable throughout the year.

Significant results have been achieved in the production of green tea, which did not exist in Georgia before the revolution. In 1926, 1,003½ lbs. of green tea was produced for the first time, as an experiment. The following year production increased to 6,153½ lbs. The experience of these years showed that it is quite possible under Georgian conditions to grow green tea of high quality, which fully meets the demands of the Central Asiatic market.

The introduction of modern machinery and methods is resulting in a great improvement in the quality of the tea manufactured. Considerable progress is also being made in standardization in line with the types of tea produced by English and Dutch factories, and in improving the aroma, strength, etc., of the product. An investigation of the tea harvest by the tea section of Centrosoyus and by large London firms indicates that Georgian Tea compares favorably with the middle grades of Indian and Ceylon tea.—

The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.

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THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH: ITS CONSTITUTION, AIMS AND FUNCTIONS

BY

DIWAN BAHADUR SIR T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, K.B.E.,

Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture devoted a good deal of attention to an examination of means by which the Government of India could do more than in the past to promote the improvement of Indian agriculture. As the Royal Commission itself makes clear in its report, any organization set up for this purpose would, in the first place, have to be compatible with the present constitutional position, namely, that though research is in part a central subject, agriculture is a provincial transferred subject. And what is perhaps equally important, it should also be of a nature acceptable to Provincial Governments. For that reason the Commission enquired into the forms of organization found successful in other countries, especially those with a federal form of Government. This examination made it clear that the Central Government could best aid the

development of agriculture by the provision of funds and means for agricultural research and for the dissemination of scientific, technical and economic information. It was also clear that such research should not be confined to central institutions but should be undertaken at those places where it could be conducted to the greatest advantage. The translation of agricultural improvements into practice is outside the scope of the Council's activities, being the concern of Provincial Governments.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was constituted by Government Resolution No. 826-Agri., dated the 23rd of May, 1929, and its objects were defined as :—

- (a) The promotion, guidance and co-ordination of agricultural and veterinary research throughout India.
- (b) The training of research workers under a scheme of research scholarships or in other ways.
- (c) The collection and dissemination of information in regard not only to research but to agricultural and veterinary matters generally.
- (d) The publication of scientific papers, etc.

The Government of India undertook to make the following grants to the Research Council—subject to the vote of the Central Legislature :—

- (a) A grant to cover the administrative charges of the Council ;
- (b) An annual grant for research of five lakhs ;
- (c) A lump grant of 25 lakhs to form the nucleus of a non-lapsing research fund which would enable the Council to make definite provision for research schemes.

The Council, as constituted, differs considerably in form from that proposed by the Royal Commission. The Governing Body is a non-technical body presided over by the Hon'ble Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the portfolio of agriculture, and including as members the nine Ministers of Agriculture in the provinces, three representatives of the Central Legislature, two representatives of Commerce, two representatives of the Advisory Board, and such additional representatives as the Governor-General in Council may appoint, a provision which will allow of the representation of Indian States whenever necessary. The Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body is the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and its principal administrative officer. The Advisory Board is the technical section of the Council and includes the representatives of provincial agricultural and veterinary departments, of research institutes and of associations organized for research and of universities, a co-operative representative and additional scientific representatives.

It will be seen that the Council is essentially democratic in its constitution, since the control of its funds and policy rest not with representatives of the Central Government but with elected members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures, the predominant voice being that of the responsible Ministers from the provinces. On the Advisory Board, the Council has representatives of all interests concerned with scientific research and the improvement of agriculture generally.

A word may be said about the administrative work of the Council which is mainly carried out by the whole-time staff—the Vice-Chairman, two Expert Advisers and Secretary. This connotes a very considerable re-organization of the old Imperial Department of Agriculture. The post of Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India has now been abolished, and the Directors of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa,

and the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar, now deal direct with the Government of India, but exercise no advisory functions. The advisory work connected with the Government of India's policy towards agricultural matters in general, and those matters such as legislation against diseases and pests and the regulation of imports which are reserved for central legislation and central executive action, is now performed by the Vice-Chairman of the Research Council and the Expert Advisers. Local Governments have also the right to ask for the advice of these officers. There is the further important development that matters of general importance can be referred by the Government of India and by Local Governments and such Indian States as have joined the new organization to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research as a whole.

In short, an organization has been set up which can study agricultural problems and which having funds of its own can take active steps for the solution of such problems. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been registered as a Society under the Societies' Act in order that it may possess the financial independence necessary for its work. That portion of the Memorandum of Association which deals with the objects of the Society is of special interest and is as follows :—

- (a) To aid, develop and co-ordinate agricultural and veterinary research in India by promoting scientific (including technological) research, instruction and experiments in the science, methods and practice of agriculture (including marketing of agricultural produce) and by promoting veterinary research and instruction in veterinary science, by the diffusion of useful information and by such other means as appear calculated to develop agricultural and veterinary research.
- (b) To act as a clearing house of information not only in regard to research but also in regard to agricultural and veterinary matters generally.
- (c) To establish and maintain a research and reference library in pursuance of the objects of the Society with reading and writing rooms, and to furnish the same with books, reviews, magazines, newspapers and other publications.

Apart from the fostering of research work, which is its main objective, the Council is charged with the dissemination of the information and the encouragement of post-graduate training in the various branches of science and technology as applied to agriculture. In all parts of the world the need for 'clearing houses' of scientific and technical information has recently been emphasized. Despite the excellence and number of scientific journals—in some cases because of their multiplicity—it is becoming increasingly difficult for those engaged on work for the improvement of agriculture to obtain complete information about similar work done in other parts of India and other countries. In countries like India where research workers are necessarily scattered and distances great, actual meetings between scientific workers are far more difficult to organize than is the case in Europe. Though such meetings as those of the Indian Science Congress do much to mitigate this isolation, there is obviously a need for an agricultural information bureau and this the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will establish. A start has been made by subscribing to the new eight Imperial Agricultural Bureaux recently established in England on the recommendation of the Imperial Agricultural Conference of 1927. Each of these Bureaux deals with a special branch of agricultural science and is located at a research institute specializing in that branch of work. The Expert Advisers to the

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will act as official correspondents with the bureaux, but the essence of the new organization is that individual research workers will correspond freely with the bureaux. It is hoped that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will receive the whole-hearted support both of agricultural workers in India and research workers in the cognate sciences in their efforts to collect, for supply to other workers in India and for transmission to the Imperial Bureaux, full particulars of work done in India and suggestions for further work to fill in gaps in existing knowledge. With the question of research scholarships and post-graduate training it is impossible to deal at length, but the measures which should be taken to build up in India a more adequate corps of scientific workers devoted to the improvement of Indian agriculture will receive the Research Council's unremitting attention. Finally, it may be pointed out that though the Research Council is at present mainly financed by the Government of India, it is free to receive contributions to its research fund from other sources and indeed has already received the handsome gift of two lakhs of rupees from the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions. It is hoped that many more such contributions from Indian States and private benefactors will be received; the Research Council's power to aid Indian agriculture is only limited by its financial resources. Nor should it be forgotten that the Council stands in exactly the same relation to all research institutions, whether official or un-official, central or provincial. It has no research institute of its own and contemplates none, but will promote research by grants to existing institutions. By this method it is hoped that the maximum result will be obtained from funds which though far from insignificant are by no means large compared to the task the Research Council has undertaken.—*Agricultural Journal of India.*

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THE RUBBER POSITION

[The following appeared in the editorial of 'Times of Ceylon' of June 16, 1930.]

Those who have come to the conclusion that the May tapping holiday has been a complete failure are surely somewhat premature. They forget that the rubber harvested in May would not be ready for shipment till the middle of July or the beginning of August in many cases, and it is therefore useless expecting to see any reduction in export figures until then. Any improvement in the market in the meantime could only take place if manufacturers were apprehensive that there might be a shortage or that prices would go up in July or August, and therefore came into the market sooner than they would otherwise have done. As there is, however, not the slightest likelihood of this now, the price has declined instead of going up. When the May holiday proposal was put forward it did not seem unlikely that the market would receive a temporary fillip, which would, in our opinion, have done more harm than good in the long run, as it would have brought again into full play the Eastern native output, which declined in the first three months of the year by a thousand tons. However, the statistical position has undergone such rapid deterioration since then that any improvement in the market, whether anticipatory in character, or due to actual causes, is out of the question. This, however, does not mean that the tapping holiday has been a failure as far as reducing the supply of rubber by some thousands of tons is concerned. There is a greater likelihood of its being a success from this point of view than if prices had gone up instead of going down,

Even if, however, it should result in keeping as much as 35,000 tons off the market, it will, it is to be feared, do little to lift the depression, for it will have been more than neutralized by the decrease in American consumption. The immediate position of rubber, in other words, is by no means a bright one, while the distant prospect is distinctly good. This is a situation that gives more justification than would otherwise be the case to an artificial interference with supply which would be on general grounds to be deprecated. It seems a great pity that companies should go to the wall when undoubtedly there will, in a few years to come, be ample sale for their rubber. Taking the most optimistic (or perhaps pessimistic from one point of view) estimates of production in five years' time, and the most cautious estimates of consumption, by 1935 there will not be quite enough rubber to go round without drawing on supplies that cannot be tapped unless prices are considerably over a shilling a pound. The position will, of course, have in all likelihood improved before then; but there are probably scores of companies which cannot wait even a year for improvement. Surely then the time has come for consultation not only on the part of producers of the different countries, but also manufacturers. If there is anything like a general collapse in the rubber industry there will inevitably be another boom, although it may only be of short duration, for while estates that have been closed down can fairly easily be revived, it will take some time to get the labour forces together and bring production back to its former level. Should it so happen in the meantime that there had been a great recovery in world trade, consumption might easily have received such an impetus that it would be impossible for production to come abreast with it for several years. The manufacturers, therefore, stand to be hit in any case, and in not an inconceivable eventuality to be very severely hit indeed. If a scheme of restriction, or stabilization by restriction, could be evolved with the assent, and, possibly, co-operation, of the manufacturers, the objections which usually apply to such schemes would not hold good. Some years ago certain proposals for such co-operation were put forward and discussed in London and they were renewed a year ago. Can nothing be done now while a large number of companies are heading for insolvency?

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TOWN PLANNING AT VALPARAI

Mr. Dann's Report

[Extracts from a report on the Valparai Township by Mr. R. Dann, Town Planning Expert, Government of Madras.]

The development of the Annamalai's Plantations has naturally caused a large influx of population to the district but owing to the fact that the land has been kept in the hands of Government and the plantations, the wretched and insanitary developments which disfigure other hill-stations have not materialized.

There is no doubt that it would be a grave mistake to allow any part of the Township to go out of control of the Government or the Planters' Association or of a responsible public body. Land should only be let or leased on conditions that will enable the authority to step in if at any time developments are threatened that would cause loss of amenity or endanger the health of the community.

The question of the character of the controlling authority is outside the purview of this report but should other proposals fail I may suggest the possibility of the establishment of a Town Planning Trust under the Town Planning Act. There is, as far as I can see, no reason why the Township Committee or a body somewhat similar in character should not be given the statutory powers of a Trust if found necessary. It may be stated however that there would not appear to be sufficient reason for the establishment of such a Trust if the land is and remains under the control of Government or the Township Committee.

Town Planning provides for the control of town extension and improvement with a view to securing to its inhabitants (a) Sanitary conditions, (b) convenience, and (c) amenity (Sanitary conditions make urban life possible, convenience makes it tolerable and amenity makes it attractive).

The development may be considered from these points of view :—

Sanitary conditions.—In order to secure and preserve these, unless and until a pucca sanitary system is put in, concentration of population should not be permitted. 'Lines' should be strictly barred (The Police lines are an unfortunate blot on the landscape although they may not be a sanitary nuisance). Detached or semi-detached dwellings only should be permitted.

It is not likely that any large numbers will need to be housed in the near future and it should not be difficult therefore to enforce this condition. Even if a pucca Sanitary system is laid down there does not appear to be any adequate reason why the condition should not continue to be enforced. Where quarters are detached or semi-detached they should be spread well apart with the same purpose in view.

Special precautions must necessarily be taken to preserve the sanitary conditions of the Shandy. For this purpose as far as possible buildings should be pucca and roads and paths concreted, gravelled and drained to prevent stagnation of filth and allow of easy cleaning.

The Director of Public Health has, (I see from the paper) designed a type of pit latrine for plantations which has just been approved by Government. I have not seen the particular type but presumably particulars can be had from the Director of Public Health.

Convenience.—Roads are the most important item of urban development under this head. It does not appear that much is required at present in the way of road development. Not, at any rate until it is necessary to provide frontage for more building sites. It would, however, be a convenience if at several points turning places for cars were provided. These should be at road junctions and bends, the largest being at the Shandy entrance which is the natural centre of the town. The sketch of road in front of the Shandy and the Stores might well be widened out to allow of passing and standing traffic, a bay or draw off might be provided for a bus stand with a shelter for pedestrians a fee being charged on busses for its use. I understand that a width of 66' is actually registered as road land. If this is the case some encroachments appear to have been allowed, e.g., Spencer's fence and entrance. This is undesirable and should be removed. If once encroachments are allowed it is difficult to prevent the road margins gradually creeping together until congestion results. Roads or paths should be provided to meet the needs of traffic and prevent short cuts developing.

Amenity.—The normal amenities of a town are educational, cultural and recreational facilities, such as Schools and Colleges, libraries, museums, playing fields, tennis courts, swimming baths, parks, etc. Also under this head I include the preservation of beauty and seemliness. This latter is difficult with respect to buildings unless they are designed by an

architect or by someone with natural artistic instincts and building experience. The only thing that can be done under the circumstances is to suggest a few things to aim at and avoid.

Generally speaking the bungalows and residential buildings are inoffensive if not attractive—they are more or less standardized in method of construction and type of roofing and character of materials. This cannot be said of commercial and industrial buildings which are frequently more costly and pretentious and consequently distinctly and unnecessarily ugly. Ootacamund is a tragic example of this fact. There all the buildings of this character on which thought and money has been expended to make them attractive are tragically ugly. There is a lot of variety of colour and beauty in the local stonework but the same cannot be said of the normal material used for holding the stones together. The latter therefore should not be emphasized but should be kept in the background as far as possible, pushed back into the joint and not allowed on the face of the stone. The emphasizing and marking out of the joints between stones is, not desirable. This rule would not apply where stones are so small, rough and round or irregular as to partake of the nature of aggregate in concrete. There the plaster or cement must generally cover the surface to some extent.

Corrugated iron where suitably coloured and used functionally is comparatively inoffensive. It should generally be hipped. Where it is gabled there is a tendency to introduce mere restrictions and unnecessary 'ornament' in the barge boards and the gables. It is in the introduction of etceteras designed to make a building 'architectural' or 'pretty' that the amateur architect goes wrong. The tea factories in the Annamalais, which are purely functional and where no attempt has been made at architectural expression or beauty are some of them quite pleasing.

In the matter of colouring of buildings, that commonest of all and least desirable colour, 'chocolate', or 'purple brown', or 'dried blood' should be avoided. Corrugated iron whilst being used for roofs is undesirable for walls of buildings in the township.

Most towns in India suffer in appearance from the unfinished or badly finished state of many buildings which give an undesirable air of untidiness, e.g., the unfinished eaves of the Travellers' Bungalow at Valparai. Frequently too the subsidiary buildings, garages, godowns, latrines and servants' quarters are of inferior construction and scattered about in such a way as to spoil the appearance of the locality and the building of which they are adjuncts. The construction and placing of such buildings is a matter of consequence if the amenity of the tout ensemble is to be preserved.

The prohibition of poster hoardings and large bill boards would be no loss of amenity. No good purpose is served by the display of large petrol posters in primary and clashing colours. Small and neat trade announcements are quite sufficient. No one buys petrol because of obtrusive advertisement.

Except where topographically impossible it would be desirable to prescribe a building line some distance from the road margin within which no building should be permitted. Provision should be made for the utilization of sewage and foul waste water within compounds, it should not be allowed to run on to the roads or through the neighbouring plots. Generally speaking it would seem to be desirable to leave ground under tea within building sites, only that part being cleared which is necessary for buildings, garden, etc., rather than clear the whole plot and leave the ground lying waste.

REVIEWS

'TEA AND TEA DEALING', BY A. W. F. STAVEACRE.

(*Messrs. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons., Ltd., Price 7/6d.*)

This book, though not intended as a manual for the working planter, may be read by him with quite considerable interest. It deals mainly with the subject of tea dealing which, from the planter's point of view, is a boring one. Mr. Staveacre however, has handled his subject so well, that what might have been dull and uninteresting matter, becomes distinctly bright and interesting reading.

The planter, having dispatched his invoice of tea, has but one interest left, namely, the verdict, in hard cash, of the open market. He feels that he is entirely in the hands of the black-coated brigade of Mincing Lane. At times he wonders to what extent quotations prices, etc., are governed by that 'Monday morning feeling' from which his own particular taster or broker, may, or may not, have been suffering. At times it is hard to reconcile the comments from the brokers in London, with the flavory opinion with which one has bid farewell to a favourite invoice. However, on reading Mr. Staveacre's book one's fears are dispelled, and one is brought into close contact with the marvellous organization which awaits the arrival of the fruits of one's labour.

Chapter I deals with the early history of the tea plant and is both enlightening and amusing. In chapter II several points are established. It is brought home to the planters of India and Ceylon with what rapid strides we are being overhauled by Java, both in popularity and increased production. Tea production in China, is dealt with at length, and proves very entertaining matter. One cannot help realizing how the enterprise of the West has overtaken the slow and unresourceful methods of the East. One learns that China, though possessed of the very best virgin soil, and though the oldest tea producer in the world, through superstitious objections to machinery, hide-bound conventions and lack of initiative, has failed to develop her tea production to the full, and has gradually been pushed into the back-ground as a producer. The question of the origin of the tea plant is dealt with, and supplies much food for thought. The author has made a most regrettable lapse in this chapter, for he completely overlooks the claims of the Anamallai District to call itself a tea producing centre of the South. Possibly he would wish to include this giant district (of mushroom growth) under the category 'Nilgiris.' Chapter III deals with cultivation and manufacture, and the author very wisely says as little as possible on this subject for had he really attempted it, he might have found himself in the depths of controversial matter which might easily have killed the value of his book as a work of interest to the planter. Every planter has his own peculiar views on the subject of cultivation and manufacture, and no man alive could write a text-book on this subject which would satisfy the whims of all. The remaining chapters deal with the business of the wholesale tea dealer and tea merchant, and are of absorbing interest to the uninitiated.

In fine, the book is well worth sparing an hour or two to read, and to have on one's book shelf for ready reference to all statistics dealing with the tea trade. It has some excellent illustrations, is nicely bound, and well printed. The statistics and data incorporated in the work are most valuable.

and instructive. The appendix, which is an extract from the report of the Food Council to the President of the Board of Trade on wholesale tea prices, is of historical value and gives one a good insight into the whole subject.

G. A. LEMESURIER.

'THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD', MAY 1929-30

(H. M. Stationery Office, 1s. net.)

The purpose of the Empire Marketing Board is to improve the quality and increase the quantity of Empire products marketed in the United Kingdom and to make Empire buying a national habit. This means scientific research, the study of local habits, and tastes, and propaganda. Every link in the chain between the producer and the consumer, the plantation and the housewife, has to be given the most careful attention. The Board can turn with pride to the records of imports of foodstuffs from the Empire in recent years, practically all of which register a considerable and sustained increase. Tea imports from India and Ceylon increased from 446,000,000 lbs. in 1927 to 460,800,000 lbs. in 1929, India accounting for a 1·3 per cent increase and Ceylon for 7 per cent. Grants are given for scientific research on approved schemes. In 1929, on the recommendations of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, a capital grant of £3,125 and a recurring grant of £687 per annum to the Indian Tea Association was approved by the Board. This is towards the cost of establishing and developing at Tocklai a laboratory of plant physiology, the Indian Tea Association making an equivalent contribution. A capital grant has just been made to the Ceylon Tea Research Institute for the purchase of experimental small scale machinery and plant for the factory of the Institute. Other grants are given to the Dominions and the colonies for research in connection with animal husbandry health and breeding, entomology, mycology and plant pathology, plant breeding, horticulture, dietetics, meteorology, etc., etc. There does not seem to be any reason why U.P.A.S.I. should not seek the help of this organization in connection with its scientific department. The help of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research might be enlisted.

The study of local conditions is carried on by means of economic investigations and marketing enquiries. Reports are prepared and demonstrations held in connection with the marketing of home agricultural produce, and statistics and weekly intelligence notes published. In addition, a series of retail market surveys is carried out. Propaganda is conducted in several ways. Advertising campaigns in the press, examples of which we have all seen, posters regularly displayed in 450 towns in the United Kingdom, and 2,000,000 leaflets distributed to schools, shop, etc., etc., are part of the scheme. Then lectures have been given during the year to over half a million people, and bulletins of Empire produce and talks on selected recipes have been broadcast from 2 L.O. Exhibitions and shopping weeks have been organized at many centres, and the Board is trying the experiment of having a shop in the principal towns, where Empire products are attractively displayed. Finally a series of films have been released on the method of producing various Empire goods. We notice that there is no film mentioned exhibiting the growth and manufacture of the rubber or coffee.

Producers of plantation products in this country should study this report. It should give them many suggestions as to marketing and propaganda. It has been felt in some quarters that Indian tea, coffee and rubber are not given an adequate place in this Empire buying scheme. This is not so, but there is one difficulty which the Board has to face. No product can benefit as an Empire product unless it is marketed in a form in which the public can recognize it. It is now possible, for example, for the public to obtain Empire teas from Twinings and other blenders, through their own retailers. It has been suggested that the Indian Tea Association should encourage this practice and insist on the sale of 'straight' Indian teas. The same proposal has been made to the South Indian Association with regard to Indian coffee. Unfortunately, practically all Mysore and Coorg coffee is used for blends, and is never sold 'straight'. As long as this is so, it is difficult to see how the Marketing Board can help Indian coffee in its Empire products campaign.

'THE MYSORE COFFEE EXPERIMENT STATION,' BY DR. LESLIE
COLEMAN, M.A., PH.D.

(Department of Agriculture, Mysore State.)

This is an attractively arranged booklet which describes what the Balehonnur Station is doing for the improvement of Mysore coffee. The Station was opened in 1925, and the buildings have been recently completed. In addition to land sites, there are 267 acres of suitable land for coffee, in 82 of which the crop is actually growing. The lines of work are fourfold. The first is the manuring of coffee, in regard to which the following tentative conclusions have already been drawn. 'It seems certain that the application of bonemeal to coffee which has been so generally practised in the past gives much poorer results than the application of a readily available phosphatic manure, such as super-phosphate. It also appears that a readily available nitrogenous manure such as ammonium sulphate gives better results than does an oilcake such as groundnut oilcake.' Then there is the study of plant diseases, with the object of bringing them under control, on which Mr. Mayne, the officer employed by the U.P.A.S.I., is concentrating his whole time, under the direction of Dr. Coleman. The main diseases are leaf disease, 'die back, black rot and root rot. Black rot can apparently be completely controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture during the two months preceding the south-west monsoon. Both leaf disease and 'die-back' can also be controlled by spraying twice a year, in April-May and September-October. Three years ago, hardly any one had taken up spraying, but this year it is estimated that more than 5,000 acres in Mysore have been sprayed.

The third line of enquiry is in regard to insect pests, of which the most important are coffee green bug, and coffee borer. One effective method of control of the former has been worked out through spraying with fish oil resin soap, but work is still proceeding on the coffee borer. Finally the Station is experimenting with the selection and hybridization and grafting of coffee was to produce high yielding strains which are resistant to disease. This is of the greatest importance to the industry, and by the end of this year, it is hoped to have at the station about 15,000 trees from seed taken from the best individual coffee trees which are growing in South India.

In addition to the work on the station, demonstration work is carried out on estates, and this method is likely to be increasingly used. 'It is', says Dr. Coleman, 'our intention to enable every coffee planter in Mysore, large or small, to make use of the information and results which are being so carefully collected by intensive scientific work on the Mysore Coffee Experiment Station'. The carrying out of this intention is likely to be considerably assisted by bulletins such as this one, which make clear to the lay mind the work of scientists. The admirable pictures and plans are most interesting, and the only thing lacking, perhaps, is a list of the officers and departments of the station.

'A HANDBOOK OF INDIAN TRADE UNION LAW', BY T. A. ANANTHA AIYAR, B.A., B.L.
(S. Ganesan, Madras. Rs. 4.)

This is a most useful little book. It contains the details of the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926 with annotations and references to English Case Law on the subject. There is also a series of appendices containing regulations made by different Provincial Governments under section 29 of the Act. As the publication is an All-India one it is a pity that the regulations of the Punjab and the Central Provinces are omitted without any reason being assigned. Also a study of the various provincial regulations leads the reader to wonder why these were not made uniform throughout the country. The author is to be congratulated on a painstaking piece of work which is bound in a convenient form. The importance of the subject is a sufficient justification for the publication, and all employers would do well to have a copy on their desks.

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DISTRICT NOTES

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE

Ex-SERVICE ASSOCIATION, INDIA AND BURMA

A General Meeting of the Central Travancore Branch was held at the Vandiperiyar Club, Vandiperiyar at 4 p.m. on June 14, 1930

Present :

Dr. J. H. Moore, Messrs. J. H. Cantlay, W. M. Stanton, H. Gibbon, W. S. Rowson, W. F. Iuman, A. Fullbrooke Leggett, R. Tait and C. Goldie Taubman (*Honorary Secretary*).

Mr. J. H. Cantlay was voted to the Chair for the Meeting. The Honorary Secretary read the Notice convening the Meeting.

Accounts.—Proposed by Dr. J. H. Moore and seconded by Mr. W. S. Rowson that the Accounts for the year ending May 31, 1930, be passed.

Carried.

Correspondence.—Under this heading the Honorary Secretary read a letter from the Treasurer, St. Duns Tan's Home for the Blind, London, acknowledging receipt of the sum of £8.15.2 being the amount taken at the Collection during the Armistice Day Service, held at St. George's Church, Peermade, on November 11, 1929.

Correspondence was also read with regard to a scheme, which is now in force, for the emigration to the Colonies of Children of Ex-Service men domiciled in India.

Honorary Secretary's Report.—This was then read. The Honorary Secretary pointed out that the present Membership numbered twenty-seven.

Armistice Day 1929 was celebrated by the holding of a Service in the Morning at St. George's Church, Peermade, at which the two minutes Silence was observed. A Collection was taken in aid of St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind, London.

A Luncheon for Ex-Service Members and their wives was later held at the Peermade Club, and this was followed by a Poppy Tea at which the gross takings for the Poppy Fund were Rs. 976.

The Honorary Secretary thanked all for the support for the year and tendered his resignation.

Financial Year.—Proposed by Mr. J. H. Cantlay and seconded by Mr. W. M. Stanton, that as the Branch had now been in being for one year, that in future the Branch's year should end on December 31, and thus come into line with the procedure as carried out by the Association Headquarters.

Carried.

Demarkation of Areas.—Correspondence was read with the D. A. A. G. Madras District regarding the Demarkation of Areas. It was pointed out that the Central Travancore Branch had been allotted the whole of Travancore State, as regards the collection of Funds and the assistance of any necessary cases. It was agreed that it would be impossible to extend Membership of the Branch to the whole of Travancore State, as this would be too big an undertaking.

Proposed by Dr. J. H. Moore, and seconded by Mr. R. Tait, that Membership of the Branch be extended to Mundakayam and Kottayam Districts.

Carried.

Celebration of Armistice Day 1930.—Proposed by Mr. J. H. Cantlay and seconded by Mr. R. Tait, that the Armistice Day Celebrations should be held in the Vandiperiyar District this year. That a Service should be held at the Vandiperiyar Church and a Luncheon for Ex-Service Men and their wives be held at the Vandiperiyar Club.

Carried.

Mrs. Goldie Taubman was asked again to make arrangements for the Luncheon.

Election of Office bearers.—The same Office-bearers were re-elected, viz. :—

Mr. J. H. Cantlay
Mr. A. V. Mawer, M. C. } *Members of Committee.*

Mr. C. Goldie Taubman, *M. C. Honorary Secretary.*

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary for the work done during the past year.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting closed.

C. GOLDIE TAUBMAN,
Honorary Secretary.

COORG

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Coorg Planters' Association held in the North Coorg Club, Mercara, on Friday, June 20, 1930, at 11 a.m.

Present :

Messrs. A. E. J. Nicolls (*Chairman*), W. A. F. Bracken, J. Aird, A. L. Alexander, P. G. Tipping, W. R. Wright, S. P. St. C. Raymond, J. H. Sprott, G. Scotland, W. P. Scott, G. M. Brameld, C. R. Jessop, J. S. Youngman, W. A. Davies, J. B. Reid, E. C. H. Morgan, B. S. Bucknall, Lt.-Col. H. F. Murland, Major V. L. Wynyard Wright, Capt. D. N. Pitcairn and A. M. Webb (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitors :

Mr. G. W. Priestley, I.C.S., Commissioner of Coorg and Major F. R. Thornton, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Coorg.

Before opening the meeting, the Chairman referred to the sad death of Mr Fletcher Norton. A vote of condolence was passed.

The notice calling the meeting was read.

The minutes of the last meeting having been published in the *Planters' Chronicle* were taken as read and confirmed.

Annual Accounts.—The Chairman explained that the debit balance was due to the expenses incurred on account of the Viceroy's visit, and considered that, though the Honorary Secretary's recommendation that the subscription to the Association might be raised to 2½ annas per acre was sound in its way, he was of the opinion that with the reserve now on hand it would be wiser not to raise it at present.

The Chairman asked if any one had anything further to say about the accounts, and as nothing was said, he proposed that they be passed.

Carried.

Election of Auditor.—Proposed by the Chairman that the present Auditor, Mr. K. V. Gopalaiyer, B.A., G.D.A., of Coimbatore, be re-elected.

Carried.

Stephanoderes Hampei.—The Chairman explained he had received a copy of the letter since published in the *Planters' Chronicle*, from Mr R. C. Morris of Attikan concerning a consignment of coffee beans imported into Bangalore from the Belgian Congo, which on examination by Dr. Coleman was found to be swarming with live Stephanoderes Hampei.

He had therefore requested the Commissioner of Coorg, on behalf of the Association, to approach the Government of India without delay, emphasizing the importance of prohibiting the import into this country of coffee in any form other than roasted and ground. He also explained that the Executive Committee of the U.P.A.S.I. were endeavouring to do everything possible from their end.

The Chairman, on behalf of the Committee proposed that the following resolution should be brought up at the UPASI Annual General Meeting :—

'Stephanoderes.—In view of the fact that this pest has been found alive in imported coffee, this Association would once more press upon the Imperial Government the extreme urgency of the immediate total prohibition of the import of all coffee in the raw state into India; with the suggestion that one Port, preferably Madras, where control shall be enforced, be excluded from the regulation.'

Carried unanimously

At the request of Mr. C. R. Jessop, the Chairman offered to endeavour to circulate a cyclostyled drawing of the Stephanoderes Hampei.

Coffee Propaganda.—The Chairman read out a copy of a letter from Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Indian Trade Commissioner, to Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K. B. E., President of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The contents of this letter explained in detail that, as the result of Mr. Lindsay's interviews with several people of repute, it was his considered opinion that the three courses open to publicity for South Indian Coffee were :—

1. To participate in the Coffee Board Scheme.
2. To participate in general propaganda on behalf of Empire Coffee with the help of the Empire Marketing Board.
3. The possibility of getting the Empire Marketing Board to make a special appeal on behalf of the South Indian Coffee.

After much discussion, the Honorary Secretary was finally instructed to write and request the Secretary, UPASI, to inquire from Mr. Lindsay the probable cost of the three schemes now placed before the Association.

On enquiry as to how our delegates should approach this subject at the UPASI Annual General Meeting, the meeting were of the opinion that they should support any sound scheme, providing that they did not commit the Association financially.

The Honorary Secretary read out some notes with reference to Mr. F. E. James's interview with Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, and explained that the UPASI were inviting Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya to attend their Annual General Meeting in Bangalore, and it was hoped that the Coffee Growing Districts would send a strong delegation to meet him.

As the result of Mr. James suggestion that Indian Coffee Representatives be asked to attend a special meeting at Bangalore with Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, the Honorary Secretary was requested to inform Mr. James that this Association considered that the Coorg Land Holders' Association should be asked if they desired to send a representative, and also that this Association would be glad if an invitation was sent to the Bangalore representative of the Indian Tea Association.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the opportunity would be taken at this same meeting to discuss the subject of Stephanoderes Hampei. In his interview with Mr. F. E. James, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya had said that his Council would be very glad to examine the matter and take it up.

Exhibits—India House.—The Honorary Secretary read out a letter from the Commissioner of Coorg on the subject of possible advertisement of Coorg Produce in London, enquiring whether our Association desired to take advantage of the opportunity in sending samples of Coorg Coffee, and possibly also Pepper and Cardamoms with necessary information for exhibit in the Commercial Samples Room at India House.

The Chairman, in expressing his appreciation of this offer, felt that such an opportunity should be made use of in the interest of all South Indian Coffee, and therefore suggested that copies of this correspondence should be sent to other Coffee District Associations. But the meeting was of opinion that they should be informed that our Association intended to take advantage of this scheme.

It was decided that the Honorary Secretary should act accordingly, and that the matter be left till after the UPASI Annual Meeting when our delegates would find out the views of the other districts.

Royal Labour Commission.—The Chairman informed the meeting that the above Commission had called for further supplementary evidence, and inquired if they would agree to the Committee collecting the information required. It was decided that this should be done.

U. P. A. S. I. Expenditure.—The Chairman explained that the Sub-Committee formed by this Association had communicated with other Coffee District Associations and had looked into the points raised by Mr. Newcome. But as the Executive Committee had recently met to consider a resolution involving considerable reduction, the members of the sub-committee considered further action on their part unnecessary.

Mr. P. G. Tipping, Member of the Executive Committee of the UPASI, explained that at the recent meeting it was decided that considerable economy should be effected immediately in the expenditure of all Departments, which would result in the reduction in the subscription and cesses to the Association. It was also proposed that the General Reserve was to be considerably reduced by being distributed to the various departments over a period of three years in proportion to amounts subscribed in the past by various products. He also informed the meeting that the travelling allowance of all departments had been reduced to 6 annas per mile.

The Chairman then referred to some interesting figures regarding the work of the Labour department, and in conclusion expressed his hope that in view of the proposed economy, some estates which had resigned or proposed to resign would reconsider their decision.

Correspondence and any other Business.—Read letter from the Commissioner of Coorg on the subject of encashment of cheques at the treasury in payment of Government dues, with details as to the charges which would be involved.

Read letter from Capt. Pitcairn re bridge at 1/6 on the Pollibetta—Gonicopal road. The meeting having been informed that the road in question would not be closed as stated in the circular, owing to the work having to be postponed, were of the opinion that the Executive Engineer should have informed the public accordingly.

Honorary Secretary's Honorarium.—It was decided that the same amount as last year should be given.

Registration of Acreage.—The Chairman drew attention to the necessity of correct registration and reminded members that all clearings should be included.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting ended.

THE UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA

(INCORPORATED)

The Thirty-seventh Annual General Meeting will be held at the Mayo Hall, Bangalore,
commencing at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, August 18, 1930

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. The Chairman's Address.
2. Report of the Executive Committee.
3. Accounts, 1929-30.
4. Election of Chairman and Auditors.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

THE U.P.A.S.I.

5. Articles of Association.
6. European Employees' Provident Fund.
7. Indian Employees' Provident Fund
8. Sports Club.
9. Buying Agency.
10. Planters' Chronicle.
11. Affiliated Associations.

LEGISLATION

12. The Planting Member
13. Political Department.
14. Harbours.
15. Railways
16. Roads.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

17. The Director's Report.
18. The Labour Department.

GENERAL

19. Sale of Imitation and Rubbishy Teas.
20. Tea.
21. Coffee.
22. Rubber.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT

23. General.
24. Tea.
25. Coffee.
26. Rubber.

BUDGET AND FINANCE

27. 1930-31.

Attention is drawn to Rule VI under which no subject other than those on the published Agenda shall be discussed except with the consent of the meeting, and no original proposition shall be made without the consent of the meeting unless thirty days' notice stating objects and reasons has been given to the Secretary.

It is hoped that members will assist the Chairman in conducting the meeting by giving as much notice as possible through the Secretary of all original propositions they propose to bring forward.

U.P.A.S.I. OFFICE,
MADRAS, June 24, 1930.

H. WADDINGTON,
Secretary.

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.					
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending June 5, 1930	January 1 to June 5, 1930	January 1 to June 5, 1929		
			N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, June 5, 1930)			S. India.	a 1 5·15	b 1 3·63	c 1 6·42		
(a) <i>Anamalais</i> —			Ceylon...	6·07	7·26	8·72		
Karakundru	84	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Sholayar	95	1 6						
*Nalla Mud	180	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Java ...	10·07	10·06	1·25		
*Stanmore	189	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$						
High Forest	50	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sumatra.	11·26	11·34	4·19		
Pannimade	32	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>			Nyassa-land	9·25	9·26	0·82		
Twyford and Ash Estates—			Total..	d 1 2·36	e 1 3·32	f 1 5·91		
White Hills	35	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Vembanaad	137	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Bon Ami	94	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Stagbrook	106	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Fairfield	107	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Kuduwa Karnum	83	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Cheenthalaar	120	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —								
Thenmallav	37	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Periavurrai	224	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		i 5,220	b 140,259	c 148,447		
Yellapatty	32	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		d 87,920	e 1,846,160	f 1,763,651		
Do.	32	2 0						
Chundavurrai	98	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Do.	60	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Grahamsland	38	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Thenmallay	66	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Gundumallay	82	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(d) <i>Nilgiris</i> —								
Prospect	47	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Craigmore	38	1 8						
Terramia	22	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Nonsuch Estates—								
Nonsuch	108	1 7						
Ibex Lodge	107	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Bhawani	113	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(e) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —								
Wentworth	163	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(f) <i>South Travancore</i> —								
Arundel	132	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Nagamally	90	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Venture	61	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(g) <i>Wynaad</i> —								
Tanga Mulla	112	1 2						
*Pootoomulla	109	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$						

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below:—

(B) RUBBER:—

The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crepe on Tuesday, July 1, 1930, was 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

London Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday, June 28, 1930, were 79,699 tons, an increase of 816 tons on June 21, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday, June 28, 1930, were 27,493 tons, an increase of 139 tons on June 21, 1930 inventory.

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices will be taken in calculating the averages.

I. The London Market.—(continued.)**(C) COFFEE:—***(Fortnight ending June 4, 1930)*

Districts	Bags	s.	d.	Grades
Coorg—				
Mangles Coovercally	658	82	0	All
" " "	186	81	4	"
" Stangherry	80	76	0	"
Binnys Wudderhully	76	75	5	"
Cotakadoo	224	75	3	"
Mangles Hallery	59	75	0	"
Mysore—				
Meppens Nugger	106	105	4	1 and P.B.
Giri	98	81	4	1, 2, 3 and P.B.
Nilgiris—				
C. St. JI. Mailoor	49	107	1	1, 2, P.B. and T.
Shevaroys—				
Cauvery	80	66	3	1, 2, P.B. and T.

II. The Colombo Market*(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on June 17, 1930)*

TEA.—The total quantity offered at the Sale of June 17, amounted to 2 773,969 lbs. Quality was again useful and some teas which were noticeably better last week maintained this improvement. There was a good demand for all grades except common Broken Pekoe and low grade Orange Pekoes. *Nuwera Eliya and Mihunai*:—Quality of these offerings showed a further improvement and this was reflected in rates which ruled higher than at the preceding sale. *High Grown Teas*.—Quality was fully maintained and in the case of Uva teas, was of a more interesting character. Bidding was generally brisk and all lots showed appreciable advances, except Orange Pekoes which sold at about last rates. *Medium Grown Teas*:—Quality was useful and prices for Broken grades advanced 2 to 3 cts. Pekoes were firm with prices for Orange Pekoes showing some decline. *Low Grown Teas*:—Quality was about equal, and demand for Broken Orange Pekoes was good; Broken Pekoes and leaf grades however showed a decline of about 2 cents. *Fannings and Dusts*:—These grades were in strong demand and generally sold at an advance on last prices. (*As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.*)

South Indian Teas in auction of June 10, 1930, obtained the following prices:—

Estates	Breaks	Averages
Chittavurrai	14,476	97
Kanniamallay	18,376	94
Rob Roy	4,405	70
Neerugundi	10,230	56
Connemara	9,670	52
Do.	5,940	51

RUBBER.—About 318 tons were offered at to-day's Auction held on June 12, 1930. There was a further drop in prices and another lower level was reached although demand was fairly active. Contract quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet opened at 28½ cents but almost immediately 29 cents, and a little later 29½ cents was reached at which price demand was fairly good, which shows a drop of one cent on previous prices. Fair and Off quality Sheets were well competed for but also showed a drop of 1½ cents while Inferior quality Sheet was 2 cents down. Contract Crêpe opened at 28½ cents and soon firmed to 29 cents although demand at this price was rather irregular showing a drop of 1¼ cents on previous prices. Off and Mottled sorts were in good demand but showed a similar drop. Scrap Crêpes were well supported, No. 1 and 2 being, however, 1½ cents easier than previously and Black sorts were one cent easier. Inferior earth sorts were about steady. Scraps were well supported, but No. 1 and 2 sorts must be quoted one cent lower and earth sorts unchanged.

III. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, July 3, 1930

Planting. There was again no change to report and the market both in Rubber and Tea shares was completely stagnant. Raw Rubber after being easy below 6d., closed firmer at 6s. 1/16d. The sterling and dollar cabled quotations show higher prices on balance. In Teas the only marking on the list is Vellamalais at Rs. 18s.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or - on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£ 1	0	8 9	+ 9d.
2. Linggi Plantations	..	£ 1	1	1 3	+ 2s.
3. Malayalam Plantations	..	£ 1	1	1 0	+ 1s. 9d.
4. Merlinau Rubber	..	2s.	0	2 3	+ 4½d.
5. Nilgiri Plantations	..	£ 1	1	14 6	...
6. Poonamudi Tea and Rubber	..	2s.	0	1 .6	- 1½d.
7. Pullangode Rubber	..	£ 1	0	10 0	- 1s.
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	..	£ 1	0	8 0	+ 6d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	..	£ 1	1	12 3	+ 2s. 6d.
10. Travancore Rubber	..	£ 1	1	2 6	+ 2s.

Rupee Companies	Bt per yr.	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	6
Cocnins Rs. 15	20	21
Devasholas Rs. 7	6	7
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	...	25
Kalasas Rs. 15	6	7
Malankaras Rs. 30	...	56
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	7	8
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid	6	7
7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	9
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	5	6
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	100
Peermaces Ordy. Rs. 10	27½	...
Peria Karamalais Rs. 15	43	45
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	29	30
Periasholas Rs. 10	...	4
Periyars Rs. 10	5	7
Rockwoods Rs. 10	...	1
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	...	6
Thirumbadus Rs. 10	12	15
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	95	97½
Vellamalais (Rs. 15)	18	18½

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

*June 15, 1930, to June 28, 1930 (inclusive).**(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)*

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	..	18·33	...	24. Coonoor	0·72	11·72	12·44
2. Kalthuritty.	5·63	31·76	37·39	25. Kotagiri	0·95	16·20	17·15
3. Kallar Bdge.	12·48	34·24	46·72	26. Ootacamund.	2·67	17·15	19·82
4. Koney ...	12·16	29·94	42·10	27. Vercaud	6·90	16·51	23·41
5. Pottanapura.	7·29	28·11	35·40	28. Mango Range	6·25	13·78	20·03
6. M'kayam ...	11·20	31·71	42·91	29. Devala	14·73	20·13	34·86
6a. Peravanthan.	7·04	59·76	66·80	30. Devarshola.	7·87	17·42	25·29
7. Peermade ...	19·40	42·89	62·29	31. CALICUT ..	19·09	28·72	47·79
8. Twyford ...	25·16	49·33	74·49	32. Kuttivadi ...	21·01	...	21·01
9. V'periyar ...	7·30	16·24	23·54	33. Vavirli ..	21·06	27·44	48·50
10. Kalaar ...	29·60	31·43	61·03	34. Manantoddi.	10·63	13·36	23·99
11. Chittuvurrai	2·22	13·46	15·68	35. Billigiris ..	4·15	17·82	21·97
12. Bodr'KANUR	...	4·47	...	36. Sidapur ..	...	12·59	12·59
13. COCHIN	20·63	23·94	44·57	37. Pollibetta ..	10·83	16·75	27·58
14. Moopy ...	20·92	32·02	52·94	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	15·24	20·41	35·65	39. Saklaspur ..	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	21·61	33·01	54·62	40. Kadamanie ..	22·41	15·59	38·00
17. POLLACHIE	3·58	11·57	15·15	41. Ballupete ..	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	12·04	23·02	35·06	42. Halehounur..	7·17	7·33	14·50
19. Karapara ...	25·98	30·66	56·64	43. Merthi subgey.	...	9·07	...
20. Pullengode ..	17·20	36·90	54·10	44. Kelagur ..	...	7·89	...
21. Nilambur ...	12·18	18·00	31·08	45. Durgabettta	13·72	10·41	24·13
22. Naduvattam	12·11	25·86	37·97	46. MANGALORE	28·03	26·27	54·30
23. Nilgiri Peak.	11·50	31·18	42·68	47 MADRAS ...	2·63	8·57	11·20

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

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CORRESPONDENCE

Fermenting Tables

The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

H. J. Moppett, in his 'Tea Manufacture: its Theory and Practice in Ceylon' refers, on page 40, to the use of Fermenting Tables and Surfaces.

I shall be grateful to any of your readers who can give me information as to the results of using tables made of *Pabco* Plaster Board.

Yours, etc.,

'L.M.P.'

June 16, 1930.

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 17]

July 19, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 386, MADRAS

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THE UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA (INCORPORATED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Association will be held at the Mayo Hall, Bangalore, on Monday, the 18th day of August 1930, commencing at 2.30 o'clock of the afternoon and continuing on the following days for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Executive Committee, Accounts and Balance Sheet, electing a Chairman and Auditors for the ensuing year, and special business as set forth in the statement of Agenda printed overleaf.

By Order of the

MADRAS,

July 17, 1930.

Executive Committee,

(Signed) H. WADDINGTON,

Secretary.

**THE UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF
SOUTHERN INDIA
(INCORPORATED.)**

ANNUAL MEETING, 1930

AGENDA

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. The Chairman's Address.
2. Report of the Executive Committee.
3. Accounts 1929-30
4. Election of Chairman and Auditors.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

THE U.P.A.S.I.

5. Articles of Association.
6. Executive Committee
7. Staff.
8. Accounts.
9. Correspondence.
10. Subscriptions and Disposal of Credit Balances.
11. Rules.
12. Provident Funds.
13. Sports Club.
14. Buying Agency.
15. Planters' Chronicle.
16. Affiliated Associations.

LEGISLATION

17. The Planting Member.
18. The Political Department.

COMMUNICATIONS

19. Harbours.
20. Railways.
21. Roads.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

22. The Directors' Report.
23. The Labour Department.
24. Control Committees.

GENERAL

25. Water Tax.
26. Increase of Tea Sales.
27. Imitation and Rubbishy Teas.
28. Stephanoderes.
29. Coffee Propaganda.
30. Tea.
31. Coffee.
32. Rubber.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT

33. Advisory Committees.
34. General.
35. Tea.
36. Coffee.
37. Rubber.

BUDGET AND FINANCE

38. 1930-31.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

SUPER-TAX IN TRAVANCORE

A Bill was introduced at the recent session of the Travancore Legislative Council to amend the Income-tax Regulation, but further consideration of the measure was adjourned to give the members time to study its provisions. Refund, by way of 'small incomes relief,' is given under the Income-tax Regulation (Section 36) to an assessee by having regard to his total income. 'Total income' as defined in the Regulation would include only incomes earned in Travancore. There are many persons residing, and earning large incomes outside Travancore who receive dividends or shares of profits from companies or firms working in Travancore. In the case of such persons the tax on the dividends or shares which was assessed at the source has very often to be refunded, because their 'total income' as now defined is small, consisting sometimes only of the dividends or shares. Thus, on such dividends or shares, the State fails to get any tax or any adequate tax. It is only fair that persons actually having large incomes should not be enabled to claim this kind of relief which is really intended to benefit only men of small incomes. It is proposed therefore by this Bill to enact that, when refunds are claimed under Section 36, the 'total income,' with reference to which it is that the refund is granted, should be so computed as to include income earned in Travancore as well as elsewhere. This is in accordance with the law in British India. It is proposed by this Bill to enact also, as in British India, that no non-resident foreigner shall be entitled to claim any refund at all. It is proposed further to levy, as in British India and Mysore, a super-tax on incomes above Rs. 50,000.—*Commerce.*

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BRAZILIAN COFFEE OUTLOOK

A brighter general business outlook is reported from Brazil, chiefly as a result of the modified plan for marketing coffee adopted by the Government of the State of Sao Paulo, according to the latest Latin American Report of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Under this plan, which comes into operation on July 1, the unsold coffee accumulated in the State by that date, estimated at 16,500,000 bags, will be liquidated within ten years. A loan of thirty-five million dollars has been floated in the United States and Canada, at a price to yield a little over seven and a half per cent. The bonds will be retired gradually, as the bags of coffee pledged as security are sold. Maturity date is 1940.

Of an authorized issue, equivalent in amount to twenty millions sterling, some eight million has been sold in London, two million on the Continent, while £2,807,973 will be purchased by the Bank of the State. The value of the pledged coffee is now approximately 181 million dollars.

All outstanding loans against coffee stored in the interior will be repaid from the proceeds of the new issue.

All further crops, the Government has agreed, will be marketed steadily by combining the estimates of two successive crops and marketing one twenty-fourth of the total each month. The price will be governed entirely by the resulting situation of supply and demand.

JAVA AND SUMATRA TEA

The growth of the Dutch East Indies tea industry is well exemplified by figures given by the Vereeniging 'Thee-Expert-Bureau.' In 1924 the exports from Java and Sumatra were 55,500,000 kilos, and increased to 72,150,000 kilos in 1929. The Java exports show only a small increase of 1,068,602 kilos, at 62,036,482 kilos over 1928. Less tea went to Holland, less to Australia, and various out-markets. To Great Britain, however, shipments show a heavy increase of nearly 5,000,000 kilos, which, in view of the heavy stocks in Great Britain, is described by the report as 'inopportune.' To the United States, small change is found, and this market continues a disappointing tea consuming one. Of importance is the decrease in consignments to China, this market normally representing a strong competitor in dust and small Fannings grades for Russia, shipment to this quarter having practically ceased after the first quarter of the year. Sumatra tea exports also showed an increase—10,112,256 kilos, against 8,695,863 kilos in 1928. To Holland there is a small increase, but, as with Java, a large increase is shown to Great Britain. The report states that it is disappointing to find further substantial reductions in the quantity taken by Australia—many of these teas being suitable for Australia, and more might be done if buyers had the means of passing deliveries locally, and the same difficulty applies to American consignments.—*The Home and Colonial Mail.*

* * * *

THE PLANTERS' ALPHABET

- 'A' are the 'Acres' on which the 'Tote' is found,
- 'B' is the 'Boundary' which doth the 'A' surround.
- 'C' is the 'Chronicle', may it much brighter 'B'!
- 'D' is the 'Dore' of whom we read in 'C'.
- 'E' is the 'Engine' or why the Engineer groused,
- 'F' is the 'Factory' in which the 'E' is housed.
- 'G' is the 'Garniers' which we cannot do without,
- 'H' is the 'Hevea' which 'G' has written about.
- 'I' is to 'Ike' you know you often try,
- 'J' is your 'Job' in which there's chance for 'I'.
- 'K' are the 'Kanaks'—believe me they're no fun,
- 'L' is the 'Labour' you advance to get 'K' done.
- 'M' is the 'Manager' who motors 'to and fro'
- 'N' are the 'Names' cut, when 'M' to the field doth go.
- 'O' is the 'Ocean' which separates us from 'Home',
- 'P' is to 'Plant'—for which 'cross 'O' we came.
- 'Q' are the 'Questions' your company at you hurl.
- 'R' is for 'Rubber', 'why do the edges curl'?
- 'S' is the 'Slump' which we hope for long won't last,
- 'T' is for 'Tapping'—a month's stoppage, and 'S' goes fast.
- 'U' is 'Urea'—Formula $CO(NH_2)_2$
- 'V' is 'Vigna' which acts the same as 'U'.
- 'W' is 'Work', don't let it trouble you,
- 'X' is 'XXX' (ale) that helps to 'W'.
- 'Y' is the 'Yield' for which we all do try,
- 'Z' is the 'Zeal'—which helps to bring vast 'Y'.

J.A.D.

USE OF FERTILIZERS IN AGRICULTURE

FERTILIZERS

At a recent meeting of the Rotary Club in Madras, Mr. D. T. Daniels, M.C., of Imperial Chemical Industries, addressed the Madras Rotarians on the interesting subject of the chemicals of the kind that are used as fertilizers. Fertilizers are of course applied to the soil to stimulate the growth of crops and increase their yield. The old term 'manure' was at one time much more comprehensive in its meaning and was meant to include everything and anything that was done to the soil to increase its fruitfulness. The word 'manure' is derived from 'manoeuvre' and signified the working of the soil by hand. The first great agricultural improver, Jethro Tull, considered that if the soil were continually worked by hand no other treatment was necessary to secure maximum crops. This was a passing phase, however, and the value of animal manures as an aid to plant growth has always been understood since the dawn of agriculture.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES

When substances like nitrate of soda and various guanos began to find their way into agricultural practice about a hundred years ago they were first known as artificial manures or fertilizers and it is now common to dub these highly concentrated and powerful soil improvers by the single name of fertilizers, though the expressions artificial manures, chemical manures, artificial fertilizers, etc., are frequently heard. There is quite a long list of them now, a list which is continually being added to, particularly in the past few years since the War, when new and improved methods have produced such a selection of concentrated fertilizers that has never before been known.

BEGINNING OF THE ERA

The beginning of last century really saw the commencement of the fertilizer era in agriculture. It was known before then that nitrogen and ammonium sulphate had the power of stimulating plant growth and the large deposits in Chile contained a sufficient quantity of nitrate of soda to make it worth while extracting for agricultural purposes. The first shipments commenced in 1830 and the quantity exported in that year was about 8,000 tons. The function of nitrates in the soil as an aid to plant growth, however, was not understood until some time later. About 1843 Lawes and Gilbert in England, and Liebig in Germany, to mention only three of the great names connected with scientific agriculture, commenced the work of investigation which has placed our knowledge of the function of not only nitrates but all the other fertilizing elements as well, on its present solid foundation. The work of Lawes and Liebig was carried out at Rothamsted which is still the leading agricultural station in the world and has become the Mecca of all good agriculturists.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

Stated briefly, while there are eight essential elements which enter into the compositions of plants, there are only three which are used to such an extent that a definite shortage in the soil becomes evident under ordinary circumstances. These three elements are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, and all the substances which we know as fertilizers provide one

or other or several of these elements in some form. Examples are sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda and calcium cyanide in the nitrogen group : superphosphate, bones and basic slag in the phosphate group and sulphate of potash and muriate of potash in the potash group. The element nitrogen is a gas which forms four-fifths of the composition of the atmosphere. Nitrogen acts chiefly on the stem and leaf, *i.e.*, the vegetative parts of the plant and is by far the most important of the fertilizing trinity ; phosphates stimulate root growth and in the presence of plenty of nitrogen increase the ratio of grain to straw, and hasten ripening ; potash is associated chiefly with factors of quality and improves the general well-being of the plant and is particularly useful for crops like potatoes, tea, tobacco and coffee. All three, used together, give better results than any one element used by itself, but when the question of cost is taken into consideration the element which by itself gives the best result normally is nitrogen. Nitrogen is of fundamental importance to the human race, and when it was thought some thirty years ago that the end of our supplies of fixed or combined nitrogen was in sight, Sir William Crookes predicted a period of food shortage in the world which would set a definite limit to human expansion. Since the War, however, we have entered upon an era of nitrogen and new conditions which have now to be taken into consideration have altered the outlook completely.

STIMULUS TO RESEARCH

Before the War our chief supplies of combined nitrogen were obtained from Chile nitrates and from the sulphate of ammonia produced as a by-product in gas works and iron works. When the War broke out, Germany was denied access to the Chilean supplies either for the making of explosives, for which nitrogen is of course one of the first essentials, or for agricultural purposes. The allied belligerents could still obtain all the nitrogen they required for explosives from Chile but shipping which should have been available for bringing in food-stuffs had to be used for bringing in nitrate of soda. The enormous stimulus thus given to research in nitrogen fixation led Germany to develop and improve hitherto little-used methods of fixing nitrogen from the air. In 1916 the British Government commenced experiments, and in the spring of 1918 Great Britain commenced the erection of a plant ; other countries did the same, and without going further into the recent history of the nitrogen industry, suffice it to say, that any threat of a nitrogen shortage has now been postponed indefinitely. The production of fixed nitrogen is now over 10 million tons a year expressed in terms of sulphate of ammonia and of this nine-tenths is used for agricultural purposes

NITROGEN INDUSTRY

The growth of the atmospheric nitrogen industry is one of the romances of recent times. The amount of nitrogen that is being extracted from the air to make fertilizers this year is about 1,400,000 tons ; but this is a very small fraction of the available supply. Over every acre of land and sea there is sufficient nitrogen in the air to make 160,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia, and the total available supply of nitrogen is many thousands of million tons. Air-nitrogen fertilizers have rapidly replaced others obtained from different sources. The proportion of fertilizers made from air-nitrogen to those derived from all other sources was 7 : 93 in 1913, 50 : 50 in 1926, and is 56 : 44 at the present time.

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS

The fertilizer era in agriculture commenced one hundred years ago when in 1830 about 8,000 tons of nitrate of soda were shipped to Europe. The figure of ten million tons is a fair indication of the development that has taken place since then, not only in nitrogenous fertilizers but also in the other forms of fertilizers as well. The United Kingdom last year consumed about 400,000 tons of fertilizers of all kinds and the U.S.A. over two million tons. These figures are quoted merely to indicate the magnitude of the trade and importance of fertilizers to agriculture at the present time. There is no doubt that the profits derived from the use of nitrogen to-day are much greater than they were before the War. Fertilizer nitrogen is about the only commodity that is cheaper to-day than before the War.—*Commerce.*

—:o:—

WHY NOT NATAL?

WHERE PLANTERS SHOULD RETIRE TO

The problem of a new home must occupy the minds of planters as soon as they have begun to count the number of years' work that will enable them to leave the tropics. The sooner the question is faced the longer time there is to think it over, and to talk it over; and what subject of conversation can be more entralling or can demand a wider range of information?

A few planters, so few as to be almost negligible, will go back to Europe as rich men who can live where they please. They can keep hunters at Melton Mowbray and have a flat ready to receive them in London when they run up for amusement. If they want sunshine they can write a cheque at Cook's office and be off to Algiers or Egypt; and, if they want to shoot grouse, they can take a moor in Scotland. Such people really do exist; but they are few and probably not worth the envy they excite, for most pleasures become cheap and stale when they cost us no trouble.

A larger number of planters have a strong bond of sentiment or tradition that binds them to a countryside in England full of friends and relations; and they have sons who are to follow their father's footsteps at a particular public school. These men have the advantage of knowing exactly what they want to do; but will they not find that there is a debit side to balance against the attractions of the old life that they hope to renew? Will not the surroundings of their boyhood make them feel older by contrast with what they were? Will they not feel rather cramped in the life of a country parish? Will they be able to stand the climate and how will they enjoy the income tax?

Then, again, some planters left England with the habits of townsmen; but their life in the tropics has been a country life. Space and air, horses and dogs, field sports and growing crops; all these things have become part of their existence. Will they be content to live in a street where the houses all touch each other and are all exactly alike, or will they be happy to inhabit a villa with a garden of half-an-acre? Will their days not soon become monotonous if they are spent in walking to the links for golf and toddling to the club for bridge?

In contrast to all this, many retired folk of moderate means have refused to be put on the shelf of old fogiedom. They have made a new start in a new country ; and the experiment has been successful. They have set up their own home in a spot that they have chosen freely. They may have become farmers on a large scale, though—as will be explained—this is not always desirable ; or they may be merely country dwellers, living the life they prefer on their own land. They can have all the pleasures of active landowners and they can live this life—with house, garden, orchard, 'home-farm,' and livestock of their own—for less money than would be required to settle them down in the smug dulness of Cheltenham or Torquay.

Within the British Empire there is a wide choice ; but Natal can offer conditions that compare favourably with those of Australia, New Zealand, or British Columbia ; and these conditions can be dealt with under the heading of climate, farming, neighbours and sport, amusements and comforts, labour and domestic service.

If you are healthy enough and wealthy enough to enjoy active sport all the year round, then Europe will offer you the best value for your money, for sport and excitement will make you welcome every kind of weather. The man of moderate means will get only a small share of this sort of fun, and if he has spent twenty-five or thirty years in the Tropics he may be happy for one English winter, but as the second autumn closes down with the fogs and cold rain of November, he will find himself longing for sunshine and warmth.

Where can he find these, and, at the same time, rejoice in fresh breezes and frosty mornings and a bracing climate ? The answer is—' In Natal.' For Natal offers a home for men and women who have escaped from the heat of the Tropics, but are not prepared to face the cold of northern Europe. In Natal, between the coast and the mountains, there are three ranges of climate which can be best indicated by the typical fruit of each district. Near the sea grows the pineapple, at the two-thousand foot level the orange, and, above four-thousand feet, the orchards are full of apples, pears, peaches and plums.

The two-thousand foot level brings us to some very beautiful country, including the ' Valley of a Thousand Hills.' It is the country of oranges, lemons and grape fruit and it is also the ' mist belt ' where the wattle tree flourishes and enables farmers to export a million pounds' worth of bark annually to the tanneries of Europe and America. A fairly hot summer and a few frosty mornings in the winter are characteristic of this climate which suits the prosperous farmers, while their daughters' complexions of milk and roses proclaim them to be true ' children of the mist.'

Yet, in spite of the attractions of the coast hills and of the mist belt, the climate that I have chosen to live in is that of the higher country, four-thousand feet above the sea. This choice is of course, a matter of personal taste ; but I can give reasons for my preference. What is my criterion of a perfect climate ? It is a climate in which the sun is welcomed as a friend and never feared as an enemy.

To the early riser in Upper Natal, the sun-rise is pure joy every morning of the year. For five months the mornings are like those of a golden October in England with frequent hoar frosts ; and, even in the summer, no one seeks the shade until nearly mid-day. If the verandahs of a house are wide and give a choice of shade and sunshine, they are used all the year round far more than any indoor room. The greatest summer heat

will seldom send the thermometer above eighty-four degrees Fahrenheit, while the winter nights are just cold enough to excuse the lighting of a roaring fire. The typical winter's day gives us bright sunshine and a brisk breeze from the slopes of the Drakensberg, where the glittering snow suggests an Alpine scene; and the whole summer may pass without one night too hot for a blanket to be wanted. Once or twice during most winters we have six inches of snow; but hardly have we admired our Christmas-card landscape when the mid-day warmth once more changes the scene. 'This will be a good year for us,' say the farmers, 'there is nothing like snow to make the grass grow.'—*The Times of Ceylon.*

RAINBOW.

MOLI RIVER, NATAL.

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COFFEE

Prices on the London Market

[*Messrs. Pearce, Leslie and Co., Ltd., Coimbatore, write as follows under date July 10, 1930, in regard to the above commodity]*

Coffee Planting friends have recently commented on the apparent tendency nowadays for the values of East India Coffees to decrease on the London market in comparison with those of Kenya—and it has been suggested that this may be due to the preference given to Kenya Coffee in advertisement in England.

Our Calicut friends have consulted Messrs. Leslie and Anderson on the subject and they write as follows:—

' You tell us that Coorg and Mysore Planters are nowadays distressed at the apparent increase in price obtained for Kenya Coffee to the detriment of East India.

' We fear it would be difficult for us to supply data giving a comparison between East Indian and Kenya Coffees during the past few seasons, but speaking broadly, the latter has been undoubtedly preferred owing to the greater strength in liquor. As regards appearance, a good sample of East India Coffee is distinctly bolder and better colour than the Kenyas, but the general impression in trade is that the East India Coffee, with exceptions, lacks guts, to put it vulgarly.'

' The signer has the impression that East India Coffee coming forward nowadays is not so universally attractive as it used to be. Whether this is due to the age of the Plantation, or seasonal, it is difficult to say, but it may be some comfort to the East India planter to know that the Kenya Coffees are certainly beginning to show signs of deterioration when compared with the smaller quantities received eight to ten years ago. Indeed, this is most marked, for the specifications show a large percentage of the smaller sizes, and from remarks we are making in our Quarterly Review at the end of this month, we are pointing out that the consumption of Kenya Coffee in the Home Market this season has been smaller, in spite of the larger crop, than last season, buyers paying more attention to Costa Ricas this year, owing to their more attractive quality.'

' It is quite possible that Kenya Coffee is getting more advertisement than East India, but our impression is that the large percentage of the public do not know the country in which their Coffee is grown, though when it is brought to their notice in the retail shops possibly the popular cry for consumption of Empire growths, leads them to select East African Coffee, being the latest producer in the Empire.'

THE HELPING HAND AT HOME

by

'JEFF'.

Sooner or later, I suppose, it is the fate of most Planters on leave to be asked by harassed parents if they can't get young So-and-So a job 'on a Plantation'.

This is the sort of thing that happens. You are enjoying the blissful peace of some English country home, when the incursion of Lady Fitz Billing, at tea-time, reminds you that there is such a place as India. She has been there; so you are marked down as her victim at once. She cooes at you, over a tea-cup, to the effect that her youngest son (dear Archie, you know) is thinking of giving up his appointment as A. D. C. to the Governor of Hoboland, as he is yearning to step off the red carpet into the Great Open Spaces, as a Planter. Can you help him to get a *suitable* position? You think rapidly of the sort of job that would suit a Varsity-Drag-Hound like young Archie, and your mind instantly flies to Hooraymullay Estate, where a little mild planting is occasionally indulged in, in the intervals between fishing, golf, and tennis. Bill Lucksway won't be there much longer (you say to yourself) as he is just about to retire gracefully on the proceeds of a large prize in the Calcutta Sweep, thus bringing a hectic career at Planting-without-Tears to a happy conclusion. So you mentally earmark Hooraymully for Archie, promise Lady Fitz B that you will do your best, and make your escape.

Shortly afterwards, while you are putting in the few remaining hours of daylight with a gun, you meet the bluff old Steward, who, after tactfully putting you on to the best coverts for the next day, broaches the subject of a Planting career for his son Albert. Young Bert, you gather, is a *worker*, and always has been a worker; but farming in England isn't what it used to be. Also, the meteoric rise of his cousin John to a leading position in the Planting District of Stiff Range, in India, has fired Bert's ambition to go and do likewise. This time you think of old Bollard of Stickit Estate. He wants a hard-working 'S. D.', and young Bert sounds the very man. Later in London, you call on the Arch Big Noise of Unlimited Estates (Incorporated), who is human enough to remember you, and you are gratified to hear that the names of your protégés have been added to the waiting list. There, you think, the matter will rest. But you are wrong. A Selection Committee, that has lunched well, gets the wheels moving; Fate chuck's in the usual spanner; and it's not long before you get two indignant letters:

(1) From Lady Fitz B. to say that dear Archie's post is most *unusually*. He is, you hear, eking out a miserable existence as an 'S. D.', under old Bollard of Stickit Estate, who drives him hard from early Muster to evening 'Names'.

(2) From the Steward, who informs you that since Bert (after a rapid whirl of promotion, unusual even for the Planting profession) took over Hooraymullay Estate, he has been 'leading the life' so successfully that he has just got engaged to the notorious Rita Tabasco, and is in debt to the tune of about half a lakh.

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It's all very difficult.

SPORT IN GENERAL

LAWN TENNIS

The conclusion of Wimbledon staging probably the greatest 'come-back' in the history of modern sport, has been a fitting finale to a month full of incident.

We refer primarily, of course, to the success of W. T. Tilden, in the Men's open singles, who after an interval of nine years, succeeded in accomplishing what has never been done before and for the third time annexed the championship.

CRICKET

The most satisfactory feature of the Australians' present tour has been the definite result arrived at in the first two test matches.

From this we may deduce that cricket is becoming brighter and there is no chance (in England at any rate) of its becoming the long drawn out affair such as characterized the last visit of the M. C. C. team to Australia in 1928, when 5, 6 or even 7 days were considered necessary to bring a Test Match to a definite conclusion.

Apart from the exhilarating batting of A. P. F. Chapman in the second innings of the last test match and the splendid début of K. S. Duleepsinji, the performance of the English team as a whole was disappointing and clearly showed up our limitations in attack.

This, as a study of the team chosen for the 3rd test match will show, has been recognized by the selectors and the reappearance of Larwood together with the inclusion of Geary and R. Tyldesley, should do much to strengthen the side and encourage hopes for a different result from that at Lord's

RUGBY FOOTBALL

In this clime and when the English papers are full of Cricket, Wimbledon, Ascot, the Aldershot 'Tattoo' etc., we are rather apt to lose sight of and forget the greatest game of all.

Very few people except perhaps the greatest enthusiasts remember that we have a British team touring New Zealand for the first time since 1906.

Two test matches have already been played, the first on June 21st was won by Britain 6 pts. to 3 and the second on July 5th lost by 10 pts. to 13.

The latter most unluckily as Murray, the scrum half, was off the field for the whole of the second half with a dislocated shoulder.

A most encouraging feature of the report of this match, was the brilliance of Aarvold, easily the best English three-quarter playing two seasons ago, who however appeared to have temporarily lost his form last year. In view of the dearth of good centres, this is good news for England's prospects next season.

BOXING

The best that we can hope for from the meeting of Phil Scott and Stribling on July 28th is that, provided Scott is successful, it will pave the way for his meeting Schmeling, the present world's champion, who won his title following the disqualification of Sharkey on a foul.

It is significant, however, that the British Board of Boxing Control have refused to recognize Schmeling as world's champion and if Scott wishes to assume that rôle, he will have to fight in America—a Gilbertian state of affairs indeed!

E. L. H.

REVIEWS

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AND THE COMMON COFFEE
MEALY-BUG OF KENYA

'REPELLENT BANDING TO CONTROL THE ANTS ATTENDING THE COMMON COFFEE MEALY-BUG' BY H. C. JAMES, PH.D., B.S.C., N.A.D., N.D.D., BULLETIN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, KENYA COLONY.

and

'METHODS FOR THE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF THE COMMON COFFEE MEALY-BUG,' BY H. C. JAMES, PH.D., B.S.C., N.A.D., N.D.D., BULLETIN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, KENYA COLONY.

(*Government Printer, Nairobi.*)

The method of combatting insect pests by encouraging their natural enemies has received considerable prominence in recent years and in many cases a high degree of successful control has been attained. This has been especially the case in dealing with various types of Mealy-bugs which are not amenable to direct control by insecticides or other like methods. These two pamphlets deal with two aspects of the application of biological control measures to the Common Coffee Mealy-bug which does very considerable damage in Kenya.

The life of this pest, just as in the case of all other insects, is governed by a very large number of factors which constitute the environment and this includes, beside the ordinary factors of climate and suitable coffee plants to provide food, the presence or absence of other insects whose lives are related in one way or another to the life of the pest. It has been found that the presence of ants favours the development of the Mealy-bug while certain other insects act as checks by devouring the bugs. These facts indicate two lines of approach to the problem of biological control by which is meant the interference with the existing relations between the ants, Mealy-bugs and the predatory enemies.

The first of these bulletins deals with the methods that have been found more or less successful in repelling ants. These methods involve the provision of the coffee trees with bands covered with some repellent material which the ants will not cross. After extensive tests, three types of materials have been satisfactory in that they repel the ants and, with care, remain effective for periods ranging from three months to a year.

Details are given of the costs of this work and the figures are of great interest in indicating how serious the pest must be to warrant the such considerable expenditure. Banding with the most satisfactory material costs 98 shillings 70 cents per acre of 600 trees. This figure includes materials, labour, upkeep, reduction in crop (owing to the necessity of cutting off lower primaries) and interest on capital. It may be observed that no provision is made in this account for banding shade trees, which would be very necessary if such a treatment were in use in India. Where shade is in use in Kenya, in spite of the wide planting, this would add to the cost either for extra materials or on account of loss due to cut out coffee.

The second bulletin deals with the methods of breeding and otherwise encouraging the enemies of the Mealy-bug which constitutes the second line of approach to a biological control. Three methods are outlined, the aim of which is to alter the balance between the bug and its enemies so that the latter are favoured. All three involve the setting free of supplies of the predatory enemies in bug infested estates, the supplies being obtained by collecting known enemies from jungle plants subject to Mealy-bug, by transferring enemies from portions of estates where the bug is slight or on the wane or by breeding enemies in insectaries. The first two methods are doubtless most easily put into practice under ordinary estate conditions, but the third is the most completely satisfactory in providing a certain supply of the insects when they are most required. It is pointed out that these methods cannot be regarded as substitutes for banding but afford a satisfactory means of supplementing it.

It must be pointed out that neither of these methods is likely to wipe out the pest for the Mealy-bug can multiply without the attention of ants while the continued existence of the predatory enemies depends on the presence of the bug. Further the method of biological control has certain other limitations in that a high degree of success is only to be expected when it is applied to a pest recently introduced into a country where perhaps its natural enemies are absent or in too small a number to exert any appreciable effect or where the area under the crop attacked is expanding rapidly and presenting greatly increased supplies of food for the pest concerned.

From the practical point of view of the planter however, the possibility of reducing a pest of major economic importance to a relatively minor role is firmly based on the successful results of similar methods in other parts of the world.

W. WILSON MAYNE.

COFFEE INDUSTRY

IMPROVEMENT OF THE COFFEE INDUSTRY IN MYSORE
BY DR. B. NARASIMHA IYENGAR, B.A., PH.D.

(Government Press, Bangalore.)

This is a very interesting pamphlet which deserves to be better known by all those interested in coffee planting.

Dr. B. Narasimha Iyengar, B.A., Ph.D., in compiling 'Improvement of the Coffee Industry in Mysore' has given the reader the opportunity of studying the manuring experiments that are being carried out at the Balehonnur Coffee Experimental Station, an advantage to those who are unable to see the Station for themselves.

Some paragraphs, such as that beginning on page 13 about liming, which states that this mineral manure need only be applied once every ten or twelve years, are sure to provoke much discussion. Several planters whose ideas carry weight consider that lime should be applied every five years, and so this system is one of the many that might well be criticized in the *Planters' Chronicle*, and would thereby reveal the opinion of those who, from practical experience, are inclined to differ. At a time when prices are

so disappointing, it is essential that every opportunity should be given for planters to study in what way expenditure can be reduced in order to permit the continuation of their annual manuring programme.

Another extremely interesting section is that referring to the ratio of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash required for ordinary soil. This ratio has been tried with success in Brazil, and experiments are now being carried out at the Balehonnur Station to decide whether it will prove suitable to South Indian requirements.

Some statistics are quoted with regard to yields in relation to manuring, which should give the reader 'furiously to think' and from which new and valuable ideas may be drawn. A table is given on page 11 dealing with manure mixtures for suggested experiments, and it will be interesting to compare this Bulletin No. 13 with the subsequent reports that are issued by the Balehonnur Station from time to time.

It is to be hoped that Dr. B. Narasimha Iyengar will have many supporters in the methods he has put before his readers, and that they in return will inform him of the results obtained. A similar pamphlet will naturally be of still greater value to the coffee planter, if the Author were to publish a revised edition in a few years' time based on such statistics.

One of the best features of this Bulletin is that it is essentially practical, and bears in mind the fact that the average planter has only a limited sum of money to spare for manuring.

E. L. X.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Fermenting Tables

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

In reply to 'L.M.P.'s' query in your issue of the 5th instant, I have used Asbestos sheets on my fermenting tables for over two years and found them most satisfactory once they got a good 'coat'. I would recommend him to use them in preference to Plaster Board.

Yours, etc.,

July 8, 1930.

'G. B.'

The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

Reference the letter signed by L.M.P. in your issue of July 5, I should personally say that fermenting tables of Pabco Plaster Board would prove most unsatisfactory. Pabco Plaster Board being, I take it, of a porous substance would absorb moisture and become odorous and could not possibly be kept clean.

Plate glass is about the best for fermenting tables though more expensive than cement, zinc sheeting, etc.

GLENDALE GROUP,

COONOOR R. S. P.O., NILGIRIS,

July 11, 1930.

Yours, etc.,

W. MURRAY-CLARKE.

The Helopeltis Blight

From

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Y. Ramachandra Rao Garu, M.A., F.B.S.,

Government Entomologist,

Lawley Road,

Coimbatore.

To : *The Editor, The 'Planters' Chronicle'*.

THROUGH THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

C. No. 392/30, dated June 30, 1930.

SIR,

With reference to the article on 'THE HELOPELTIS BLIGHT' by Dr. D. A. Turkhud in Vol. XXV, No. 14 number (June 7, 1930) of your valuable journal, I beg leave to make the following remarks :—

In para 1 under 'LIFE-HISTORY OF HELOPELTIS', Dr. Turkhud states that the so-called 'drumstick' appendage is probably a fused pair of rudimentary wings. He also remarks, 'In the Helopeltis, which belongs to the bug family with one pair of effective wings, the other rudimentary pair appears to be fused into a vertical drumstick-like appendage, which probably prevents the insect from flying to a long distance, and helps it to alight vertically like a helicopter aeroplane.'

These statements are obviously incorrect, as Helopeltis *does* have two pairs of well-formed wings, as anybody who can get hold of a specimen in the affected estates can verify. The 'drumstick' appendage is merely a modified 'Scutellum'—the triangular part between the bases of the wings.

Yours, etc.,

Y. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

Government Entomologist.

Atlas

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

With reference to Bogey's recent letter *re* 'Atlas',¹ the subjoined may be of interest.

HONNAMETTI ESTATE,

ATTIKAN P.O.,

July 12, 1930.

Yours, etc.,

RALPH C. MORRIS.

[*Copy of letter received from the Export Manager, Messrs. Atlas Preservative Co., Ltd., Windmill Lane Wharf, Deptford, London, S.E. 8, dated June 17, 1930, addressed to Mr. Ralph C. Morris on the above subject.*]

'Our Agents, Messrs. Macbeth Brothers & Co., Ltd., Bombay, drew our attention to "Bogey's" letter in the *Planters' Chronicle* for May, and by this mail, we have the issue of May 24, containing your reply. May we at the outset express our thanks for your kind reference to the efficiency of "Atlas" Treekiller, coming as it does to confirm what our Agents have already told us concerning your commendations of this product.'

[¹ *Vide page 298, our issue, dated May 10, 1930.—Ed.*]

In connection with the properties of Trekkiller to react the roots of trees poisoned by the material, we have always advanced the theory that roots impregnated with the poison but only when Trekkiller is injected into holes bored into the tree instead of applying it after girdling (both methods being described in the leaflet herewith).

Our theory, which, to a large extent, has been confirmed by a scientific body here in London, is that the poison entering the sap wood is carried up to the branches and leaves of the tree and then returns with the protein down along the bast, when it is permissible to assume that it must continue down the tree to the roots. By the girdling process, however, the downward impulse of the poisoned protein would be arrested at the girdle, hence your experience of continued life in the stump producing, eventually, Root Rot.'

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DISTRICT NOTES

mysore

The Proceedings of a Quarterly General Meeting of the Mysore Planters' Association (Incorporated) held at the Kadur Club, Chikmaglur, on Thursday, June 19, 1930.

Present :

Messrs. E. W. Fowke (*Chairman*), Backhouse, E. H. Beadnell, H. Browne, Lt.-Col. W. L. Crawford, D.S.O., Messrs. S. H. Dennis, G. M. Easton, H. H. English, G. V. R. Frend, L. Garrett, O. Garrett, A. L. Hill, R. C. Lake, S. L. Mathias (by Proxy), G. W. Mayow, A. Middleton, Minkley, Plunkett, W. H. Reed and C. C. Couchman (*Secretary*).

Visitors :

Dr. Leslie Coleman, Lt.-Col. Brock, Mr. W. W. Mayne.

The Secretary read the notice calling the Meeting.

With all standing, the Chairman referred to the death of Mr. Fletcher Norton.

The Chairman, 'Gentlemen, It is my sad duty to refer to the death of Mr. Fletcher Norton whilst playing golf in Bangalore on April 19.

Mr. Norton came out to his father's Estates in 1874, and was for many years planting in South Mysore, and was for some years Honorary Secretary of that Association. Later he went to Bangalore as Secretary to the U.P.A.S.I., whose offices at that time consisted of two rooms on South Parade. After this he was Secretary to the B.U.S. Club, and held this position until he retired on a pension.

Mr. Norton's death will be sincerely regretted by his many friends throughout South India. I would ask Lt.-Col. Crawford, as his oldest friend in the room, to say a few words.'

Lt.-Col. Crawford. 'May I be permitted to associate myself with what has been said about the late Mr. Fletcher Norton.'

I had the privilege of his friendship for many years, and I do not suppose that it is given to many to be able to evoke, so readily and lastingly, such a degree of affection and friendship.

Fletcher Norton came out to Mysore to learn to plant as long ago as 1874 straight from Harrow, and soon after took over the management of several valuable coffee estates belonging to his father, the late Mr. John Bruce Norton, who was at one time the leader of the Madras Bar.

It is said that for a European to really understand and love India he must come to the country young.

Most certainly Fletcher Norton loved the country of his adoption, and was never tired of praising and appreciating the many beauties of this part of Mysore that it is our good fortune to reside in.

Fletcher was an all round sportsman in the very best sense of this much abused word, and in his young days excelled in cricket and golf and never missed a local Race meeting if he could possibly attend.

As a member of this Association of many years standing, he did a lot of valuable work in various capacities, chiefly when he was Honorary Secretary, for, if my memory serves me correctly, for four years. It was during this time the proposal for a Scientific Staff for the U.P.A.S.I. was first started, and it was in a large measure due to his

energy and insistence that this Association was able to convince the other associations of the necessity of Scientific help to study our many Planting problems, the outcome of which was the appointment of Mr. Anstead who was later absorbed with the Indian Agricultural Department, as our first Planting expert.

In the death of Mr. Fletcher Norton, I feel sure not only the planters of Southern India, but a much larger circle have lost a friend who was always cheerful, happy and helpful, and it will be many years before another rises to take his place so completely in our affection.

Fletcher Norton was cheery and happy up to the last moment of his life, and he died as he would have liked the end to come, and he has left to us all who know him a very happy memory to cherish of a good and affectionate friend.

The Chairman then welcomed Dr. Coleman, and asked him to address the meeting.

REMARKS BY DR. COLEMAN

Dr. Coleman explained that he had come up from Bangalore with the one object of addressing the Meeting on the subject of Stephanoderes hampei. This pest had been discovered on the coast in the coffee from some 18 Estates in Mysore and Coorg and he considered that the planters owed Mr. Kirwan a debt of gratitude for having brought its existence to light.

A Pamphlet would be issued by his Department as soon as it could be prepared. In the meantime he wished to explain the position to Members.

Male and female specimens of Stephanoderes hampei were exhibited, the full sized specimen being not more than twelfth of an inch long. The male is smaller than the female and has smaller wings and are said not to fly. The fertilized female is able to fly to lay her eggs in another place. Any coffee berry of one-twelfth of an inch in length or more is liable to be bored by the beetle, the end farthest from the stalk being the favourite site, but for egg laying the beans have to harden. The eggs hatch quickly and the larvae feed on the bean. Fertilization takes place inside the berry; the females may leave the berry and fly to new berries. The total length of the life cycle is nearly two months.

Dr. Coleman therefore suggested that all Members examine their Estates at once, the symptom to be looked for, for the present being a blackening of the berry. All suspected berries had to be sent to him for examination. In the event of it being established that Stephanoderes hampei was present, an Entomologist would be sent to investigate and suggest action. All those Estates whose coffee has been found infected on the coast were being visited by an Entomologist.

The sign of the pest in the dry bean of commerce was small holes bored in it, usually towards the end, the holes appearing as though bored by a needle.

The two main sources by which infection can be spread are the crop bags, and the coffee left lying on the ground from one season to another. With regard to the bags, the only safeguard appeared to be disinfection, both in the Estate and the Curer's yards. The matter was being investigated. The check in the case of coffee lying on the ground being a very careful gleaning.

Dr. Coleman explained that up to date the percentage of infected beans was small, and that in view of the scattered nature of the Estates in Mysore all concerted efforts to reduce, if not eliminate, the pest would probably bear good results.

Mr. Kirwan then explained the factors leading up to the discovery of Stephanoderes and added that it was a new pest as far as curers were concerned.

Col. Crawford stated that we owed Dr. Coleman a great debt of gratitude for his prompt action in the matter, and for having come out from Bangalore to explain things in person.

The Chairman then thanked Dr. Coleman, and added that the Association would give him every possible assistance.

The Chairman then asked Col. Brock to address the meeting.

Col. Brock reviewed the work of the Labour Department, showed clearly what it had done in the past and was still doing, the benefits of that institution, and offered to answer questions that members would like to ask.

Mr. Hill rose, as one of those who had resigned from the Labour Department, to remark that he had done so merely as a matter of economy and not from any sense of dissatisfaction.

The Chairman then thanked Col. Brock for having come to the meeting and for his very convincing facts and figures.

The Secretary was instructed to circulate all members with a copy of Col. Brock's speech.

The Chairman said that the Committee had examined the Minutes of the last Meeting and were of opinion that according to the Articles of Association the resolution regarding the presentation to Mr. deWeck was illegal, and that he proposed the resolution be declared null and void, and instead, that a presentation be made by private subscription.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were, with the exception of the above resolution, taken as read and confirmed.

Report of the Executive Committee for the period April 1, 1930 to June 5, 1930.

Meetings.—The Annual General Meeting was held on April 10, 1930.

References.—The Secretary has made 21 references to the Committee, all of which have been dealt with.

Upset Price of Lands and Dharkast Rules.—It was not possible for the Committee to meet during the period covered by this Report. The matter has, however, been dealt with since.

Our Representative together with four of his co-members have between them asked some 46 questions in the Legislative Council. They have been unable to elicit a sympathetic reply from Government.

Coffee Propaganda.—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, President of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, has kindly agreed to attend the U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting. At the same time to meet Coffee Representatives from all Districts and discuss the whole question of propaganda. Two Members of the Mysore Indian Planters' Association have been invited to attend this conference with Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya.

Roads.—A Deputation anent the Charmady Ghaut Road, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. F. E. James, M.L.C. and Mr. Mathias of this Association, with Mr. Saldanha of the Madras Legislative Council, waited on the Finance Member at Ootacamund. This Member assured the deputation that at the next Council Meeting, the minister in charge of the Department concerned would agree to move the necessary grant, viz., Rs. 1,12,000

Publicity.—The Committee have purchased a Roneo Duplicator with the idea of circulating all Members with Association news, reports from Members of Council, and any items of interest from time to time.

Rutways.—The Managing Director of Rutways, Ltd., enquired if this Association would support his scheme for the construction of a rutway from Chikmagalur to Mangalore. The route to be a shorter trace than the existing Road, and the capital to be arranged by himself. Your Committee have replied that support will be forthcoming.

Charges on Encashment of Cheques.—The Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee having ceased to function, fresh tactics have been adopted. The other districts are being consulted with a view to making some move at the Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I.

Hassan District Board.—The Government have discontinued the seat allotted this Association on the Hassan District Board for nearly forty to fifty years. Your Committee will discuss this matter at a date subsequent to this Report.

Board of Agriculture.—Mr. K. T. Sheshaiyar has been elected as our representative on this Board and his nomination has gone forward.

Representative Assembly.—Government has accepted Mr. Rutherford as our representative on the Assembly.

Telegraph.—A telegraph line is being opened between Tarikere and Santavéri as a result of this Association's representation.

(Sd.) E. W. Powke ... Chairman.

H. Browne ... Member of Committee.

R. O. Oliver ...

R. C. Lake ... "

Proposed from the Chair. 'That the Secretary be instructed to write the Government of Mysore regretting this decision by which this Association loses its seat on the Hassan District Board, and requesting that the long-standing privilege of a seat on this Board be once again continued.'

Carried.

Accounts.—The Chairman explained that as the audit of accounts had only been completed some two days before the meeting, there had not been time to have copies printed and sent to members. The matter was therefore deferred until the next meeting.

Record of Rights.—Mr. Middleton brought up the subject of charges made per number for the recording of blocks held. A discussion ensued and Mr. Middleton withdrew his suggestion.

Charmady Ghat.—The Chairman spoke on this subject, and gave an account of the Deputation to the Finance Member.

Reports of Members of the Labour Department Control Committees.—Neither Member had any report to make.

Instructions to Delegates to the U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting.—The Chairman explained that the General instructions to Delegates would be decided at an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held later when Agenda of the U.P.A.S.I. Meeting would be available. This subject had been included in the Agenda of the Meeting to allow Members to bring forward any resolutions or subjects they wished to be brought up in the U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting. No suggestions being forthcoming, the matter was closed.

Coffee Cess.—The subject of the Coffee Scientific Cess, by which Mysore is now paying a total of four annas per acre to other districts two annas, was discussed. (Two annas to the Mysore Government and 2 to the U.P.A.S.I.) Proposed by Mr. A. L. Hill and seconded by Mr. R. C. Lake 'That in the event of the Executive Committee of the U.P.A.S.I. refusing to make the Mysore Coffee Cess two annas per acre less than that of other Coffee Districts, as previously, our delegates fight this injustice by every possible means at the U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting.'

Carried Unanimously.

Dr. Coleman then gave an account of the work being done on the Station, and added that a Bulletin on this subject was being circulated all Members.

The Chairman then asked permission of the Meeting to introduce the subject of the *Planters' Chronicle*.

Proposed by Mr. S. H. Dennis, and seconded by Mr. Hill.

That the *Planters' Chronicle* which has lately been run as a fortnightly paper revert to a weekly and that the "personalia" column be reintroduced.'

Carried

Read Letter from Mr. L. Garrett. A discussion ensued and the following resolution was put to the Meeting.

Proposed by Mr. L. Garrett, and seconded by Mr. E. H. Beadnell.

'That all Members of this Association, who may so desire, shall be entitled, upon application to the Secretary, to receive copies of all the letter correspondence with and circulars to Members of the Executive Committee, with the exception of any such correspondence or circulars as may be marked Private and Confidential.'

Carried.

Proposed from the Chair. 'That the Secretary be instructed to convey to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, this Association's congratulations on the satisfactory state of the Budget.'

Carried.

Mr. Hill asked permission to enquire as to what was being done with regard to the Hassan Goods Shed.

Mr. Beadnell, as Member of that Committee, replied that with the present rate of charges it was impossible to obtain another Agent.

Mr. Hill then asked if the matter could be allowed to rest until the next General Meeting. This was agreed to.

Date of next Meeting. September 18, 1930, was chosen as the date for the next Meeting.

With a vote of thanks to the President and Members of the Kadur Club for the use of the room, the Chairman declared the Meeting closed.

C. C. COUCHMAN,
Secretary.

E. W. FOWKE,
Chairman.

EXPORT OF COFFEE, RUBBER & TEA FROM SOUTH INDIAN PORTS DURING MAY, 1930

	From	To Ports in India	Ceylon	United Kingdom	Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	Asia (excluding India and Ceylon)	Africa	America	Australia
<i>Coffee—</i>									
Madras	291	...	2,584	252	5	...	...
Calicut	1,521	323	...	...	...
Tellicherry	1,075	...	11	...	...
Bombay
Total	...	291	...	5,181	575	16	...	...	...
Previously	...	3,405	...	51,066	12,841	78	3	301	1,757
Total cwt. since 1-1-30.	<u>75,514</u>	3,696	...	56,247	13,416	94	3	301	1,757
<i>Rubber—</i>									
Calicut	5,994	67,560	86,100	...	...	...	...
Cochin	224,214	574,989	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	5,950	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	133,435	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	4,440	204,121	103,432	...	...	...	...
Total	...	10,434	629,330	770,471	80,801	...	500	...	...
Previously	...	87,598	2,247,333	2,767,700	...	...	...	...	4,548
Total lbs. since 1-1-30.	<u>6,398,715</u>	98,032	2,876,663	3,538,71	80,801	500	...	...	4,548
<i>Tea—</i>									
Madras	36,110	19,559	500	...	...	...	...
Calicut	15,617	19,285	1,061,447	818	...	600	...
Cochin	24,314	33,332	1,394,977	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	35,760	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	161,944	2,138,548	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	7,925	58,895	...	...	...	1,885
Total	...	76,041	222,486	4,709,086	1,318	...	600	23,918	1,885
Previously	...	67,458	301,435	2,519,535	2,081	...	...	83,358	...
Total lbs. since 1-1-30.	<u>8,069,201</u>	143,499	523,921	7,228,621	3,389	...	600	107,276	1,885

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.						
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending June 26, 1930	January 1 to June 26, 1930	June 1 to June 26, 1929			
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, June 26, 1930)		s. d.	N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —			S. India.	a 1 4·13	b 1 3·64	c 1 6·12			
Peria Karamalai	195	1 9	Ceylon...	1 5·52	1 7·08	1 8·37			
Pannimade	127	1 6	Java ...	10·00	10·08	1 1·17			
Mukotti Mudi	173	1 4½	Sumatra.	10·89	11·33	1 4·09			
Kallyar	101	1 4½	Nyassaland	9·51	9·27	1 0·75			
Thay Mudi	177	1 4½	Total...	d 1 2·42	e 1 3·24	f 1 5·69			
Nalla Mudi	110	1 4							
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>									
Granby	60	1 5							
Ladrum	127	1 4½							
Kuduwa Karnum	20	1 3½							
Mount	92	1 3½							
Do.	81	1 3							
Cheenthalaar	62	1 2½							
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —									
Gundumallay	32	1 11							
*Periavurrai	143	1 10½							
Yellapatty	32	1 10½							
Chundavurrai	30	1 10½							
Madupatty	22	1 10½							
Thenmallay	103	1 10							
Guderale	86	1 9½							
Chokanaad	71	1 9½							
(d) <i>Nilgiris</i> —									
Prospect	151	2 0½							
Woodlands	167	1 9	The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, July 15, 1930, was 5½d.						
Glendale	50	1 9							
Chamraj	48	1 9							
Coonoor	58	1 5½							
Billimallai	112	1 4½	London Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday, June 12, 1930, were 80,501 tons, an increase of 441 tons on July 5, 1930 inventory.						
(e) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —									
Wentworth	90	1 1½							
(f) <i>South Travancore</i> —									
Merchiston	30	1 4½	Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday, July 12, 1930, were 28,226 tons, an increase of 83 tons on July 5, 1930 inventory.						
Isfield	77	1 2½							
Nagamally	94	1 0½							
Ambanaad	77	1 0½							
Nagamally	139	1 0							
*Venture	110	1 0							

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the averages.

I. The London Market—(continued.)

(C) COFFEE:—

(Fortnight ending June 25, 1930)

Districts		Bags	s.	d.	Grades
<i>Coorg—</i>					
Mangles Coovercloy Mt.	...	638	74	1	All
" " Hallery	...	92	60	11	1, 2, 3 and T.
	...	104	63	0	"
<i>Mysore—</i>					
Honnometti	...	173	116	11	Extra, 1, 2, 3 & P.B.
H. C. S.	..	112	116	4	1, 2, P.B. and T.
Jiganekhan K.	..	86	104	1	All
Attikan	...	83	99	10	" including Extra.
"	..	56	92	4	Extra, 1, 2, and P.B.
Cullaly H.	...	185	72	0	All
H. E. L. Mavinkere	...	153	70	10	1, 2, 3 and T.
H. C. K.	...	138	70	8	All
<i>Nelliampathies—</i>					
Anaimaad Inv. 7/8	...	76	67	.8	1, 2, 3 and T.

II. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on July 8, 1930)

TEA.—The quantity brought to auction at the sale of July 8, amounted to 2,678,481 lbs. Demand for good Brokens was very limited and many lots were withdrawn without bids. Other descriptions came to a good market, especially good liquorizing Pekoes. *Nuwera Eliya and Maturata* :—Quality was very attractive. Broken grades were easier and difficult of sale, but leaf grades were wanted and a higher level of price was registered. *High Grown* :—Quality showed improvement. All Brokens were in a large degree neglected which resulted in a large percentage of teas being taken out without bids. Leaf teas, however, continued in good demand and were dearer. *Medium Grown* :—Quality was very useful. Brokens were again not wanted and where bids were offered prices showed a sharp fall. Leaf teas were well supported and continued to secure full rates. *Low Grown* :—Black leaf sorts and clean commons were steady, but commonest kinds were irregular. *Fannings and Dusts* :—Good qualities were firm, other sorts were irregular. (As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.)

South Indian Teas in auction of July 1, 1930, obtained the following prices:—

Estates		Breaks	Averages
Chittavurrai	...	13,346	1'01
Kanniamallay	...	19,332	92
Do	...	14,869	92
Welbeck	...	5,806	75
Pullivasal	...	17,496	63
Connemara	...	14,190	49
Pookulam	...	18,901	44
Rockwood	...	3,745	39

RUBBER.—About 270 tons were offered at Auction held on July 3, 1930. There was again a limited demand and prices generally showed a decline. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet was in demand at 27½ cents at which price Standard lots were taken out at the bid showing a drop of a half cent on last week's prices. Fair and Off quality sheets met with a fair enquiry but were a half to one cent down on previous rates. Inferior quality also declined a half cent. Contract Crepe was taken out at 27 cents bid showing a drop of a half cent on last week's rates. Off and Mottled sorts were well supported but at a half cent drop. There was a limited demand for Scrap Crepes. No. 1 fell away one cent, Dark sorts 1½ cents and Black sorts were half to one cent easier. Scraps were in slightly better demand and may be quoted a half to one cent dearer than previously.

III. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, July 17, 1930

Planting. The market was again completely stagnant with Raw Rubber down still further at 5½d. Both sterling and Dollar Rubber share prices showed further declines and the only dealing in sterling scrips here was Kerala Calicuts at 9s. Locally the market is flooded with further sellers without however much 'give' in rates. Kalasas and Cochin Malabars had a marking each at Rs. 6-8.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			or — on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£	1	0 8 6	- 3d.
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£	1	0 18 9	- 2s. 6d.
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£	1	0 19 0	- 1s. 3d.
4. Merlinma Rubber	...	2s.	0	2 0	- 3d.
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£	1	1 14 6	-
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 6	-
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£	1	0 8 6	- 1s. 6d.
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	0 7 0	- 1s.
9. Rubber Plantations	...	£	1	1 10 6	- 1s. 9d.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	1 2 6	-

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	6
Cochins Rs. 15	20	21
Devasholas Rs. 7	6	7
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	...	25
Kalasas Rs. 15	6	7
Malankaras Rs. 30	...	56
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	7	8
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid*	6	7
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	99
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	5	6
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	100
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	...	28
Peria Karamalaik Rs. 15	...	43
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	...	29
Pernasholas Rs. 10	...	4
Periyars Rs. 10	5	7
Rockwoods Rs. 10	...	1
Thodapuzha Rs. 10	...	6
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	12	15
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	95	96
Vellamalaik (Rs. 15)	18½	18½

*Final call of Re. 1 is due on September 30, 1930.

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

June 29, 1930, to July 12, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	..	21·68	21·68	24. Coonoor ...	0·56	12·44	13·00
2. Kalthuritty.	1·63	42·13	43·76	25. Kotagiri ...	0·20	17·15	17·35
3. Kallar Bdg.	5·84	46·12	51·96	26. Ootacamund.	2·56	19·82	22·38
4. Koney ...	5·14	42·10	47·24	27. Yercaud ...	..	23·41	23·41
5. Pattanapura.	...	35·40	35·40	28. Mango Range	6·45	42·07	48·52
6. M'kayam ...	...	55·15	55·15	29. Devala ...	15·88	34·86	50·74
6a. Peravanthan.	6·76	62·13	68·89	30. Devarshola.	5·70	25·29	30·99
7. Peermade ...	11·98	62·29	74·27	31. CALICUT ...	7·36	47·79	55·15
8. Twyford ...	12·63	74·49	87·17	32. Kuttiyadi ...	..	44·35	44·35
9. V'periyar ...	...	23·54	23·54	33. Vayitri ...	29·82	48·50	78·32
10. Kalaar ...	17·92	61·03	78·95	34. Manantoddi.	19·52	23·99	43·51
11. Chittuvurrai	0·59	15·68	16·27	35. Billigiris ...	4·17	21·97	26·14
12. BODI'KANUR	...	4·47	4·47	36. Sidapur ...	0·64	32·11	32·75
13. COCHIN	3·75	44·57	48·32	37. Pollibetta ...	6·84	27·58	34·42
14. Mooply ...	3·93	52·94	56·87	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	1·34	41·88	43·22	39. Saklaspur ...	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	3·25	68·24	71·49	40. Kadamanie ...	15·49	38·00	53·49
17. POLLACHIE	3·77	15·15	18·92	41. Ballupete ...	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	1·09	45·28	46·37	42. Balehonnur...	10·35	14·50	24·85
19. Karapara ...	...	56·64	56·64	43. Merthi'subgey.	...	9·07	9·07
20. Pullengode..	9·85	54·10	63·95	44. Kelagur ...	...	7·89	7·89
21. Nilambur ...	...	42·66	42·66	45. Durgadabettta.	11·77	24·13	35·90
22. Naduvattam	19·72	37·97	57·69	46. MANGALORE ...	6·54	54·30	60·84
23. Nilgiri Peak.	...	42·68	42·68	47. MADRAS ...	0·23	11·20	11·43

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

ON JULY 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, Dorothy Adela, daughter of Mr. F. G. Warth, Indian Agricultural Service, to Hugh Clement Davies, of Goorghulli Estate, Saklaspur, Mysore.

Madras Records. As the result of the recent Road Board Conference held in Simla in April last, the Government of India will place about Rs. 12,75,000 at the disposal of the Madras Government out of the proceeds from the Petrol Tax. It is probable that the Madras Government will spend Rs. 1,00,000 or more upon experiments to ascertain the best method of treating road surfaces. Asphalts-bitumen, coal tar, spramex and other preparations will, it is said, be tried and whichever is found most suitable will be recommended to local bodies.—Commerce.

Planters' Chronicle



12. AUG. 1930

Vol. XXV, No. 18]

August 2, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 386, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

MATTERS seem to be moving at last in connection with Stephanoderes. It is fully time, for it has been established that the pest is present in

'Stephen the bug' every coffee-growing district. The Government of India has at last issued a notification under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914 prohibiting the import into

South Indian ports of unroasted coffee beans. It is understood that a further notification is contemplated prohibiting the carriage of these beans through the parcel post, and that the question of total prohibition of imports is under immediate and careful consideration. The obvious reflection on the situation is that if the Government of India had acceded to the suggestion of the U.P.A.S.I. some time ago, and decreed wholesale prohibition, 'Stephen the Bug' would never have got into our estates.

Dr. Coleman has been, as usual, most energetic. The bug having got into the country, it has been his aim to devise means to control and exterminate its activities. Like the capable Chief of Staff he is, he quickly mobilised all the available forces, the U.P.A.S.I. and the Governments of Madras, Mysore and Coorg, and drew up a scheme for a scientific offensive on the enemy. This will cost money, the amount being in the region of 2½ lakhs. It is suggested that the U.P.A.S.I. should guarantee Rs. 10,000 for five years, and it is sincerely hoped that the Governments of Mysore, Madras and Coorg will also co-operate. A request has been made to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for substantial assistance towards the scheme and we believe that it will be received with great sympathy. For this is just the kind of emergency for which this Imperial Council exists. The first duty of the Council, according to the Government of India's resolution which established it, is:—

(a) The promotion, guidance and co-ordination of Agricultural and Veterinary research throughout India. The Council would not, however, maintain research institutions directly under its control nor would it employ its own staff of experts. It would mainly determine whether a particular scheme of research was of all-India or local importance and whether it could best be carried out at an Imperial or Provincial research institution or by some other agency such as a University or private individual and would then, after subjecting the scheme to examination by its expert advisers, make such grant as is considered suitable.'

The control and elimination of the Stephanoderes bug is of vital interest to the coffee interests in the whole of Southern India. It is fortunate that Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, the Vice-President of the Council, is to meet coffee planters during the Bangalore Annual Meetings, as they will be able to give him first-hand information as to its effects on their estates. This, together with his well-known interest in the agricultural progres of South India, will certainly ensure his active sympathy for coffee planters at this time.

THE recent proceedings of a conference of representatives of European organizations held under the auspices of the Madras European Association bear testimony to the care with which the recommendations of the Simon Commission are being studied by the British non-official community in this country. They are hampered in their task by the amazing policy of the Government of India in making it almost impossible for people in India to get copies of the Report. What is the meaning of this parsimony in the distribution of them? In England, the Report can be bought at every railway bookstall; in India, it is almost as rare as a pearl of great price. Can it be that the Government of India is not satisfied with the Report, and therefore desires to hide its recommendations from the eyes of the discerning? If so, it is incredible folly; if not, then what can be the reason? The dilatoriness of the Government of India Publications Department has long been a scandal, and our experience in connection with the Simon Report leads us to the conclusion that whatever else the Government of India may or may not do, it certainly cannot run a book shop. Then why not give it up, and leave it to private enterprise?

CERTAIN safeguards against discriminatory legislation have been suggested by the Simon Report. But no amount of safeguards or checks can prevent that subtle kind of discrimination which Discrimination. will differentiate between Indian and non-Indian interests. It is going on merrily to-day in almost every province, in connection with State aid to industries. A far more constructive method of approach is suggested by Sir Hubert Carr in an interview the other day when he said:

'Much has been said with regard to differentiating between European and Indian British subjects in commercial and industrial matters, but I do not believe that either here or in England will the British public ever consent to a constitution which permits the Government of India to treat citizens of Great Britain as foreigners. Britishers and Indians have too long played a joint part in the development of India to permit either party being placed in a permanently inferior position. The retention of freedom to live and trade in India without any chance of being handicapped by legislation in competition with Indians, either with regard to established industries or future developments—this is a point which the British will not surrender. On this there can be no compromise.'

There does not seem to be any serious obstacle to a clause being inserted in the new Government of India Act to the effect that European British subjects resident in India should, for all practical purposes, be regarded as having the same rights as Indians in this country, and as being included in the general term 'Indian.' Such a definition would bring its responsibilities as well as its privileges; but it would be better than what is proposed by many Indian leaders to-day—namely that in future, British residents in this country should have all the responsibilities but none of the privileges of Indian citizenship.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

MALACCA PLANTERS.

The Malacca Rubber Planters' Association has decided to ask the Planters' Association of Malaya to request Government to alter legislation governing wages rates of Indian labourers in order to enable reduction of rates of pay during the present depression. The Malacca planters have also passed a resolution favouring the introduction in a modified form of the Stevenson scheme or other compulsory restriction of production conditional on legislation simultaneously to enforce a similar scheme in the Dutch East Indies and Ceylon. At a meeting of Asiatic planters, it was stated that several thousand small holders of Malacca unanimously favoured Government legislation with Dutch and Ceylon co-operation.—*Commerce*.

* * * *

RUBBER HORSE-SHOES.

Rubber shoes for police horses are being tested at Leeds—and very appropriate too. For if policemen wear rubber shoes—and we have it on the authority of several music hall songs that they do—one might well expect their horses to be similarly shod, observes '*Northerner*' in the *Yorkshire Post*.

We no longer remark upon the silent tread of the policeman, but it will take us some time, I fancy, before we become used to the soft paces of his mounted colleagues. They will float by—a phantom force—and at processions and so on, when some thousands of us in a crowd need to be kept in order, they will be upon us before we know where we are. But will we respect them as much, I wonder? I doubt it. At present, we leap out of the way when the police horse backs and puts its foot down hard. What will we think of it when its foot goes down no more fearlessly than a slightly enlarged rubber stamp? And what sort of a horse is it, anyway, whose hoofs cannot clip-clop metallically along the hard road.

Actually, of course, it is a much happier horse, for in that metallic clip-clop on modern roads is its danger of falling down. Horse-shoes, indeed, have become unlucky—for horses. Let's hope the rubber shoes restore their confidence in the old token.—*Rubber Age*.

* * * *

SOUTH INDIA DEPRESSION.

The boycott movement seems to be at its strongest in the Bombay area. Outside of Bombay there is not so much evidence of it except in one or two places, such as Delhi (which heads the Lancashire list with the largest number of black-listed firms who have attempted to wriggle out of contracts, and Amritsar, which has the doubtful honour of coming second on the same list). It is reported from Madras that the boycott of foreign cloth organized by the Madras Piecegoods Merchants' Association has broken down and that dealers are buying goods 'through the backdoor.' During May, for instance, more actual business was placed in Madras for Lancashire cloth than for yarns in spite of the boycott movement against the former. In Calcutta the picketing campaign was intensified towards the

end of the month and it became impossible to deliver goods to any central section of the bazaar in spite of numerous arrests. Throughout Southern India, while the civil disobedience movement has had little effect, except in one or two places, such as the Andhra districts north of Madras, there is great distress due to purely economic causes. Following a persistent fall in the prices of all kinds of agricultural products, trade is worse than it has been for many years. Good types of cotton, which last year were cheap at Rs. 240 the candy of 500 lbs. can now be bought at Rs. 120. Groundnuts have dropped from between Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 2 for 8 maunds to Rs. 1-4. The result is that the peasant classes are pledging gold ornaments to pay land revenue taxes, while bankers and sowcars are calling in loans. This plight of the agricultural population has affected all merchants and middlemen, many of whom are certainly faced with ruin. The economic paralysis which has overtaken Bombay as the price of the civil disobedience campaign in general and the foreign boycott in particular is spreading to other parts of the Presidency.—*Commerce.*

* * * *

TRADE WITH INDIA.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, the total imports of merchandise into British India amounted to Rs. 240 $\frac{3}{4}$ crores, as compared with Rs. 253 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the preceding twelve months, a decrease of Rs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores, according to statistics compiled by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India. Imports from the United Kingdom suffered a further decline from Rs. 113 crores to Rs. 103 crores, and the percentage of the total trade was reduced from 44·7 to 42·8, owing mainly to reduced shipments of various piecegoods and galvanized steel sheets.—*The Home and Colonial Mail.*

* * * *

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

At the opening of this great Congress, the Prince of Wales stressed the vital importance of the discussions on the agenda in their bearing upon Empire trade, referring particularly to the striking developments of communications by air and to the significance of aircraft in shortening distances and stimulating Empire prosperity.

Lord Iveagh, in welcoming the Prince, referred to the world-wide setback in trade and industry since the last Congress in Cape Town in 1927; to the problems we face as a result of the fiscal policy of the United States; also to the proposal to establish in Europe a Customs Union. He said: 'I am of opinion that we have it in our power, so far as the Empire is concerned, to remedy the existing state of affairs. The latest available figures, those for the year 1927, show that the total value of imports into the Empire from foreign countries was £1,380,000,000, while that of imports from Empire countries was £862,000,000. The total export trade of the British Empire with foreign countries was £892,000,000, while exports to countries within the Empire were valued at £784,000,000, so you will see that the Empire bought from foreign countries half as much again as it sold to them. As an economic unit the British Empire would have within its borders a population three and a half times as great as that of the United States, and one and a half times as great as Europe, without Russia.'—*The Canadian Export Pioneer.*

BRITISH INSURANCE—ITS ROMANTIC HISTORY SOME QUEER AND PECULIAR POLICIES

by

Roy HOPKINS

(Formerly Assistant Editor of 'The Economist')

It is impossible to study the operations of the leading British insurance companies without being impressed by the international scope of their ramifications. In the United States, in the Dominions and in many European countries, they have agencies and branch offices which transact business of substantial amount, although few British companies undertake large-scale life assurance outside the United Kingdom. The sole reason why these undertakings are held in such high esteem all over the world is because of the sound and efficient management with which they have been carried on for many years. The big offices, in fact, are among the best-conducted and organized of British financial enterprises. But it was not always thus, as we will realize if we look back at the beginnings of British insurance.

THE GREAT FIRE.

The first forms of organized insurance in Britain date from the 17th century when the Great Fire of London, which created such havoc in the year 1666, seemed to bring home to the commercial section of the community the necessity for safeguarding themselves against a recurrence of loss by fire. At first this early form of insurance seems to have taken the form of underwriting by individuals or by clubs. Some attempts were actually made to engage the Corporation of London in a scheme of fire insurance, but without success.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

It was in 1681 that the first regular fire office was opened by a combination of persons 'at the back side of the Royal Exchange,' and its success was such that a second similar concern was incepted shortly afterwards. Their course was not so smooth as it might have been, for, amid other difficulties, the King and Queen (William and Mary) imposed a stamp duty on fire policies. In 1711, a proposal was submitted to the House of Commons suggesting 'Setting up and appointing a National Insurance Office' to answer all casualties and damages by fire, its being provided that insurance of all property be compulsory and that 'a stop be put to all further insurances by private societies,' existing business to be transferred as policies expired. But while this scheme did not mature, competition soon arose from other quarters. The sugar refiners of London, who then enjoyed a virtual monopoly of Europe's sugar trade, regarded the rates which they were charged as exorbitant. Only two companies were prepared to accept their insurance business, one at 25 per cent., and the other at 18 per cent. Moreover, they would not give cover for more than £5,000, although buildings alone cost from £1,000 to £10,000 and fixtures and stock-in-trade were seldom valued at less than £5,000 and in some cases exceeded £20,000. After numerous conferences, twelve of the principal sugar refiners gathered in the Langbourne Ward Coffee House to devise a form of inter-insurance. Meetings were held at this Coffee House for some time, but it eventually became necessary to move to more commodious premises, and by 1872, the 'Lombard Street

Insurance Company from Fire' was firmly established in Lombard Street, near the Royal Exchange.

FIREMEN AND FIRE SIGNS.

When insurance companies were first established, and for a long time afterwards, they undertook not only to reimburse the insured for losses, but to extinguish the fires as well. In a prospectus issued in 1684, there is the promise that 'watermen and other labourers are to be employed at the charge of the undertaker to assist at the quenching of fires.' In 1708, when the Sun Fire Office was first projected, it was proposed that all persons insured with it should have a sign nailed up outside their house, so that the men employed to extinguish fires and save property should know whether or not to direct their energies towards it. Marks of this sort were generally adopted by all the offices and can actually be seen to-day though they now are used simply as trade-marks. The firemen of each company had distinguishing uniforms and badges, those of the Phoenix Insurance Company being described as 'a coat of crimson livery cloth lined with light saxon green turned up with light saxon green shag. Crimson waistcoat and breeches.' As recently as 1825, the companies maintained their own fire-engines, and they are still required to contribute to the cost of this important public service.

FIRST LIFE POLICIES.

Life assurance, though known in the 16th century, was hardly practised at all until the end of the 17th century when the Mercers Company was formed on an annuity basis for the benefit of the widows and orphans of subscribers. The first practical employment of the principal of payment of a certain sum at death came with the foundation in 1706 by Royal Charter of 'the Amicable Society for a Perpetual Assurance Office.' This undertaking raised fixed contributions from members, and from the proceeds distributed a certain sum each year among the representatives of those who died during the year. No one below the age of 12 or above 55, however, was eligible, and those who could claim membership had to pay an equal rate of contribution. This arrangement apparently proved quite satisfactory until 1807, when the Amicable, under a new Charter, began the practice of rating new members 'according to the age and their substance.' By 1844 over 140 clubs and societies had been formed, but abuses were common and in that year the Joint Stock Company's Act was passed. This provided specially for the regulation of insurance companies and, among other things, imposed upon them the obligation of making an annual statement of affairs to be placed on public record. In 1853 another Committee was appointed to investigate conditions in the insurance world, but no legislation resulted until 1870 when the Life Assurance Companies Act was passed.

LLOYD'S LIST.

No review of the early history of insurance would be complete without reference to Lloyd's, an association of merchants, shipowners, underwriters and insurance brokers which has now long been known throughout the civilized world as one of the financial bulwarks of Great Britain. Yet how many of us realize the modest beginnings of this important institution. It originated in a Coffee House kept by one Edward Lloyd in Tower Street, the earliest notice of which appeared in the *London Gazette* of February 18, 1688. This establishment soon became the recognized meeting place of commercial men, who regularly met there and talked of the course of markets, the latest cargoes, and so on. It had grown to

such an extent by the year 1692 that it was removed to Lombard Street. Then Mr. Lloyd began the publication of what is known to-day as 'Lloyd's list.' In those days it was called 'Lloyd's News,' and it is, with one exception, the oldest existing British newspaper.

MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

One of the first improvements in the mode of effecting marine insurance springing out of this new state of things was the introduction of a printed form of policy. Hitherto various forms had been in use; and, to avoid the numerous disputes consequent on a practice so loose and unsatisfactory, the committee of Lloyd's proposed a general form, which was finally adopted by the members on January 12, 1779, and which remains in use, with only a few slight alterations, to this day. An important event in the history of Lloyd's was the passage of an Act in 1871 granting to it all the rights and privileges of a corporation sanctioned by Parliament. According to this Act of Incorporation, the three main objects for which the society exists are—first, the carrying out of the business of marine insurance; secondly, the protection of the interests of the members of the association; and, thirdly, the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information with respect to shipping. In the promotion of the last-named object, an Intelligence department has been gradually developed which for wideness of range and efficient working has no parallel among private enterprise in any country.—*Commerce.*

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INDIAN LABOURERS IN F.M.S.

Labour Code Amendments Passed

At the meeting of the Federal Council, held at Kuala Lumpur, on June 26, the Legal Advisor proposed a Bill entitled: 'The Labour Code (Amendment) Bill, 1930.' That particular Bill, he said, was adjourned from the Council meeting held on March 13, 1930, at the request of the P.A.M. who wished for more time to consider its provisions. The most important provision in the Bill was to be found in clause 6 which clause was gazetted in an earlier Bill.

The Legal Adviser next commented on the Bill, clause by clause, after which Mr. Lornie seconded its adoption.

Council then went into committee to discuss the Bill.

AT THE REQUEST OF INDIA

In the discussion it was stated at that clause 5 had been introduced at the request of the Government of India.

The clause read as follows:—

5. Section 141 of the principal Enactment is amended by the addition at the end thereof of a new sub-section as follows:

'(vi) Every employer who is subject to the provisions of this part and who employs upon any place of employment not less than 25 labourers to whom a standard rate of wages is applicable shall affix and exhibit continuously in a conspicuous position upon such place of employment a notice, in a form to be supplied by the Controller upon application by such employee, specifying in English and in the vernacular language of the majority of such labourers the standard rate of wages prescribed for the area in which such place of employment is situated. Any employer who fails or neglects to apply for such notice or to affix or keep the same

continuously exhibited shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.'

JOINT HOSPITALS

Clause 6, which was said to be most important because its object was to give the Controller of Labour power to order the construction of joint hospitals, read as follows :—

6. Sub-section (ii) of section 176 of the principal Enactment is repealed and the following sub-sections substituted therefor :

'(ii) If two or more estates are so situated that the required accommodation for patients from such estates can be conveniently provided in one hospital the Controller may, instead of ordering each employer to construct and maintain a separate hospital, order all the employers concerned to construct within a reasonable time to be stated in such order and thereafter to maintain at their own expense one hospital, hereinafter called a "group hospital," for all such estates with accommodation for such number of patients as may be stated in the order, or if there is already a group hospital maintained by such employers (whether constructed under the provisions of this section or not) may order them to enlarge or add to such hospital so as to provide accommodation for such further number of patients from such estates as may be stated in the order; and may further require such employers to employ a registered medical practitioner, as defined by "The Medical Registration Enactments, 1907," to have charge of such group hospital and to provide such medical practitioner with fit and proper house accommodation to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.'

FUNERAL EXPENSES

Clause 7 was intended to include funeral expenses of a labourer who died in a hospital. As the law stood at present if a labourer was under a written contract the employer was responsible. There were, however, hardly any such labourers in the country. If the labourer was under a verbal agreement the employer was only liable for expenses up to 30 days. The amendment was as follows :—

7. Section 178 of the principal Enactment is amended by the addition at the end thereof of a new sub-section as follows :

'(iii) Where any such labourer as is referred to in sub-section (i) or any dependant of such labourer dies before being discharged from a Government hospital and is buried by the hospital authorities the employer shall also pay the expenses of the burial of such labourer or dependant at such rate as the Controller, with the approval of the Chief Secretary to Government, may from time to time prescribe by notification in the *Gazette*, and the provisions of sub-section (i) shall apply to the recovery of such expenses; provided that unless such labourer was serving under contract the expenses of burial shall not be recoverable from the employer where the death occurred more than 30 days after admission to hospital.'

Referring to clause 10, the Legal Adviser said that Magistrates held different views in regard to the Controller's right to appear before a Court and that clause was intended to set the question at rest.

The clause read as follows :—

10. Section 212 of the principal Enactment is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor.

'212. When any proceeding have been instituted by the Controller in accordance with the section 88 the Controller shall have the right to appear before any Court, inferior to the Supreme Court, in which such proceedings are heard and to prosecute or conduct the suit.'

When the Bill was reported as having been considered, the Hon'ble the British Resident, Selangor, seconded the Legal Adviser's proposal that the Bill be passed.

The proposal was passed and the Bill became Enactment No. 9 of 1930.—*The Malayan Tin and Rubber Journal.*

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RUBBER IN 1929

By

MR. S. A. BRAZIER, M.Sc., F.I.C., F.I.R.I.

Recent figures show that both the consumption and the production of rubber during 1929 are greater than during the previous 12 months. Production is still in advance of consumption with the inevitable result that the price of rubber has dropped to the neighbourhood of eight pence per pound. British Malaya is producing 50 per cent of the world's supply followed by the Dutch East Indies and Ceylon who are producing 31·7 and 9·0 per cent respectively. Over 96 per cent of the world's rubber supply is now produced by plantations. Of the remaining 3·6 per cent about 3·0 per cent is obtained from the wild rubber of South America. America is attempting to start plantations under her own control. With that end, she has obtained interests in Liberia and has imported large numbers of Guayule plants for the establishment of plantations in California. Of the plantation rubber, only one-half is controlled by Europeans and the remainder by Asiatics. The majority of the Asiatic estates are negligently run, without regard for the future. Little attempt is made to cultivate the estates, to combat disease, or to conserve the bark of the tree. Disease may remove the bulk of these estates at any time. As comparatively low stocks of rubber are kept, the sudden removal of such large sources of supply would cause a serious inflation in the price of rubber.

Methods for increasing the yield of rubber per tree and consequently lowering the cost of production are being sought continuously. The two main lines of work are bud-grafting from high yielding trees, and the use of nitrogenous fertilizers. Both methods appear to be meeting with success. The oil obtained from the seed of the rubber tree may become an important by-product of the industry. The oil possesses drying properties somewhat inferior to those of linseed oil. The residual seed cake may be used as cattle food.

Research in the production of various types of manufactured rubber articles is progressing. Carbon black from natural gas is still the main reinforcing ingredient, particularly where resistance to abrasion is required. New forms of carbon black and colloidal clays have also been incorporated with success. New accelerators and anti-oxidants have been placed on the market. Among the former is a delayed action type which will only become active at a temperature above that reached in the preliminary treatments. Any tendency to scorching or pre-vulcanization is thus avoided. Ageing, vulcanization and methods for physical testing have been studied and some advances made although no fundamental principles have been discovered. The production of synthetic rubber seems to have made little advance. New outlets for manufactured rubber are always being sought and developed. Rubber suitable for flooring, road material and footwear, has been manufactured and used satisfactorily—*Tropical Agriculture.*

SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET

The result of the fourth Test Match at Manchester, this week, leaves the rubber undecided. Consequently the Final Test match at the Oval on August 16 will be played to a finish. The issue seems to depend on the ability of the English bowlers to get Bradman out cheaply, but the batting of the Home side must also improve on the form shown in the 3rd and 4th Tests, if we are to make a fight of it. The intending visit, next cold weather, of the M.C.C. team to India has after all been abandoned : this is particularly regrettable as the game in India must have had an undoubted fillip due to Duleepsinji's success at home. It is to be hoped that the M.C.C. will be able to arrange their tour for 1931 instead, before the Indian Team visit England in 1932.

Eton v. Harrow.—This match had a definite result this year, we believe we are right in saying, for the first time since 1921, Eton winning by 8 wickets.

Navy beat Army by 102 runs.—It was also good to see the Navy holding their own at a game for which they have never shown great aptitude, although of course they have produced many fine cricketers, the late Lieut. C. H. Abercrombie, for instance, who scored a century for Hampshire on his first appearance in first-class cricket.

GOLF

It is now stale news of course that Bobby Jones won both the English Open and Amateur Championships, but not content with these, he returned to America and by winning the American Open Championship for the fourth time, created a record which is likely to stand for all time. In the latter event he had a marvellous round of 65 which is 5 below par for the course.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

Since my last notes on the British tour in New Zealand, the British team have suffered two more defeats, the last being in the third Test match played on July 26, which was lost by 10 pts. to 15 after a thrilling game. Their record to date is Matches played 16: Won 11, Lost 5. At the forthcoming Annual Meeting of the Rugby Union, it is proposed to alter By-Law 17, to the effect that, commencing season 1932-33, the close season shall begin on April 21 and end on September 15 inclusive. The Gloucester R.F.C., however, are amending that the By-Law stands except September 7 be substituted for September 1. Most Rugby players at home will, we think, support the former proposal, as of recent years it has rather been the practise of certain clubs, West Country in particular, to ask for extensions to play games after the season has officially ended, although after nearly eight months most players have become stale and there is no wish in Rugby Union circles to have as long a season as professional clubs playing under Foot-ball Association Rules.

ATHLETICS.

Stamina has always been a great point in the favour of Americans in almost every branch of sport, and this year's meeting between Oxford and

Cambridge v. Cornell and Princeton proved no exception. The reason, I think, is that the training done by the Americans is so much more thorough than most other people and they also concentrate on one particular sport which tends of course toward efficiency. It is a good sign therefore that our Varsity athletes always manage to hold their own in these meetings and this year they lost by the odd event, 5 matches to 7, five records being broken. In the A. A. A. Championships, Lord Burghley created a new record by winning the 440 yards hurdles in 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ seconds—he also holds the record for this distance in America. Lord Burghley has won the Harvey Memorial Gold Cup for Best Champion of year awarded by the A.A.A. and also the C. N. Jackson Cup for best feat in the championships.

LAWN TENNIS.

France by beating America 4 matches to 1 retain the Davis Cup. W. T. Tilden by repeating his Wimbledon victory over Borotra in the singles, won the only match credited to America but was defeated by Cochet 3 sets to 1. We are glad to hear that an English team will be visiting India in November which will include Austen and Gregory. It is hoped that, besides matches already arranged for Bombay and Calcutta, a visit will be paid to Madras.

E. L. H.

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REVIEWS

'THE COFFEE BERRY BORER (*STEPHANODERES HAMPEI*)
A PRELIMINARY ACCOUNT' BY DR. K. KUNHI KANNAN, M.A., PH.D.

(*Bulletin No. 2—Mysore Coffee Experiment Station, Bangalore Press*)

This is a very timely brochure on a bug which is causing South India much perturbation. It tells planters in simple language how to identify the beetle, and how to distinguish it from its near relative, the *Xyleborus compactus*, which is a twig borer. It explains how it sets about its nefarious work, how it propagates its own beastly species, and how its activities can be controlled. It is not known exactly how the beetle will behave in the conditions existing in South India. Dead beetles and Indian coffee beans bored by them have been found in 28 samples from Coorg, Mysore, Nelliampathies and the Shevaroys. Infested seed of Robusta coffee has also been detected from the Anamalais and Cochin. Quite recently, a parcel of coffee seed from the Belgian Congo was found to be teeming with live beetles. Shipments of Singapore (which is Java) coffee have also been infected, and is suggested that 'in several respects the pest would turn to be at a comparative disadvantage in this country.' This is surmise, however, and complete and thorough investigation is necessary before conclusions are drawn. In the meantime coffee planters should examine their estates for the beetle, and where found, take the immediate precautions which are suggested in this Bulletin. This means that every planter should have a copy of this publication, on which the progressive Department of Agriculture in Mysore is to be congratulated.

F. E. J.

CORRESPONDENCE

Railway Connections for Cochin Harbour

The Editor 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

About a year ago you were good enough to publish in the *Chronicle* a letter of mine suggesting that both broad and metre gauge connections with Cochin Harbour were desirable, but that if sufficient funds were not available for both, the Kollengode-Trichur line, of metre gauge, should first be taken in hand and that, in any case, the existing metre gauge from Trichur to Ernakulam (Cochin Harbour) should in no way be interfered with. I was pleased therefore to see lately in the *Madras Mail* an article on this subject, over the nom-de-plume 'P. W. D.' in which the writer confirmed what I had written and I now feel that my statements have the backing of an expert Engineer!

I again take up the subject in the hope that it may arouse some interest in the Anaimallais, for that district will lose heavily if the Cochin Railway is converted to broad gauge, as will the Nelliampathies from which I write. This conversion has been 'pushed' publicly upon more than one occasion by UPASI itself, and I suggest that this should not have been done without due regard to the interests of the above districts.

To reach Cochin Harbour, the following would be the alternatives for the Anaimallai Estates :—

With Kollengode-Trichur Line.—A through run from Pollachi of some 100 miles without break of gauge !

With Cochin State Rly: converted to broad gauge.—A run of 140-150 miles with break of gauge at Podanur.

From the point of view of Harbour Development, there seems no doubt that the Kollengode-Trichur line should be the next step.

There seems no mention of this matter in late reports of the Anaimallai Planters' Association and I think that some of its members may not realize the position or its importance to the Estates.

Yours, etc.,

COTENGADY ESTATE, SITHARKUNDA,

ARTHUR HALL.

KOLLENGODE,

July 9, 1930.

Mr. Ashplant's Theory

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

I have read with unmixed regret the article you republished from 'The Tropical Agriculturist' for March 1929 headed 'Latex Tube Bore—Mr. Ashplant's Theory attacked'.

Before proceeding further and eliminating the personality of Mr. Ashplant for the moment, I must say that it is rather late in the day to republish an article appearing in another journal of March 1929 (a matter of 15 months having elapsed). When time is taken into account with regard

to scientific investigations this is, in many cases the controlling factor, and I cannot but emphasize that such applies in the present case.

It is rather surprising that you should have thought fit to reprint such an excerpt combined with the results of investigations of Dr. Frey Wyssling published in March 1930 without referring same to your own Rubber Scientific Department for substantiation of accuracy of the data you were desirous of communicating to our own planting community for whom the *Planters' Chronicle* is published. I am sure after the receipt of Ashplant's Report the publication of healthy criticisms from other writers would have been heartily welcomed, but at this juncture I maintain that it can hardly be called playing the game by our own Scientific Department to republish criticisms from other journals. I am sure, Mr. Editor, had you carefully perused the results obtained by Dr. Frey Wyssling in the 'Archief Voor De Rubberveldkunst' before extracting your excerpt in support of the correspondent of the 'Tropical Agriculturist' for March 1929 you would have come to the same conclusion as myself, who next to Ashplant has the fullest inside knowledge of his theory and his technique.

I much regret that my mouth must necessarily be closed in regard to enlarging on the data or facts and figures which would easily enable me to substantiate the sound principles on which Ashplant's theory was based up to the time he left South India, as it would not be politic for me to do so, but suffice it to say, and I state this in all sincerity to the Rubber Planting Community of the U.P.A.S.I., that we possess overwhelming evidence at the Station in support of Ashplant's theory, and it is only a case of 'wait and see.' Whether he was wrong in not detailing his technique at the same time as he was prepared to expound his theory is not for me to say. With all due respect to the knowledge of the mixed audience to which he lectured before the R.G.A. Meeting in December 1928, he may have thought it advisable at that time not to divulge his technique. From my point of view, Mr. Editor, the use of the term 'An attack on Ashplant Theory' is entirely erroneous, and conveys a very wrong impression. Dr. Frey Wyssling in his original article states as follows :—

' It follows that the diameter of the latex tube is *theoretically the primary factor* in the latex flow, and therefore the Theory of Ashplant seems to be remarkably well founded.' It must be remembered that Dr. Frey Wyssling hints right through his article in the 'Archief Voor De Rubberveldkunst' that the absence of Ashplant's own technique might quite possibly be largely responsible for the difference of correlation in the results between himself and that of Ashplant. Again where Dr. Frey Wyssling bases his results on the examination of a few hundred specimens, I am correct in saying that Ashplant's were based on the results of examination of between four and five thousand specimens, and if I were entitled to go into further details, I would say that herein lies the quintessence of the variation of the two investigators. As regards Dr. Frey Wyssling's article it cannot for one moment be regarded as an attack, and M.P. in the 'Tropical Agriculturist' cannot do better than await Mr. Ashplant's final report before entering upon dangerous ground where 'Angels fear to tread.'

In regard to his statement that 'hardly any benefit from Ashplant's theory can be derived in the present state of Hevea Selection,' it must be clearly understood that Ashplant's theory does not aim at distinguishing

High Yielders.' This is a point which must be thoroughly grasped. The nucleus of the whole theory is that by its application it enables one to distinguish in the nursery, seedlings which will throughout their existence prove to be 'Poor Yielders.' Once this essential point is thoroughly understood, it will greatly simplify, and enable one to appreciate Mr. Ashplant's final report.

In conclusion I can only hope that what I have said will in some measure alleviate the doubts which the ill-timed article you thought fit to publish may have caused in the minds of not a few members of the Rubber Planting Community of Southern India. I would also like to add that Mr. Ashplant has the facility so rare among his kind of explaining agricultural mysteries in such simple analogy that all may understand. To those whom the article might have caused considerable doubt, I can only advise them not to lend themselves to adverse criticisms, but keep an open mind until Ashplant's final report is in their hands.

MUNDAKAYAM P.O.,
July 11, 1930.

Yours etc.,
G. N. FRATTINI.

[The article referred to was taken from this year's most recent issue of the *Tropical Agriculturist*. Reference is made in that article to a lecture given by Mr. Ashplant, and published in March 1929. During the intervening twelve months, presumably Dr. Frey Wyssling was conducting his own experiments.—Ed.]

Stephanoderes

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle.'

SIR,

After two years of steady pressure Government has now ordered that from August 8 no imported Coffee shall be introduced into the Madras Presidency by sea or land, unless roasted first. Mysore has led the way some months previously, but there still remains, Cochin and Travancore, Pondicherry, etc., as points of entrance. I am bringing forward proposals about these through the U.P.A.S.I. and also for the extension of the above order to the whole of India. The latter, however, I consider unlikely to be passed.

In the meantime, there is no doubt that the effectiveness of the order we have secured depends very much on ourselves. I suggest that copies of the order be posted in the bazaars of all possible villages and, liberally, in the towns where Coffee dealing is chiefly carried on such as Mangalore, Calicut and the West Coast generally, Palghat, Coimbatore, Pollachi, Mettupalaiyam, Salem, Madras, etc. This would have to be done through those interested, such as planters, curing firms, etc. Valuable assistance could be given by Agents of the U.P.A.S.I. Labour Department. Further, occasional samples of coffee sold in the bazaars must be bought and sent to Dr. Coleman for analysis. In fact, those interested in preventing the spread of the disease must constitute themselves as guardians or, at any rate, assistants of the law.

COONOOR,
July 24, 1930.

Yours etc.,
E. G. WINDLE,

DISTRICT NOTES

MUNDAKAYAM

**Minutes of the 2nd (1930-31) Quarterly General Meeting of the Association
held in the Mundakayam Club, on Saturday, July 12, 1930 at 4 p.m.
called by notice, dated June 28, 1930**

Present :

Messrs. O. J. Egan. Wyer (*Chairman*), M. R. Coghlan, C. L. McLean, T. P. M. Alexander, N. B. Hartley, H. B. Macpherson, R. Harley, J. L. Hall, I. N. James, L. N. Hunter, Jas. Todd, G. Parkinson, A. M. Haigh, F. Price, G. A. T. Rosevear, J. Doig and R. A. McKay (*Honorary Secretary*).

By Special Invitation.—Mr. G. N. Frattini—Mycological Station.

1. *Notice of the Meeting.*—The notice calling the meeting was read.

2. *Confirmation of Minutes.*—The Honorary Secretary having read the Minutes of the Committee of Management's Meeting of July 9, 1930, on the request of Mr. M. R. Coghlan the reply received from Dr. Noble regarding the Salvation Army Nurse at Kangazha was read out, and after some discussion the question was considered closed.

Proposed by Mr. H. B. Macpherson 'that the Minutes be confirmed'; seconded by Mr. Hartley and carried.

3. *Delegates for Bangalore.*—The Chairman proposed that Mr. J. J. Murphy be elected as a Delegate, and the meeting expressed their unanimous approval. The Honorary Secretary was instructed, while writing Mr. Murphy to record the Association's sympathy with him in his recent accident.

Mr. O. J. Egan-Wyer's name having been put before the Meeting, he was elected as a Delegate.

4. *U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting.*—Preliminary Agenda : The Chairman opened discussion on the Agenda.

(No. 5) *Articles of Association.*—Under Heading No. 5, Mr. H. B. Macpherson enquired whether any notice of alterations to the Articles of Association had been received, and the Chairman replied in the negative.

(No. 10) *Planters' Chronicle.*—The Honorary Secretary read a letter from Mr. F. E. James regarding the addressing of the *Chronicle*. Proposed by Mr. H. B. Macpherson and seconded by Mr. N. B. Hartley, 'That Mr. James' suggestions be adopted'

Carried.

A proposal that the Editor of the *Planters' Chronicle* be asked to increase the reading material in the *Chronicle*, was put to the Meeting and the motion lost.

Article in the Chronicle on Mr. Ashplant's Theory.—The Chairman informed the Meeting that Mr. Frattini had been invited to help dispel any wrong impressions that may have arisen from the publication in the *Chronicle* of June 21 of the article headed 'Ashplant's Theory Attacked'.

Mr. Frattini pointed out that the article was only an excerpt, and not printed in sufficient detail to give a correct rendering of the Author's full treatise. In his speech he made clear many points that had been in doubt. On the proposal of the Chair, Mr. Frattini was accorded a vote of thanks for his address, and the Meeting recorded 'that the printing of the Article in question was regrettable, considering that Mr. Ashplant had not yet published.'

(No. 13) *Political Department.*—Mr. F. E. James' letter regarding his forthcoming speech at Bangalore was read, in which he suggested making reference to the Political Situation, and also a letter from the T.C.P.A. on the same subject. The Chairman remarked that he considered any Political Reference to the Native States, or to Travancore, as being out of place and referred to his reply to the T.C.P.A. The Meeting was in entire agreement and there was no discussion.

(No. 19) *Sale of Imitation and Rubbishy Teas.*—Mr. H. B. Macpherson enquired what the U.P.A.S.I. were doing in the matter, and what the Associations in Travancore were doing. The Chairman replied that he understood the U.P.A.S.I. were taking steps in the matter, and that three men were being specially trained. It was a subject for the attention of Municipalities. Mr. Coghlan informed the Meeting that the Foods Adulteration Act was under discussion by the Government, and that Tea would be directly affected by the findings. Mr. Macpherson requested that the delegates be instructed to enquire how the matter stood.

(No. 20) *Tea Freights.*—Proposed by Mr. T. P. M. Alexander and seconded by Mr. M. R. Coghlan 'that the U.P.A.S.I. be asked to approach the Chamber of Commerce and the various shipping lines trading between the West Coast and the United Kingdom as to the possibility of obtaining further reductions on the Freight of Tea.'

Carried.

(No. 22) *Rubber Freights.*—It was proposed by Mr. C. L. McLean that the same resolution be put forward with regard to Freight on Rubber.

Seconded by Mr. N. B. Hartley and

Carried.

(No. 27) *Budget and Finance.*—There was considerable discussion on the question of the Reserve Fund, which was considered too large a sum to be kept un-called on during times of financial difficulty such as the present. It was felt that the time had come when the Reserve should be drawn on. The sum had accumulated since 1924 and was primarily laid aside for relief during such periods of financial stress. Mr. McLean pointed out that the large Reserves were coming in for considerable criticism at home by General Members and Directors of Companies. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. McLean.

'That the sum of Rs. 75,000 be withdrawn from the Reserve Fund, and utilized in reducing the Subscriptions to the U.P.A.S.I. for the 1930-31 Season *pro rata* to all products.'

Mr. Coghlan seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

There being no further discussion on the Agenda, the Chairman opened the meeting for discussion on correspondence.

5. *Correspondence and any other business. 1. C.T.P.A. Resolution.*

The Secretary read the resolution of the C. T. P. A. regarding the re-organization of the U. P. A. S. I. As it was considered the resolution was not sufficiently informative, the meeting decided to leave the matter to the discretion of the Delegates

During the discussion on the proposed abolition of Sub-Committees, the members recorded their disapproval of the action of the Executive Committee in sending down two of their members to report on the Station Buildings, considering that the R.A.C. had reported on them previously.

2. *Expenses of Executive Committee Member.*—The Honorary Secretary read a letter from the Delegate regarding his expenses, and in view of the fact that the U.P.A.S.I. pay travelling allowance for the Executive Committee meetings only, it was put to the Meeting that a sum of Rs. 200 be sanctioned as expenses for attending the Annual General Meeting. After discussion decided to sanction the sum

3. *Tea Export Duty.*—A communication regarding Tea Export Duty having been read, it was decided that the matter being already in capable hands, should be left for them to attend to.

4. *Mycological Station Additional Land.*—Having obtained the permission of the Meeting to bring up the question of instructions to the R.A.C. members, Mr. T. P. M. Alexander suggested that a Member of the R.A.C. personally approach the Land Revenue Department aenent the registration of the 30 acres additional land for the Rubber Experimental Station.

5. *Sri Mulam Member.*—Mr. M. R. Coghlan read his report as representative to the 26th Session of the Popular Assembly held in March last, and the Meeting accorded him a hearty vote of thanks for his services.

6. *Policeman at 35th Mile.*—Proposed by Mr. I. N. James and seconded by Mr. G. A. T. Rosevear, 'That the Association approach the Commissioner of Police regarding the stationing of a Policeman at the 34th mile, 5th furlong, to regulate pedestrian traffic and keep the road clear of cattle, as that part of the road was now dangerous.'

Carried unanimously.

(7) *Subscriptions to S.I.P. Benevolent Fund, U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club and the Peer-made Churchyard Fund.* The Chairman appealed for subscriptions to the Funds, as subscriptions had been falling off.

There being no other business brought up the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

R. A. McKAY,

Hon. Secretary.

O. J. EGAN-WYER,

Chairman.

WEST COAST

**Minutes of the Meeting of the West Coast Planters' Association held at the
Mooply Valley Club, at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, July 12, 1920.**

Present :

Messrs. T. W. H. Fitchett, C. Barton Wright, J. Wilson, J. G. Mitchell, J. Grundy, J. T. Murray, J. S. P. Symons, J. M. Mortimer, J. A. Bremner, H. W. Dennys, B. St. Maur Hill, P. Green, H. J. Walmesley, M. S. Calderwood, W. F. Campbell, C. Kershaw, and Young.

Proposed from the Chair that the Minutes of the last Meeting be taken as read.

Carried.

CHAIRMAN AND HONORARY SECRETARY'S REPORT

As we have a long agenda before us, I do not intend to take up your time in reviewing the situation Political or otherwise, and I am certain that it is not necessary for me to emphasize the critical state of the Rubber Industry.

The chief thing to-day which occupies our minds is the necessity of effecting such economies as will allow of our estates weathering the storm until fairer conditions prevail.

Having curtailed expenditure on the estates, one looks for further sources of economy and there has been a growing feeling for some time that the Parent Association should give relief to its members by working on more economical lines, and it is a matter which I commend to your careful consideration.

As, in my dual capacity of Chairman and Secretary, I have to give the latter's report, I will now pass on to that business.

Subscribing acreage.—The acreage on which subscriptions were paid during the year remained un-altered at 19,707.

Kedamakal under its registration ceased to be a member of the Association at the end of the year.

Private membership is 22. The number of Meetings held during the past year was four. Attendance at the Meetings was fairly good but not nearly fully representative of the subscribing acreage. In this connection it is to be regretted that the representatives of Estates in the Northern area of our district evince so little interest in the working of the Association.

Accounts.—From the audited accounts which you have before you, it will be noted that there was a small deficit of Rs. 150-15-10 in the working of the Association during the year. This was mostly accounted for by the unforeseen expenses incurred through having to send a representative to a General Committee Meeting at Ootacamund.

As will be noted, we have ample funds, and I think that the local subscription can remain at the present rate of one anna per acre.

With the exception of one private membership, all out-standings have been paid.

If there is anything which members might like to ask in connection with the Accounts, I shall be glad to give information.

In conclusion, I would like to apologize for the lateness of the Meeting. As you know I had to take over the accounts at short notice, and owing to their being very much in arrears, it took some time to straighten things out.

You have all from time to time been kept posted as to developments during the year and I will not keep you further.

I now place my resignation in your hands.

Membership.—Proposed from the Chair that Mr. C. Barton Wright, Member of the Cochin Legislative Council, be elected an Honorary Member.

Carried

Subscription.—Proposed from the Chair that the subscription to the West Coast Planters' Association for the year 1930-31 be one anna per acre.

Carried.

Accounts.—Proposed by Mr H. J. Walmesley and seconded by Mr. J. T. Murray that the accounts before the Meeting be passed.

Carried.

Honorary Membership.—Recorded that the necessary alteration has been made in the Articles of Association to allow Assistant Superintendents to be admitted as Honorary Members. The Honorary Secretary was asked to ascertain the names of such Honorary Members to enable him to prepare a Membership Roll.

Mycologist Station.—Mr. Walmesley, the member of the Rubber Advisory Committee, gave a short report on the work which had been done at the Mycologist Station at Mundakayam and the position of matters there at the present time.

U.P.A.S.I.—Proposed by Mr. Walmesley and seconded by Mr. St. Maur Hill that the following resolution be moved by this Association at the General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. at Bangalore :—

This Association proposes that subscriptions for the current year be reduced to

Tea ...	... 6 annas
Coffee ...	... 4 "
Rubber...	... 3 "
Minor products	... 3 "

The unexpended balance of the Income of the Scientific Departments including that of 1929/30 be carried forward annually to the following year, and that adjustment be made in the amount of cess collected in the second half of each year to bring the income raised to the approximate level of expenditure.'

Proposed from the Chair that this resolution and Mr. Walmesley's address on the resolution be circulated to all District Planters' Associations and their support requested.

Proposed by Mr. Walmesley and seconded by Mr. Pitchett that the three following resolutions be moved at Bangalore :—

This Association is of opinion that since the engagement of Mr. James the location of the U.P.A.S.I. offices in Madras at an expense of over Rs. 700, a month for Offices and Bungalows alone is unjustified and considers that a combined office for the Secretary of the U.P.A.S.I. and for the Director of the Labour Department should be opened in Coimbatore as soon as possible.

This Association considers the appointment of an Assistant Secretary is only necessitated by the part employment of the Secretary on work not connected with the U.P.A.S.I. and in view of the original conditions of his employment and the salary now paid is of opinion that the Secretary in future should devote the whole of his time to U.P.A.S.I. affairs.

This Association recognizes the value of the work being done by Mr. F. E. James, but is of opinion that the U.P.A.S.I. is bearing much more than its share of the expense of this work and considers that not more than a small part of Mr. James's work directly concerns planting interests and that the European Association and the Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations must contribute a larger proportion of the expense if this Department is to be continued on the present lines.'

Bangalore Delegate.—The following two members were elected to represent the Association at the Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. at Bangalore on August 18 :—

Mr. H. J. Walmesley.
,, T. W. H. Pitchett.

The preliminary agenda of business was scrutinized and the Delegates were instructed to ask for further information regarding various items in the accounts.

The Meeting expressed its opinion that in future the accounts should show clearly the full amount of salaries paid to every officer of the U.P.A.S.I., and that if it was proposed to charge against any particular item such as the *Planters' Chronicle*, part salary of any officer, the full salary should be debited to the Head office department and such proportion of the total expenditure of that department as decided be subsequently credited to Head office and debited to the heading concerned.

The Meeting expressed its disapproval of the suggestion to charge part of the Assistant Secretary's salary against the proceeds of the Buying Agency, as it was considered that such proceeds were contributed by the Managers and Assistants on estates and not by the proprietors and that any such profit was rightly given to the Benevolent Fund.

Central Travancore Planters' Association.—The re-organization of the Executive Committee proposed by the Central Travancore Planters' Association was discussed, and it was considered that the Executive was already an extremely expensive body and were diffident of adding to the cost thereof, but agreed to leave the matter to the decision of the Delegates after hearing the debate on the subject.

Cochin State Legislative Council.—Mr. Barton Wright, member of the Legislative Council, answered questions regarding matters of interest to the Association. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Barton Wright for his work on the Council was proposed from the Chair.

Carried

Planters' Chronicle.—Read letter from the Editor of the *Planters' Chronicle*, dated June 23, regarding the proposal to address the *Planters' Chronicle* to the Superintendents and Assistants on estates and not to members by name. This was approved and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to inform the Editor of the *Planters' Chronicle* as to whom copies should be addressed in future.

European Association—Proposed from the Chair that Mr. C. Barton Wright do act as local representative of the European Association

Carried

Political Department.—Read letter from the Political Secretary dated June 24, 1930, and it was decided that there were no particular matters regarding the area covered by this Association to which it was advisable to make reference in the speech to be made at Bangalore.

Resignation of Portland Estate.—The Meeting sympathized with the position in which Portland estate was placed, but regretted that under the Articles of Association they were unable to admit the resignation of this estate from date or to take effect on March 31, 1931. The date of resignation of this estate was May 2, 1930, and under the Articles of Association it is quite clear that this resignation cannot take effect until the March 31, 1932.

Election of Office-bearers.—The following gent'lemen were elected :—

<i>Chairman</i>	... Mr. H. J. Walmesley.
<i>Secretary</i>	... Mr. J. T. Murray.

Committee.—Messrs. T. W. H. Fitchett, B. St. Maur Hill, M. S. Calderwood, W. F. Campbell.

Messrs. Walmesley and Fitchett were chosen to represent the Association at Bangalore and to act as General Committee Members.

Correspondence.—Read letter from Bruce dated May 19, 1930 resigning his personal membership and proposing the election of Mr. MacKenzie.

Proposed from the Chair that Mr. MacKenzie be elected personal member of this Association.

Carried.

Read letter from Mr. Ashby dated July 8, 1930 regarding restrictions on the import of bud wood into S. India. The Delegates were asked to enquire from the Secretary of the U.P.A.S.I. as to what had been done to bring the matter up at the Bangalore Meeting.

Proposed by Mr. Walmesley and seconded by Mr. St. Maur Hill that a very hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Fitchett for acting as Chairman during the past year and also for taking on in addition the duties of Honorary Secretary when this fell vacant without notice.

Carried with acclamation.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the Mooply Valley Club, the Meeting terminated.

(Sd.) J. T. MURRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

(Sd.) H. J. WALMESLEY,
Chairman.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE

Minutes of the first Quarterly General Meeting of the Central Travancore Planters' Association held at the Vandiperiyar Club, at 10 a.m. on July 12, 1930

Present :

Messrs. W. A. J. Milner, (*Chairman*) J. S. Wilkie, G. Q. Archard, H. Gibbon, H. C. Leslie, A. H. J. How, M. W. Hoare, R. B. Webb, J. C. Drew, J. A. Borron, K. L. Kershaw, H. A. C. Reid, D. A. Wood, J. H. Cantlay (*Honorary Secretary*).

The Notice calling the Meeting was read.

Correspondence.—Read letter from the Chief Secretary to Government *re* the depredation by wild Elephants on Pasumullay Estate. In view of the action taken by Government, it was considered unadvisable to do anything further in the matter until the report from the Conservator, called for by Government, has been received.

A letter addressed to Mr. L. A. Lampard on the subject of Gun Licenses was read, in which he was asked to be good enough to bring the matter up at the next Session of Travancore Legislative Council with a view to include 'Income-Tax' in the definition of the word 'Tax' in order that one representative of each Estate, paying a tax of Rs. 500, may be exempted from Rules regarding possession of licenses. An article for publication on 'Income-Tax' and the New Super Tax in Travancore, received from Mr. P. Kurien John, was read and recorded with great interest.

Bangalore Delegates.—Messrs. J. H. Cantlay and H. Clarke were elected as Delegates to the annual General Meeting U.P.A.S.I. at Bangalore in August, the 18th prox.

Instructions.—1. In view of the opinion expressed by the Executive Committee on the subject of the proposed re-organization of the Executive Committee, put before them in the form of a resolution by Mr. A. V. Mawer : The Meeting considered the question should be dropped.

2. Mr. J. S. Wilkie proposed, and Mr. G. Q. Archard seconded the following resolution to be moved by C.T.P.A.

'That in view of the present depressed condition of the Tea Industry, the sum of Rs. 60,000 be taken from the U.P.A.S.I. Reserve and accumulated Funds, so that the cess on the Tea acreage for the year April 1930 to March 1931 may be reduced by a similar amount; and that, when the budget for 1931-32 is being framed, a substantial amount be taken from the Reserve Funds to enable the cess on the Tea areas to be reduced by a corresponding amount.' *Carried.* The Meeting considered the resolution proposed by Mr. E. C. Sylvester at the annual General Meeting held on May 24, 1930, should be withdrawn, Mr. Wilkie's, taking its place as more suitable.

3. To again press for the Kodaikanal Road—Kumili Road being made a 'Trunk Road.' At this juncture, it was decided to defer further instructions to the delegates, until Mr. E. C. Sylvester could be present and the Meeting left it to the Committee to deal with these at a Committee Meeting it was proposed to hold early in August.

Planters' Benevolent Fund.—A letter was read from a member, requesting that his name be removed from the list of subscribers.

To avoid sending reminders, members were asked to assist the Honorary Secretary by sending in their subscriptions as promptly as possible.

Tea Export Duty.—A letter from the Honorary Secretary T.C.P.A. giving his Committee's views, with regard to the Government's proposals following the representation of Messrs. Pinches and Lampard regarding the abolition of the existing export duty on tea, was read and recorded. The Meeting was in entire agreement with their views on the subject.

Mails.—Honorary Secretary's letter to the Post Master-General, Madras, was read, requesting him to arrange for the direct delivery of Mails, by Motor, to Fairfield Post Office. The Chairman informed the Meeting that at a recent interview with the P.M.G.

in Madras, he was informed that nothing could be done at present owing to finance, but that the matter was under consideration. A direct Mail Service to Fairfield would mean that Mails from Madras would have to be sent *via* Alwaye and thence to Kottayam by Motor.

European Association.—Mr. A. H. J. How proposed and Mr. J. S. Wilkie seconded, a resolution as follows:—

'That all correspondence between the European Association and the local representative Mr. J. H. Cantlay, be read at the next Meeting of the local branch of this Association.'

Carried.

Any Other Business—The following resolution was proposed by Mr. A. H. J. How and seconded by Mr. M. W. Hoare

'That, as Dr. M. L. Freeman, the Madras Dental Surgeon has expressed his willingness to visit the district in September and April yearly, the Medical Fund Committee be asked to make the necessary arrangements for a visit in September next.'

Carried

The Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the Vandiperiyar Club Committee for the use of their Club

J. H. CANTLAY,
Honorary Secretary

W. A. J. MILNER,
Chairman.

ANAMALLAIS

Minutes of the 25th Annual General Meeting of the Anamallai Planters' Association held at the Anamallai Club on Wednesday

July 16th, 1930 at 10-30 a.m.

Present:

Messrs. J. H. Ireland Jones (*Chairman*), W. H. Martin, T. Davenport, C. L. Napier, E. Hardy, R. C. Bulteel, J. C. Blackham, G. A. LeMesurier, E. N. House, E. E. Ranicar, R. V. Hinkin, J. L. H. Williams, A. V. Danagher, J. E. Sampson, J. Hutton Robinson, F. L. Schwind, C. F. Clark, R. Bentley, H. C. Dean, E. V. Hammond, F. R. Iurav, B. Henney, R. Walker, C. W. Mayow, A. de Stroumillo, O. M. Hetherington, C. R. T. Congreve, H. S. Collett, R. M. Greig, N. S. Bannantine, L. S. Henderson, F. J. B. Diaper, C. B. Maggs, F. A. E. Threadgill, B. M. Behr and G. B. Reade (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitors

Messrs. R. N. Champion-Jones, A. Foote and J. P. M. Hewett.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The following minutes were confirmed *nem con*—

(a) Extraordinary General Meeting of February 20, 1930.

(b) Committee Meetings of February 24, 1930; March 22, 1930; April 4, 1930.
May 10, 1930; May 21, 1930 and July 1, 1930.

New Members.—The following New Members were proposed and duly elected.—
Mr. G. E. Fothergill, proposed by Mr. E. Hardy, seconded by Mr. C. F. Clark.

,, R. N. Champion-Jones, proposed by Mr. C. L. Napier, seconded by Mr. W. H. Martin.

,, A. Foote proposed by Mr. B. M. Behr, seconded by Mr. R. Walker.

,, J. P. M. Hewett proposed by Mr. G. A. LeMesurier, seconded by Mr. R. C. Bulteel.

,, W. S. Massey proposed by Mr. B. M. Behr, seconded by Mr. J. C. Blackham.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

' Gentlemen,

As there is a long Agenda before the meeting to-day, I will not keep you longer than I can help, but at the close of an unusually busy year, there are several subjects on which to comment.

This is the 25th Annual General Meeting of our Association, completing a quarter of a century of its existence, during which period the Association has grown steadily in importance and usefulness. If expansion continues in the same way, as it has during the past decade, and this is possible in view of the new areas recently granted by Government, we may soon be the largest Association in South India.

Turning to our various products, the year under review has not been as satisfactory as we could wish. Owing to the depressed state of the Tea Market earlier in the year, a scheme for restriction during 1930 has been introduced, as the requisite support was obtained, and it remains to be seen whether this results in a reduction of stocks and improvement in prices, as anticipated.

Coffee and Cardamom crops were well up to average throughout the District, though prices were lower than in recent years, and the prospects ahead are not too bright. You will be concerned to hear that Stephanoderes has been definitely located in several Coffee districts, and I would ask you to-day to confirm the action of your Committee in supporting any steps, which the U. P. A. S. I. may take to combat this serious pest.

Our transport arrangements continue to work smoothly and efficiently, though nothing further has materialized in respect of the Pollachi-Vannanthurai Railway, due to general financial stringency. I am of opinion however that, if some scheme can be evolved by which the several interests in this District can put up the guarantee asked for by Government in connection with this project, the work may be undertaken at no distant date.

During the tour of the Royal Commission on Labour in India at the beginning of the year, our District was visited by several members of the Commission. Every effort was made to co-operate with them, and to assist them in seeing the conditions under which our labour works, and to give them all the information asked for, and I received later from the Chairman, Sir Alexander Murray, a letter of appreciation of the assistance afforded to them. I think there is no doubt they realized that we were doing our utmost to steadily improve the welfare of our labour, but it remains to be seen what general legislation may be introduced later as a result of their investigations. The district was also visited in January last by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Aiyangar of Coimbatore for the second time, and you will have read his report with interest. While he had certain suggestions to make, I feel sure he realized the general improvements in the conditions of our labour since his previous visit in 1924.

A proposal to form our district into a separate Taluk Board, as distinct from the Pollachi Taluk Board, has been before your Committee for some months past and has entailed a considerable amount of work. In view of the general advance in India towards Local Self-Government, there is, I think, no question as to the advisability of our accepting our share of responsibility. With the formation of the proposed Taluk Board it will be possible for us to take our part in the general scheme, and to organize our district with a view to steadily improving the amenities of our whole community. It will be necessary to start off in a small way, and after a time, with added experience, we shall be better able to judge which of the many activities in the district, at present handled by private interests, could be centralized under the control of the Taluk Board to the general benefit of the whole district. A skeleton budget has been submitted to Government, and we await their opinion thereon, but I trust as a result of the formation of this Taluk Board, we shall in future be in a position to obtain considerable assistance from Government towards the heavy expenditure at present met by private interests in the way of communications, medical relief, education, etc. I would add here that I personally, and the Association as a whole, are greatly indebted to Mr. F. E. James, our Planting Member, for all the help and advice he afforded us in this connection, and for which I offer him our sincere thanks.

As a result of representation to Government, various points on which there was some uncertainty in respect of our Puttah leases, issued rather more than a year ago, have been cleared up, and I think as soon as the Survey Department have completed the Resettlement survey, our security of tenure in the land we hold under lease from Government will be established.

You will have noticed the progress that has been made with the new Indian Staff Club. This is nearing completion, and I hope may prove to be a real benefit to the community concerned.

We were able to arrange for an unofficial visit from Mr. Dann, the Director of the Town Planning Department of the Government of Madras, with a view to obtaining his advice in connection with our township. He has since submitted his report which will be of considerable assistance to Township Committee in any future developments which may be contemplated.

We were also visited by Major Howard, the Chief Engineer for Hydro Electric Development, in order to consider the possibility of bringing power from Pykara into this district. The terms he offered are I understand favourable, but before anything can be done he requires a definite guarantee of a minimum load. There can be no question of the great advantage it would be to the district to have this source of power available on the spot, and I trust sufficient support will be forthcoming to insure this scheme materializing.

Owing to general financial stringency in our industry, a special meeting was called recently by the U.P.A.S.I. at which definite action was taken with a view to reducing expenditure in every way possible, and this should result in a general reduction of our subscriptions to the various departments.

I greatly regret that I am unable to report any definite progress with the memorial to the late Mr. Bleby, due to the difficulty of ascertaining Mrs. Bleby's wishes in the matter, through the Wesleyan Mission. However some progress has been made recently in respect of the Head Stone, and I hope it will be possible to proceed with the erection of this immediately after the wet weather.

Before closing, Gentlemen, I wish to offer my thanks to Mr. Dennys, our late Honorary Secretary, and also to Mr. Reade who took over from Mr. Dennys when the latter went on furlough. The willing and efficient way they have carried out their onerous duties, has been of the greatest assistance.

My thanks are also due to the members of the General Committee for their assistance and advice at all times, and to you, gentlemen, for the honour you did me in electing me your Chairman.

I now beg to tender my resignation, and regret that I am unable to stand for re-election.'

Report of the Committee of the Anamallai Planters' Association.—The Honorary Secretary was called upon to read the report of the Anamallai Planters' Association Committee as follows :—

'*Membership.*—There are now 77 members of the Association, last year's membership being 68; 12 members left the district during the year, and 21 new members were elected, showing an increase of 9 over previous year All subscriptions have been paid.

Estates.—There are now 36 estates subscribing to the Association showing an increase of 2 estates over the previous year.

Acreages.	1928-29	1929-30	Increase	Decrease
Tea	19,534.18 acres	21,542.72 acres	2,008.54 acres	
Coffee	2,348.33 ,,	2,242.92 ,,	...	105.41 acres
Cardamoms	2,536.58 ,,	2,675.58 ,,	139.00 ,,	
Cinchona	400.55 ,,	317.55 ,,	...	83.00 ..
	24,819.64 ,,	26,778.77 ,,		

Altogether a nett increase of 1,959.13 acres.

The Honorary Secretary here pointed out that at the previous Annual General Meeting, a mistake had arisen in the acreage figures, and that the 1929-30 figures had been shown as the figures for the year 1928-29, so that the acreage for the present year

was the same as that shown for the previous one,—*vide* minutes of meeting, dated 12-6-1929.

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1928-29</i>	<i>1929-30</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Tea	91,22,564 lbs.	99,78,221 lbs.	8,55,657 lbs.	
Coffee	260½ tons.	435½ tons.	174½ tons.	
Cardamoms	2,35,048 lbs.	1,55,314 lbs	...	79,734 lbs.
Cinchona	2,68,682 ,	1,84,381 ,	...	84,301 ,

Planters' Benevolent Fund.—Shows 100 per cent. personal subscriptions paid.

<i>1927-28</i>	<i>1928-29</i>	<i>1929-30</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Rs. 1,245-0-0	Rs. 2,190-9-1	Rs. 1,800-0-0	Rs. 390-9-1.

The reason for the decrease in the seasons 1929-30 is that some Estates paid 2 years' subscriptions (season 1927-28 and 1928-29) together in the year 1928-29.

Meetings.—The following meetings were held. 1 Annual General Meeting, 2 Extraordinary General Meetings and 16 Committee Meetings. The average attendance at the Extraordinary General Meetings was 22 an increase of 2 over the previous year. In addition to these there were 5 Township Committee meetings and 1 Survey Meeting.

Chatram at mile 14/6.—This has been kept up during the year and a large number of coolies have received care and attention. Your Committee is satisfied that the Chatram still justifies its existence.

Auditors.—It was decided at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on February 20, 1930, to place the auditing of the Association's books for the season ending March 31, 1930, in the hands of Messrs. Fraser and Ross. This has been done, and members have all received printed copies of the accounts.

On behalf of the Committee and myself, I now tender our resignations.'

After reading the report of the Committee, the Honorary Secretary read out the report of Dr. Horrock, in connection with the Chatram at mile 14/6, which he had visited periodically during the year. This met with the general satisfaction and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to pay the usual travelling allowance to Dr. Horrocks.

Mr. Sampson proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Horrocks for the trouble he had taken in visiting the Chatram, which was seconded by Mr. Danagher, and carried unanimously.

Report of the Township Committee.—The Chairman called upon Mr. Martin, the Chairman of the Township Committee, to read the report which was as follows:—

'The Committee consists of:—

Messrs. J. E. Sampson, G. B. Reade and W. H. Martin.

Shops.—There are now thirty-five shops in the Township all of which are occupied.

The annual rental last season amounted to	... Rs. 2,413 0 0
Expenditure amounted to	... ,, 1,248 3 0
Leaving a balance of	... ,, 1,164 13 0

In view of the fact that all future Capital expenditure has been stopped, we recommend that this balance be kept aside for future building work, which will be necessary within the next two years.

Surroundings.—These are generally clean. The question of the uprooting of Lantana in the Roman Catholic compound and the planting up of the compound with grass should be considered.

Lantana is spreading, and the Roman Catholic Chaplain states that he cannot afford to uproot it. The land is so steep as to be valueless. The estimated cost is Rs. 250.

Future Development.—Mr. Dann, the Town Planning Expert, has visited the township, and his suggestions and advice should be borne in mind, when planning future developments.

Applications from Messrs. Peirce, Leslie and Co., for a site for a petrol pump, and from the barber for a barber's shop, are under consideration.

We now beg to tender our resignation.'

This report brought the question of the clearing up of the Roman Catholic Bungalow Compound before the meeting. After some discussion, Mr. Congreve proposed, and Mr. Behr seconded.

'That in view of the fact that when the Roman Catholic Mission were granted the parcel of land on the township, it was on the understanding that they should be responsible for its proper upkeep, and in view of this, the Association regret they are unable to afford pecuniary assistance, as it will establish a precedent to which the Association cannot agree.'

Carried, with four dissentients

Mr. Martin brought to the notice of the meeting that the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Water Works Division, was proposing to erect another Travellers' Bungalow on Township land without any reference to the Association.

Proposed by the Chair and carried unanimously, that the Honorary Secretary be instructed to write to the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Water Works Division, with a copy to the Collector, strongly protesting against such action, as the haphazard erection of buildings on the Township would completely nullify the work of Mr. Dann, the Government of Madras Town Planning Expert.

Accounts.—Mr. LeMesurier mentioned the expenditure incurred in connection with the Whitley Commission, and said that whilst fully appreciating the work that the Committee had put in during this visit, he would like to suggest that in future all members of the community should be invited to meet similar bodies, who were visiting the district.

The Chairman in reply said that time was very limited for the work which had to be done, and that arrangements had to be made in accordance with the wishes of the Commission that the whole of the Commission's time was spent in visiting Estates with the exception of one afternoon, when they asked to meet senior members of the community for the purpose of taking evidence, and that it had been left to those senior members to bring in whom they wished.

Mr. Hatton Robinson drew attention to the condition of the cemetery in connection with expenditure incurred, and said that its present state was still far from satisfactory. The Township Committee duly noted his remark.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to obtain a definite quotation from Messrs. Fraser and Ross for auditing the Association's books in future years.

There being no other questions with regard to accounts, it was proposed from the Chair that they be passed.

Carried unanimously.

Agenda of the 37th Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I.—It was decided that the incoming Committee should go through this and issue the necessary instructions to the Bangalore delegates.

Whitley Commission.—The Chairman said that the Committee had done all in their power to help the Commission, and that it now remained to be seen what legislation would be introduced as a result of their investigations.

Puttah Leases.—The Chairman explained the present situation, which met with general satisfaction.

Taluk Board.—The Chairman gave a resume of what had happened in this connection during the past year, and explained how matters stood at the moment.

European Association.—Mr. Davenport discoursed on the present situation, and suggested Mr. James being asked up to elucidate several points. He also supplied the Association with the latest information re : the Madras War Memorial.

Mr. Congreve said that a meeting was shortly to be held in Madras under the auspices of the European Association to consult as to what attitude they should adopt in

in relation to the Simon Commission report, and suggested that Mr. Davenport might be asked to attend. This Mr. Davenport kindly consented to do.

Mr. LeMesurier proposed and Mr. Martin seconded, 'That the Association pay Mr. Davenport's expenses in connection with this visit to Madras.'

Carried unanimously.

Bleby Memorial Fund.—The Chairman explained the present situation. Mr. Hatton Robinson suggested that, when ordering, a stone should be obtained of sufficient size to fully cover the grave.

This met with the assent of the meeting.

Angalakurichi Chatram.—It was decided to relinquish same, as it was considered that it would serve no useful purpose in the future.

Honorary Membership of Clubs.—Read letter No. 13216 from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I.

It was decided that under the circumstances, the Executive Committee had adopted the only possible course, and the Honorary Secretary was instructed in future to duly send in to the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., the names of those representing the district, and of visitors, if requested to do so in writing, in order that they might be eligible for Honorary Membership of Clubs.

Census.—The Honorary Secretary informed the meeting of the decennial census to be held on the night of the February 26, 1931, and asked for their co-operation.

Tea Scientific Department.—Mr. Davenport spoke of the Committee recently formed to go into the whole matter of the Tea Scientific Department, and explained the conclusions, which had been arrived at to date.

The Chairman told the meeting that the Committee would present their report at the Annual General Meeting, Bangalore, and said that he felt sure that the work of investigation was safe in their hands. He went on to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Davenport for all the work he had done in this connection.

Railways—The Chairman explained the present situation.

Mr. Congreve strongly deprecated the idea of the Association giving any guarantee to cover loss of interest to the Railway Board.

It was decided that the Honorary Secretary be instructed to place the present position before the interests concerned for their consideration.

Pykara Electric Scheme.—The Association were of opinion that Government should instal the ring main, and a suggestion was put forward that it was hardly a commercial proposition unless power could be delivered at '8 of an anna per unit.

Coffee Disease.—The Chairman asked the meeting to endorse the action of the Committee in recommending that Rs. 10,000 per annum be sanctioned from the U.P.A.S.I. Coffee Reserve Funds to combat the scourge of Stephanoderes, which had recently made its appearance.

Carried unanimously

Factory Act.—Mr. Mayow spoke on the subject in special reference to the possibility of claiming certain exemptions provided for in the Factory Act Regulations.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to find out what action had been taken in regard to Mr. Cotton's letter, dated September 7, 1928.

CORRESPONDENCE

Read letter, dated June 20, 1930, from the Manager, Kadalaparai Estate, asking for the return to a monthly circular of the Sholayar price list of food stuffs.

The meeting were of opinion that circulation once a quarter was sufficient.

Read letter, dated July 7, 1930, from the Manager, Kadalaparai Estate, asking the Association to recommend to the Collector that his bazaar contractor Mr. P. K. Subbu Chettiar be granted a bus license.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to endorse the application.

Read letter No 2684 from the Assistant Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., anent the resolution of the Central Travancore Planters' Association to increase the number of members on the Executive Committee of the U.P.A.S.I.

The meeting were of opinion that this was unnecessary, as it would obviously lead to increased expenditure in travelling allowances. etc.

Read letter, dated June 24, 1930, from the Planting Member in regard to his speech at Bangalore.

The meeting were of the opinion that there was nothing of special interest that they wished to be mentioned.

Election of Office-bearers.—The following were elected Office-bearers for the coming year.

<i>Chairman</i>	... Mr. J. E. Sampson.
<i>Honorary Secretary</i>	... Mr. G. B. Reade.
<i>A. P. A. Committee</i>	... Messrs. A. C. Cotton, J. H. Ireland Jones, W. H. Martin, C. L. Napier and T. Davenport.
<i>Delegates to Bangalore Township Committee</i>	... Messrs. T. Davenport and W. H. Martin.
	... Messrs. W. H. Martin, J. E. Sampson and G. B. Reade (Honorary Secretary) with power to co-opt other members.

Mr. Sampson proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ireland Jones for the work he had done during the past year as Chairman of the Association, a position which had involved a tremendous amount of work. With him, he associated the name of Mr. Reade, who had taken over the Honorary Secretaryship from Mr. Dennys.

Carried with acclamation.

The meeting then terminated.

(Sd.) G. B. READE,
Honorary Secretary.

(Sd.) J. H. IRELAND JONES,
Chairman.

WYNAAD

Proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Wynnaad Planters' Association held at Meppadi Club on July 23, 1930, at 3-30 p.m.

Present :

Messrs. R. N. W. Jodrell (*Chairman*), W. G. Craig, P. A. Naylor, T. P. Gauld, R. W. M. Hay, J. A. Gwynne, D. Bate, T. Ryan, H. S. Lake, W. Connell, G. Rattray, R. M. Morrow, W. A. L. Marr, E. R. Peachy, B. St. J. Boultbee, C. Stewart, C. A. Rendle, H. Winterbotham, C. E. A. Ewart and G. Bayzand (*Honorary Secretary*).

1. The Notice calling the meeting was read.

Before proceeding with the business before the meeting, the Chairman said :—

' Gentlemen, you all know of the very great loss this District has sustained in the death of Stratford Hamilton Powell which occurred in Coonoor on Friday, July 11, after a comparatively short illness.

There are, I know, many here to-day who have known him far more intimately and longer than I, and are thus more competent to speak, but I am quite sure that I am voicing the opinion of everyone when I say that he was held in the highest esteem by us all. He was a sportsman in the truest sense. Always ready to lend a helping hand, and never seeking reward, his loss will be felt very greatly here and amongst his many friends throughout India, but above all by his Mother. Therefore, gentlemen, I would ask you to rise and in silence pass a sincere vote of condolence and sympathy for his Mother and relatives in their sad bereavement.'

The Honorary Secretary was asked to write and convey the above vote of sympathy to his Mother.

2. The Minutes of the last meeting having been published were taken as read.

3. *U.P.A.S.I. Expenditure.*—There was a long discussion on this subject and it was the opinion of the meeting that the U.P.A.S.I. must exercise the strictest economy and reduce expenditure wherever possible without impairing its efficiency and at the same time full effect of any economies must be given when calling up the current season's cesses.

4. *U.P.A.S.I. Agenda and Instructions to Delegates.*—The Agenda for the Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. to be held in Bangalore in August was gone through and the delegates received instructions upon all relevant matters, and upon resolutions being brought up by other District Associations.

5. *Water Tax.*—The following resolution proposed by Mr. Naylor and seconded by Mr. Craig was carried unanimously: 'That this Association do approach Government with the request that the Water Tax recently imposed on factories in the Wynnaad be abolished.'

It was pointed out that the Tax which was levied this year is not only an injustice, but that in several instances, it would appear to be an irregularity.

In the majority of cases the water comes from streams, the area of which is already being assessed to Land Tax. Also, tenure can be proved over a period of sixty years or more during which time the water has been used peacefully and openly without interruption and the land has never reverted to Government. The delegates were requested to bring up this resolution before the meeting at Bangalore in August and to press for the repeal of this levy.

(6) *District Board Member.*—The Chairman said that at the Meeting of the Malabar District Board held at Calicut on Thursday, May 15, 1930, the following adjournment motion was moved and carried: 'I beg to move an adjournment of the house as a protest against the internment without trial of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest man of the world, and also against the policy of the Government in admitting deliberately or not, indescribable excesses committed by the Police in various parts of India'.

On publication in the *Malabar District Gazette* it was observed that our nominated Member, Dr. T. K. Govindan Nair, voted in favour of this resolution, but that on the 17th, he wired the President of the Board withdrawing his support.

Dr. Govindan Nair states that his original vote was due to a misunderstanding of procedure and that he realized that the disloyal tenor of the motion must be repugnant to those he represents by his seat on the Board, but that as soon as he had read the rules of procedure as laid down for the Board, he discovered his error and sent the telegram mentioned above.

The Chairman continuing said that he felt that Dr. Govindan Nair's explanation that the error was due to ignorance of the correct procedure must be accepted, but owing to the amount of publicity which this had received, the Chairman considered that some further steps should be taken to show that this meeting entirely disassociates itself with the mistaken action taken by its nominated member.

Mr. Craig proposed and Mr. Naylor seconded that, 'This Association wishes to give publicity to its disapproval of its nominated member, Dr. T. K. Govindan Nair's support to the motion for adjournment passed at the meeting of the Malabar District Board on May 15, 1930 and that, whilst accepting his explanation, he be asked to record regret for his error.'

Carried.

A copy of the above to be sent to the Collector, the President, District Board and Dr. Govindan Nair.

7. Correspondences.

(a) *Mr. E. A. Cutler* of the Department of Agriculture S.S. and F.M.S.: Should he visit this district, the necessary assistance and facilities will be gladly rendered to him.

(b) *Encashment Charges on Cheques.*—The meeting approved of the request made by the Mysore Planters' Association and will give the necessary support to any representations made to the Banks by the U.P.A.S.I.

(c) *Rutways, Ltd.*, proposed line from Calicut to Meppadi: The correspondence on the subject was read with interest and it was agreed that the Honorary Secretary might render any help, collect and furnish any data on the subject.

(d) *S.I.P.B. Fund.*—It was observed that the response from Estates to this fund was very good, but that private subscriptions had not been forthcoming in the way one

would wish. It was hoped that no further reminders would be necessary and that those who had not already subscribed for 1930-31 would do so in the very near future. The Honorary Secretary would be pleased to receive any contributions on account of this fund.

(e) *W.P.A. Committee*.—Read letter from Mr. Davies tendering his resignation on account of his proceeding on furlough in September. The election of a new member to fill the vacancy was held over until the next meeting.

(f) *C.T.P.A. Journal*.—Read letter re : No. 3 copy of this Journal.

8. *Rabies Treatment*.—It was pointed out that the Medical Officer in charge, Government Hospital, Calicut, is charging for anti-rabic treatment and maintenance for Estate labourers. Members were asked to furnish the Honorary Secretary with details regarding specific cases. He would then communicate with the authorities concerned with a view to obtaining redress.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

G. BAYZAND,
Honorary Secretary.

R. N. W. JODRELL,
Chairman.

U.P.A.S.I. SPORTS CLUB

**Extract from minutes of a Committee Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club
held at the Ootacamund Club on Monday, June 2, at 5-30 p.m.**

Present :

H. C. Davies, *President*.
A. H. Dixson.
E. S. Conner, *Honorary Secretary*.

Visitors :

G. W. Fulcher, Capt. Croft.

It was resolved to write and ask Mr. Koechlin if he would run the concert and Jazz band. Mr. Koechlin to have the sole running of the above.

The Sports Meeting to start at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday morning, February 21, 1931 and the meet to finish on the following Saturday, thus saving one day.

PROPOSED EVENTS

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| February 23 and 24. | Rugger.—Monday and Tuesday evenings. |
| ,, | 21. Tennis.—Saturday (all day); Sunday (all day) and Monday morning. |
| | Cricket.—Inter District Cricket (Barber Cup). |
| ,, | 24. Do. Tuesday 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. |
| ,, | 25. Do. Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. |
| ,, | 26. Do. Thursday 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. |
| ,, 27 and 28. | Do. Friday and Saturday. Planters v. West Coast. |

The team to represent the Planters v. West Coast to be chosen after the finals of the Inter District Cricket.

February 21, 22 and 23. Golf.—Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Presentation of Prizes to be held on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on the Wednesday.

SOCIAL EVENTS

- | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|
| Saturday | 21. | Cinderella Dance. |
| Sunday | 22. | ... ... ... |
| Monday | 23 | Fancy Dress. |
| Tuesday | 24. | Rugger Dinner and Carberet. |
| Wednesday | 25. | Concert. |
| Thursday | 26. | Mr. Murphy's Dance. |
| Friday | 27. | Children's Party and O.A.D.S. |
| Saturday | 28. | West Coast Dinner and Cinderella Dance, |

The above is a provisional programme drawn up and offered to be run by the Committee provided the necessary support is guaranteed by Districts. Without this support the Committee do not feel justified in spending the Annual outlay necessary for the preparation of the Meet.

It was resolved to circulate District Representatives that until District Subscriptions for the current year were collected, T.A. for the last Ooty week cannot be paid at present.

With regard to the resolution passed at the General Committee Meeting that travelling allowance at the rate of two annas a mile be paid to members representing their Districts entitled to same, the Committee cannot see their way to increasing this amount in view of the present financial stringency.

Permission was granted by the Committee to have the Cricket pitch mown during the monsoon.

In view of the financial outlook the Committee cannot see their way to guaranteeing the funds to send a Rugger team to Madras this September.

It was resolved to publish the above in the *Planters' Chronicle* at an early date.

The Honorary Secretary was asked to write Mr. Marsh asking him if he was giving a Cup for the Rugger for the coming year or if he expected the Anamallais and High Range to give a joint Cup, to be called the 'Carver Cup.'

A statement of accounts was put on the table since which an Item of Rs. 275 has been paid to Messrs. Barton & Sons, for Cups, etc. It was recommended that this statement be also published in the *Planters' Chronicle*.

E. S. CONNER,
Honorary Secretary.

H. C. DAVIES,
President,

Income and Expenditure Account from April 1, 1930 to May 23, 1930

EXPENDITURE	RS	A	P	INCOME	RS	A	P
To Miss Aunic ...	45	0	0	By Balance brought forward from March 31, 1930 ...	932	2	10
,, B. M. Behr ...	30	0	0	,, Arrears of Subscription			
,, Ooty Gymkhana Club ...	16	8	6	B. L. John ...	50	0	0
,, Barton Son & Co. ...	27	0	0	Subscription (1929/30)			
,, J. Wilson ...	50	0	0	C. H. Mitchell ...	10	0	0
,, Postage to date ...	3	2	0	Subscription Major Rus- sell (1930/31) ...	15	0	0
				Subscription A. M. Webb (1930/31) ...	10	0	0
,, Balance ...	936	15	4	R. H. B. Harper account outstanding Club bill ...	91	7	0
Total ...	1,108	9	10	Total ...	1,108	9	10

MADRAS,
May 23, 1930.

H. WADDINGTON,
Secretary.

BANGALORE MEETING

Golf and Russian Fleece Tournament

Will members who intend to enter for the above please write their names on the list which will be placed on the Board at the West End Hotel, at the beginning of 'the week.'

Mr. Fulcher has very kindly consented to run the tournaments.

CAROLINE ESTATE, MANGO RANGE,
July 21, 1930.

E. S. CONNER,

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.				
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending July 10, 1930	January 1 to July 10, 1930	January 1 to July 10, 1929	
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, July 10, 1930)			N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
			S. India.	a 1 11·91	b 1 2·29	c 1 5·01	
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —			Ceylon...	a 1 2·34	b 1 6·90	c 1 8·03	
*Peria Karamalai	234	1 7	Java ...	1 5·24	10·07	1 1·03	
Thoni Mudi	87	1 4½	Sumatra..	9·92	11·31	1 3·95	
*Gajam Mudi	345	1 3½	Nyassa- l a n d	10·56	9·33	1 0·70	
*Kallyar	175	1 3½	Total...	d 1 1·62	e 1 3·13	f 1 5·53	
Nullacathu	127	1 3½					
*Sholayar	188	1 3					
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>							
Bon Ami	114	1 4½					
Fairfield	102	1 3½					
Staghrook	109	1 3					
Kolie Kanum	137	1 2					
Ladrum	77	1 2					
Pasumallay	110	1 1½					
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —							
Vagavurrai	92	1 9					
Grahamsland	45	1 9					
Yellapatty	107	1 8½					
Gundumallay	104	1 7½					
*Periavurrai	209	1 7½					
Chundavurrai	133	1 7½					
Thenmallay	104	1 7½					
(d) <i>Nilgiris</i> —							
*Prospect	138	1 9					
Parkside	75	1 8½					
*Thiashola	24	1 8½					
*Woodlands	190	1 8					
Nonsuch	168	1 6					
*Chamraj	75	1 5					
(e) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —							
Seaforth	114	1 4½					
Wentworth	60	1 0½					
Mayfield	114	1 0½					
(f) <i>South Travancore</i> —							
*Ambanaad	70	1 0					
(g) <i>Wynaad</i> —							
*Pootoomulla	101	1 0½					
Tanga Mulla	94	1 0½					
Perengoda	91	1 0					

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—

a 10,451 b 171,881 c 179,404
d 90,438 e 2,219,054 f 2,100,131

(B) RUBBER:—

The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, July 29, 1930, was 5½ d.

London Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday, July 26, 1930, were 80,845 tons, an increase of 31 tons on July 19, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday, July 26, 1930, were 28,381 tons, an increase of 255 tons on July 19, 1930 inventory.

I. The London Market—(continued.)

(C) COFFEE:— (*Weeks ending July 2 and 9, 1930 respectively*)

Districts		Week ending July	Bags	s.	d.	Grades
<i>Coorg—</i>						
L. N. Cowcoody	9th	181	79 8	1 and 2.
Mangles Hallery	2nd	134	69 0	All
,, Santagherry	...	,		29	65 5	,,
<i>Mysore—</i>						
H. C. S. S.	,	56	69 0	1, 3, P.B. and T.
<i>Nilgiris—</i>						
Thiashola	,	46	83 0	All including 'Extra.'

II. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on July 22, 1930)

TEA.—The Sale of July 22, 1930 totalled 3,042533 lbs. Quality was attractive and teas from the Uva side again showed improvement. Demand was quiet and except for low grown sorts a lower level of price was established. *Nuwera Eliya* and *Maturata* :—Quality showed an improvement and offerings were sold at about last quotations. *High Grown Teas* :—Quality was attractive while Uva Teas showed improvement. Demand for all grades was very irregular and a general decline of rates was seen, especially for Broken grades, of which numerous lots were withdrawn without bids. *Medium Grown Teas* :—Quality was about equal to last, but prices were generally lower in consequence of lack of support. *Low Grown Teas* :—All grades were in strong request and prices were full firm and in the case of some black leaf sorts advances were paid. *Fannings and Dusts* :—Fine and tippy Fannings and fine quality Dusts were strong but other grades came to a lower market. (*As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.*)

South Indian Teas in auction of July 15, 1930, obtained the following prices :—

Estates		Breaks	Average
Sothuparai	...	...	87
Kanniamallay	...	17,627	87
Madupatty	...	19,051	86
Rob Roy	...	7,210	69
Rockwood	...	7,432	37

RUBBER.—About 330 tons were offered at Auction held on July 17, 1930. There was a limited but active demand at a still lower level of prices. Contract quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold freely throughout at 24½ cents showing a drop of 1½ cents on last week's prices. Fair quality sheet was in good demand but showed a similar drop while Off and Inferior quality sheets fell away 2 cents. Contract Crepe was a steady market throughout at 24 cents showing a decline of 2 cents on previous rates; Off Crepe also declined 2 cents. Mottled Brown sorts were wanted at a drop of 1½ cents. There was a good enquiry for No. 1 Brown Scrap Crepe but at one cent lower than previously while demand for other grades was rather poor and these were 1 to 1½ cents down. Enquiry was not quite so good for inferior earth sorts and these must be quoted 1½ cents easier. Scraps were well supported and No. 1 and No. 2 sorts were slightly easier but earth scrap dropped about 2 cents.

III. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, July 31, 1930

Planting. The 'Planting section' of the share market is still ruled by extreme dullness and almost complete lack of interest, with further sellers appearing at lower levels. There seems to be no check on the fall in prices of both Sterling and Dollar Rubber shares which are again lower on balance. Locally except for another marking in Vellamalais at Rs. 18-12-0, there is no change to report. Highland Produce buyers are quoting at Rs. 13½ without so far attracting any sellers. Raw Rubber is still weak at about 5½d.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or - on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£ 1	0	6 3	- 2s. 3d.
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£ 1	0	18 3	- 6d.
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£ 1	0	17 3	- 2s. 6d.
4. Merlinau Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 9	- 3d.
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£ 1	1	15 0	+ 6d.
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 6	...
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£ 1	0	8 0	- 6d.
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	0	7 0	...
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£ 1	1	8 3	- 2s. 3d.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	1	2 6	...

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	6
Cochins Rs. 15	...	21
Devasholas Rs. 7	...	7
Halleyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	...	25
Kalasas Rs. 15	...	6½
Malankaras Rs. 30	...	50
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	...	8
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid	...	7
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	99
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	...	6
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	95	100
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	...	28
Peria Karamalaik Rs. 15	...	42
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	...	28½
Periasholas Rs. 10	...	3
Periyars Rs. 10	...	8
Rockwoods Rs. 10	...	1
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	...	6
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	...	15
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	...	96
Vellamalais (Rs. 15)	18½	19

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

July 13, 1930, to July 26, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	..	21.68	21.68	24. Coonoor ...	0.44	13.00	13.44
2. Kalthuritty.	5.05	44.03	49.08	25. Kotagiri ...	0.71	17.35	18.06
3. Kallar Bdge.	4.80	51.96	56.76	26. Ootacamund.	1.52	22.38	23.90
4. Koney ...	7.18	47.24	54.42	27. Yercaud ...	6.64	23.41	30.05
5. Pottanapura.	5.10	41.15	46.25	28. Mango Range	6.15	42.07	48.22
6. M'kayam ...	12.74	75.61	88.35	29. Devala ...	10.95	50.74	61.69
7. Peermade ...	14.27	74.27	88.54	30. Devarshola.	4.12	30.99	35.11
8. Twyford ...	20.38	87.17	107.55	31. CALICUT ...	10.11	55.15	65.26
9. V'periyar ...	...	23.54	23.54	32. Kuttiyadi ...	6.32	48.68	55.00
10. Kalaar ...	20.41	78.95	99.36	33. Vayitri ...	10.23	78.32	88.55
11. Chittuvurrai	0.28	16.27	16.55	34. Manantoddi.	7.86	43.51	51.37
12. BODI'KANUR	...	4.47	4.47	35. Billigiris ...	10.22	26.14	36.36
13. COCHIN	0.86	48.32	49.18	36. Sidapur ...	...	32.75	32.75
14. Mooply ...	9.34	56.87	66.21	37. Pollibetta ...	6.15	34.42	40.57
15. Pachaimalai.	6.49	44.45	50.94	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	9.32	74.82	84.14	39. Saklaspur ...	...	...	...
17. POLLACHIE	1.08	18.92	20.00	40. Kadamanie ...	66.51	53.49	120.00
18. Nell'pathy...	6.90	49.97	56.87	41. Ballupete ...	...	...	...
19. Karapara ...	..	64.69	64.69	42. Balehonnur...	8.60	24.85	33.45
20. Pullengode..	6.55	63.95	70.50	43. Merthisubgey.	...	9.07	9.07
21. Nilambur ...	5.75	42.66	48.41	44. Kelagur ...	...	7.89	7.89
22. Naduvattam	11.62	57.69	69.31	45. Durgadbettta.	15.80	35.90	51.70
23. Nilgiri Peak.	6.73	46.05	52.78	46. MANGALORE	23.88	60.84	84.72
				47. MADRAS ...	0.04	11.43	11.47

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

CORRESPONDENCE

The Simon Report

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

With reference to the 'Analysis of the Recommendations of the Simon Commission' Section IX Finance:—

(iv) By the abolition of exemption of agricultural incomes from income-tax.

This seems a matter which will concern some Planters very intimately and I write to suggest 'F. E. J.' be asked to oblige by writing an article, for publication in the *Chronicle*, discussing the pros and cons, probable methods of assessment and the general effect such a tax, if brought into being, would have upon the Planting Industry in South India?

Yours, etc.

COTENGADY ESTATE, SITHARKUNDA,

ARTHUR HALL.

KOLLENGODE,

July 9, 1930.

[An article on this subject will appear in our next issue.—ED.]



W. A. J. MILNER

CHAIRMAN, U.P.A.S.I. 1929-30

[Educated : King's School, Canterbury, 'Creeler' on Cullen Estate, Uva, Ceylon ; Asst. Superintendent, Tharufield, Agrapatnas 1908-09 ; Asst. Superintendent, Tungamally, Vandiperiyar 1909-11 ; Superintendent, Ashley, Petermade, 1911-15 ; Manager, Twyford, 1915-27, Twyford and Ashley, 1928 to present time. Honorary Secretary, C.T.P.A. 1916, 1919-20, 1922-25. Chairman, 1929-30. Member-in-Waiting (Tea) U.P.A.S.I. Executive 1924-25, Active Member, 1927-29, Chairman 1929-30.]

NOTICE

As from to-day's date, August 16, 1930, Mr. E. L. Hill, Assistant Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., becomes Editor of the *Planters' Chronicle*. All Communications in future should, therefore, be addressed to the Editor at Post Box 155, or Mercantile Buildings, Madras, and not Post Box 386 or 200, Mount Road, Madras, as heretofore.

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 19]

August 16, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 386, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

THE Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. to be held on August 18th and succeeding days tempts a certain amount of reflection.

The Annual Meetings. It is the Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the Association, which means that the first one must have been held in 1894. The U.P.A.S.I. was organized as the result of a conference held in Bangalore in August 1893 by representatives of the Planters' Associations of Coorg, Kotagiri, North Mysore, Shevaroys, South Mysore, South Wynnaad and Travancore. These Associations had in 1892 submitted a memorial to the Viceroy in connection with the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859, and the result was an unqualified and curt refusal to consider any of the proposals put forward. This put planters on their mettle, and Mr. D. T. Brett sent a circular to the existing District Associations in July 1893, proposing the organization of 'One Representative Chief Association for the whole of South India in addition to the already existing (District) Planting Associations, as in unity lies our strength'. That Conference in 1893 was the genesis of the U.P.A.S.I. of to-day. Its motto, which might have been 'In Unity is our Strength', had not the Ceylon Planters' Association already adopted the Latinized form of it many years earlier, is 'E Terra in Terras'. It is understood that this motto was chosen at the instance of Mr. George Romilly, who was the first Planting Member in 1894. It serves to emphasize the width of the present scope of the organization, but at this time perhaps the emphasis originally placed on 'Union' is more needed. In times of stress fissiparous tendencies appear in most organizations. If however union is really strength, then there was never greater need for union in the planting world than to-day. It will be a great thing if, as a result of a week's frank criticism and self-examination, the U.P.A.S.I. emerges stronger because more united,

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

THE NEW INDIA HOUSE

The new India House in Aldwych, opened by the King this week, is one of the finest buildings in London. In one respect, however, it falls short of the perfection we should have expected. So far as could be ascertained by a representative of this Journal the use of rubber flooring has been entirely neglected. It is rare to find a modern building of one-tenth the pretensions of the new India House in which rubber flooring is not one of the principal and most attractive features. This makes the omission all the more extraordinary, and when we consider that India and Burma are both important producers of the raw commodity, it is difficult to understand how the authorities and architects responsible for the building failed to seize so excellent an opportunity of beautifying it and at the same time enhancing its interest to all connected with our Indian Empire.

—The India Rubber Journal.

* * * *

TEA CESS WORK

It appears from the report of the Tea Cess Committee for the year ended March 31 last that three hundred and fourteen liquid tea shops and 1,373 leaf tea shops were opened in India during the period. Monthly orders ranging from 23,000 odd lbs. to as much as 54,560 lbs., and totalling over the year to 438,533 lbs., were secured for distributors through whom approximately 3,950 dozen pice-packets were also sold. The committee have allotted Rs. 6½ lakhs for expenditure in India during 1930–31, with a further Rs. 1 lakh for additional work in India and Burma on extra propaganda to popularize Indian tea in centres where there is evidence of a demand for it. An allotment of £40,000 was sanctioned for expenditure in America during 1929–30, with a special allotment of £10,000 in addition, for expenditure in connection with the extension of the demonstration work in cooking schools and domestic science classes.

The samples of the advertising and publicity matter which reached the committee from the London Association during the year indicated very clearly that this section of the India Tea Bureau's work was being continued energetically with successful results, and that the virtues of Indian tea were being widely proclaimed throughout America with the aid of the 'India Emblem' mark. An interesting feature of the most recent newspaper advertising was the success which appeared to be attending the endeavours to foster the practice of afternoon tea drinking in offices and banks. The committee allotted a sum of £50,000 for expenditure in the United States of America during the year 1930–31. This will permit of the work there being energetically continued as in the past year with particular attention to the demonstration work which continues to give entire satisfaction.—*Commerce.*

TELEPHONE FOR TEA PLANTERS

Darjeeling tea planters' long-standing request for the opening of a Government telephone system at Nagri Spur in the Darjeeling district has at last been sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly. The proposal has been under consideration for a number of years, and the Planters' Association eventually agreed to furnish a guarantee of Rs. 5,347 per annum for a term of five years, subject to revision when the cost of establishing the telephone system becomes known. This guarantee will safeguard the Posts and Telegraph Department against the possibility of loss on running the installation. It is anticipated that the scheme will prove remunerative in the near future, as most of the tea gardens which have not yet signified their willingness to join the telephone system will do so as soon as telephone facilities are made available.—*Home and Colonial Mail.*

* * *

U.S.A. RUBBER CONSUMPTION IN JUNE

According to the U.S.A. Questionnaire figures, rubber consumption for June amounted to 34,643 tons, against 39,902 tons in the previous month, and 43,228 tons in June, 1929. The expected reduction in the American off-take has therefore materialized. For the first six months of the year the total U.S.A. consumption was 220,061 tons against 269,308 tons for the same period of 1929.

The following table gives the record of consumption, arrivals, stocks, and afloat for the past year and a half:—

1929	Consumption.		Arrivals. Tons.	Stocks. Tons.	Afloat. Tons.
	Tons.	Tons.			
January	...	43,002	52,305	76,342	78,595
February	...	41,594	64,538	90,058	63,825
March	...	44,730	55,824	100,537	56,478
April	...	47,521	54,171	107,659	55,407
May	...	49,233	49,180	97,191	55,403
June	...	43,228	44,490	92,062	46,036
July	...	41,526	44,252	95,525	38,853
August	...	38,274	38,292	90,765	41,619
September	...	34,807	32,515	84,362	49,480
October	...	34,800	43,725	88,483	49,836
November	...	27,659	40,621	92,219	52,512
December	...	23,531	43,542	105,138	62,389
1930					
January	...	36,669	47,462	120,649	61,863
February	...	32,726	43,728	131,748	63,404
March	...	35,914	45,430	143,335	63,646
April	...	40,207	49,927	152,174	60,097
May	...	39,902	40,745	146,325	68,168
June	...	34,643	42,653	151,550	58,658

Reclaimed consumption during June was 14,409 tons, against 17,472 tons in May and an average monthly figure of 18,688 tons during 1929.

TAX ON AGRICULTURAL INCOMES

SIR W. T. LAYTON'S PROPOSALS

by

F. E. J.

THE PROPOSALS

Paragraphs 269 and 270 of Volume II of the Simon Commission Report contain a proposal to remove the existing exemption from income-tax on agricultural incomes. These paragraphs are part of the chapter on Finance for which Sir W. T. Layton is responsible and which appears to have been swallowed whole by the Simon Commission. The chapter is superficially written, and some of the proposals are totally unsuited to this country. It is, in fact, an essay in economics on the part of a very able financier, but written after a short stay in India, and with an insufficient appreciation of her problems. It is more than a pity that the Commissioners accepted the Layton proposals so light-heartedly. Fortunately, they will form no part of the new constitution, except in so far as the division of subjects between the provinces and the centre is concerned, and the financial powers of the provinces and the Governors.

The paragraphs on the question of the taxation of agricultural incomes are among the most superficial. Sir Walter Layton dismisses in a few lines some of the difficulties which, after a two years' enquiry in this country, the Indian Taxation Committee of 1924-5 could not resolve. The main burden of his proposals is contained in the following extracts:—‘So long as the existing exemption continues, it is not possible either to impose a graduated burden upon landholders, or to levy upon them a share of the increasing taxation that is necessary in India. It would, however, be too sudden a change if the full rate of income-tax and super-tax were imposed on Indian landholders at once. It may, therefore, be desirable that the exemption should be removed by stages at specified dates’ ‘The machinery of collection and administration would have to be central, and the rate would have to be fixed by the Central Government’ ‘The whole of the proceeds should be allotted to the provinces in which they are collected on the ground that the tax is the complement of land revenue, that the source of income cannot be transferred, and that the yield of the tax is more affected by the policy of the provincial government than is the case with non-agricultural incomes.’ The yield is estimated at about 5 crores.

HISTORY OF TAX ON AGRICULTURAL INCOMES

In 1860, because of the financial difficulties that arose after the Mutiny, income-tax was imposed for the first time, and under the Income-Tax Act of that year, income from agricultural land was included. This Act, which was operative for five years only, automatically ceased in 1865, and in 1867 it was replaced in part by an Act which imposed a license tax on professions and trades, converted in 1868 into a certificate tax. Agricultural incomes were excluded under this Act, but in 1870 they were again included when the certificate tax was converted into a general income-tax. With improvement in the financial situation this was abolished in 1873-4, but famine in 1876-8 again made further taxation necessary, and in 1877 the License Tax Act was passed, which imposed a direct tax on trade and a cess on land. These were merged into the general Income-Tax Act which was passed in 1886, under which agricultural incomes were exempt from direct taxation because of the continuance of the land cess. In

1905, the Government of India announced a policy of confining cesses on land to local purposes, and in 1913-4, as a result of the Decentralization Commission, the whole of the cesses on land were handed over to local bodies, the Local Government receiving a compensatory assignment from the Government of India, equal to the amount of its share. To-day, income from agricultural lands continues to be exempt from income-tax which is paid to the Central Government, while land revenue is paid to the provincial governments, and cesses on land are paid to local bodies.

THE PRESENT POSITION

Agricultural income, as already explained, is at present exempt from income-tax. The term 'agricultural income' is defined as meaning:—

(a) Any rent or revenue derived from land which is used for agricultural purposes, and is either assessed to land revenue in British India, or subject to a local rate assessed and collected by officers of Government as such and

(b) Any income derived from such land by

(1) Agriculture or

(2) the work done by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind which renders the produce of the land marketable; or

(3) the sale by the cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of the produce of the land raised or received by him.

(c) Any income derived from any building on or in the immediate vicinity of the land, which is used as a dwelling house or as a store-house or other out-building by the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind, or owned and occupied by the receiver of the rent or revenue of the land in question.

In order to separate agricultural income which is exempt, from business income which is taxable, it is provided in rules made under the Indian Income Tax Act of 1922 that where income is derived partly from agriculture and partly from business, the assessee may deduct from his income the market value of any agricultural produce which he raises or receives, and which he either uses as raw material for the use of his business or sells and includes the proceeds in the accounts of his business. In the case of tea production, an exception to the general rule provides that income derived from the sale of tea grown and manufactured by the seller shall be computed as if it were business income, but that 40 per cent. only of such income shall be deemed to be taxable income.

THE EFFECT OF THE LAYTON PROPOSALS

The tea industry is therefore taxed on 40 per cent of the income it derives from the sale of its manufactured product. The income derived from coffee, cardamom and rubber estates, comes under the general description of 'agricultural income' mentioned above, and therefore is exempt from income-tax. The question of manufacture does not enter into the sale of these products, hence they are regarded as purely agricultural. The proposal of Sir Walter Layton to remove this exemption would have the effect of rendering the income derived from coffee, rubber and cardamom estates liable to income-tax. It is possible that the limit of exemption in regard to income derived from agriculture might be higher than the present rate of Rs. 2,000 for ordinary income. But that would effect none but the very small estates. Income derived from the present sale of manufactured tea by estates is already regarded as 'business income', but is not taxable save as regards 40 percent of it. In other words, it is an exception to the general exemption of agricultural incomes from tax. It is not likely, however, that if the exemption were abolished

the exception would remain as a general principle. If the taxation on agricultural income were graded at the same rates as on ordinary incomes, then the whole of the income derived from the sale of manufactured tea would be rendered taxable. The probability is, however, that, at any rate to begin with, the tax levied on agricultural incomes would be at a lower rate than that levied on ordinary incomes, in which case, presumably the lower rate would be levied on the remaining 60 per cent of income derived from the manufacture of tea, which at present is non-taxable.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE PROPOSAL

The obvious immediate argument against the proposal from the planters' point of view is the present state of the markets. The worst time to tax any industry is when it is in the doldrums. The development of agriculture is one of the crying needs of India, and any additional burden in the nature of taxation which is placed upon it should be most seriously scrutinized. On the development of planting products in South India alone depends the livelihood of nearly quarter of a million people.

Another objection is that the taxation of agricultural income would be liable to result in a deterioration of land values throughout the country. This would, therefore, mean 'robbing Peter to pay Paul.'

One of the arguments used for the inclusion of agricultural incomes in income-tax incidence, is that its exclusion was due to the existence of a land cess, and that this has now disappeared from central taxation. That is true, but it has reappeared in the shape of local rates which are now levied for local board and education purposes, and, with the devolution of responsibilities, this local taxation is likely to be increased. Moreover, where plantations are owned by companies, they are also liable to local companies' taxes.

In the third place, it is by no means certain that the results of the removal of this exemption would justify the administrative difficulties of assessment. These difficulties are enormous. In a statement prepared for the Indian Taxation Committee of 1924-5 by one experienced Collector in Madras, the following sentence occurs:—'Even if the land revenue registers were a record of rights, and our list of pattadars was in fact a list of owners, and even if our land revenue assessments were in fact what they are in theory, i.e., half the net yield of the land, it would be difficult to arrive at a list of agricultural assessees which would be sufficiently exhaustive to justify an imposition of income-tax without laying Government justly open to the charge that they were imposing an inequitable tax which was a tax on honesty.' Then there is the complication of scattered holdings and joint-ownership, the fluctuating yield of agricultural land, and the difficulty of securing accurate information from villages. It was estimated in 1924-5, that the inclusion of agricultural incomes in the income-tax scheme would produce in Madras from the ryotwari areas only 4 lakhs, and from the permanently settled estates 32 lakhs. Is the yield worth the trouble? Again, there is no doubt that a large number of people with small incomes would be hit. Take a person in receipt of an income of Rs. 1,850 a year, with a little land or an ancestral estate, which brings him in, in a good year, about Rs. 200. Immediately, if the exemption of that amount were withdrawn, his total income would be above the Rs. 2,000 limit, and would therefore be subject to income-tax on his total. That would be a distinct hardship.

Other arguments will undoubtedly occur to those who read this article. Perhaps the most fundamental is connected with the general view which is

taken of the land-revenue system in this country. Is the land revenue a tax or a rent? If it is a tax, then by submitting the income derived from it to further taxation, there is danger of overburdening the land, and of crippling agriculture. If it is considered that the amount of revenue from land is not sufficient, by all means let the tax on land revenue be increased. But it should not be doubly taxed. If, on the other hand it is rent, then that rent should be fixed as low as possible, and then there might be a case for the removal of the exemption from taxation of income derived from it. But it is clear, from the principles on which land revenue is assessed in different parts of India, that it is regarded as tax rather than rent.

The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee laid down four general canons of taxation which should be applied to any proposal for taxation: (a) certainty (b) convenience (c) economy (d) ability. It is suggested that the proposal to tax agricultural incomes, when applied to these accepted canons, fails on every count.

— : o : —

RECRUITMENT TO THE SERVICES

NEED OF EUROPEAN QUOTA

The chapter in the second volume of the Simon Commission Report which is of most practical concern to educationists is that which relates to the future of the Services.

The core of the recommendations is that what are known as the 'Security Services'—the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service—should continue to be recruited upon an all-India basis by the Secretary of State, and that the rates of recruitment as between Indians and Europeans adopted on the Report of Lord Lee's Royal Commission of 1924 should be maintained.

The reasons for these recommendations are cogent. The organization and direction of the general administrative system, whether at headquarters or in the districts, rests upon the Indian Civil Service; and upon it and the Indian Police Service essentially depends the maintenance of law and order. The close inquiry the Commission made into the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms has led to the conclusion that the existence of a highly efficient administrative machine, and the resource and the energy which these two Services brought to bear upon the difficult problems to which the Reforms gave rise, have contributed greatly to the large measure of success which has attended the working of the present Constitution.

HIGH EFFICIENCY NEEDED

The advances now recommended, it is pointed out, will call for the same qualities in at least as high a degree. The weight of evidence recorded by the Commission was strongly on the side of the preservation of all-India recruitment by the Secretary of State. The Commissioners readily recognize the high standing of the provincial services; but an all-India service, they remark, has a much wider field of choice, and the status and tradition attaching to it secure for it recruits of a class for which a provincial service has not attractions. Moreover, under the Constitution now proposed, the responsibility for the government of a province in the event of a break-down of the normal arrangements will rest upon the Governor, and ultimately upon the Governor-General. Another reason given is that of the desirability of maintaining the present system whereby the Central Secretariat is drawn from members of the services in the

provinces, as well as of minor administrations and excluded areas being served by officers of qualifications similar to those of the higher services working under provincial Governments.

The recommendation for the Security Services to continue to be recruited as at present is accompanied by the corollary that the Secretary of State should have the same power in regard to them as he now possesses in respect to officers of the Indian Medical Service. In view of the obligation of the Government of India to maintain a medical reserve for war and to secure European medical treatment for the European *personnel* and their families, local Governments are required under the Devolution Rules to employ 'such number of Indian Medical Service officers in such appointments and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.' His decision in regard to the Security Services would be arrived at only after discussion with the provincial Governments and the Government of India. The quota of all-India officers would vary according to the circumstances of each province; but the Commissioners do not think that the present numbers should be changed materially for some time to come.

On the question whether the Irrigation Department and the Forest Department should still be recruited on an all-India basis the Commissioners suggest that the authorities in India should have an opportunity of considering it further in the light of the general scheme of constitutional reform now put forward. For themselves, they see strong advantages in the preservation of the system, particularly for the Irrigation Service. Doubts are expressed whether India is yet in a position to find all the *personnel* which it requires to maintain the administration of the departments named. The opinion of the Linlithgow Commission on the need of recruiting over a wide field in the Agricultural Services is quoted, and it is remarked that if European recruitment in the Irrigation and Forest Services were to cease to-day, or were reduced to the occasional enlistment of European experts on short time contracts, a risk would be taken which would be hard to justify.

'FIFTY-FIFTY' PLAN

The proposals of the Lee Commission in 1924 in respect to Indianization were based on the calculation that by 1939 half of the Indian Civil Service would be Indian and half European, allowing for Indians in what are known as listed posts; and that in the Indian Police Service the 'fifty-fifty' *personnel*, would be reached by 1949. Sir John Simon and his colleagues do not propose departure from this time-table. As they justly observe, events since 1924 have not lessened the need for the British element in the Security Services.

The most eager Nationalist who thinks the matter out cannot fail to see that, in the words of the Report, the British officer can for some time longer render a valuable service to political progress in India. Democracy in Britain 'is not so much a code of principles as a way of living with one's fellow-citizens, whether they be the majority or the minority in the State.' It cannot be learned from text-books, and it is inevitable that political theory and practice in India should rest more on the letter than on the spirit of British political institutions. The Report points out that if the best type of British recruit can be obtained as in the past, Indian political life must gain from the advice and service of men in whom the practice of British democracy is instinctive.

THE OUTLOOK FOR TEA

Commenting on the outlook for Tea, *The Financial News* states that Midsummer is an interesting period in the tea market. The selling of the last of the old crop from India (where all-the-year-round picking is not possible) and the temporary deterioration of Ceylon teas from the effects of the monsoon rains produce a seasonal fall in prices ; and the interest of the investor is turned on the probable trends after these seasonal influences cease to operate. Last year the exceptionally heavy yield of tea prevented any noticeable recovery following the summer fall, and common teas are still feeling the effects. Medium teas have also failed to improve, as was hoped at the end of last year, and it is only high-grown teas which have maintained their value. But although prices are lower than a year ago, the difference between this year's and last year's level has recently been growing smaller. It is interesting to consider whether or not this may be the beginning of a general improvement.

As in other industries, a restriction scheme now seeks to redress the effects of a heavy yield last year. The output of low-grade teas is to be reduced considerably, of medium teas rather less, and of high-grade teas scarcely at all. With the results of restriction schemes elsewhere to guide them, investors may feel some doubts on the value of restriction in tea. But they should first make sure of how the tea industry works and how it proposes to curtail its output. In the first place, the industry's organization is very much superior to that of, say, the tin or the rubber industry. Disagreements may occur between one association of tea growers and another, but when an agreement has finally been reached to which all the associations agree (including those of Java and Sumatra), there does not remain outside the circle an unorganized and uncontrollable community of native producers whose efforts will merely be encouraged by the restriction of the rest. China tea production is not organized as is that of India, Ceylon, Java and Sumatra ; but China tea has rather a different market. One of the difficulties of restriction is therefore removed. The particular technique of tea production largely removes another difficulty which, in rubber, for instance, has been found considerable ; curtailment of output is final and does not merely leave the product available for more intensive working when restriction is removed. If tea output is to be limited to a given volume over a given period, the planter may find that the weather has brought about the curtailment without any need for special measures. He will watch his production and may estimate that the year's yield will not in any case exceed his allowance. If, on the other hand, climatic conditions are good he will reduce the output not by only picking the good leaves, as is sometimes imagined (because coolies could not be taught to differentiate, and in any case, being paid at piece rates, would resent a measure tending to reduce their earnings), but by putting a larger proportion of his garden under pruning. Normally, plucking goes on at intervals of about ten days all the year round (except in Northern India), but a bush which has been pruned will not bear leaves for several months. Once the pruning has been done, therefore, there is no undoing it. It is possible that piling up of stocks on the gardens might take place through the planter's plucking and manufacturing all his leaf, and then storing for future sale any surplus above his restricted allowance. In the present proposals, however, storing of manufactured tea on the gardens is not to be allowed.

Thus, there appears to be a fairly good chance of the restriction proposals being effective. Costs of production will almost certainly be

relatively higher under restriction, but the tea company accounts which are now being published show clearly enough that low prices run away with profits very much more than the economies of large outputs save them. If the aims of restriction are realized, the largest relative improvement will be in the prices of common teas, in which the fall has also been greatest. It will be interesting to see whether an improvement in common teas will, if it comes, produce a fall in high-grade teas, as it has been observed to do before.—*The Home and Colonial Mail.*

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THE WORK OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference which opened on June 10, adjourned on June 28, after having dealt with all the questions entered on its Agenda.

Three important questions had been submitted to it with a view to the adoption of international regulations and conditions of work either by an International Convention or by a Recommendation. The three subjects were :—

- (1) Forced or compulsory labour;
- (2) The hours of work of salaried employees;
- (3) The hours of work in coal mines.

The two first questions had already been discussed for the first time last year according to the usual procedure adopted by the Conference. This year they gave rise to the adoption, in the first case, to a Draft Convention and two Recommendations; in the second case, to a Draft Convention and three Recommendations.

The third question had been dealt with by urgent and exceptional methods at the request of the Assembly and of the Council of the League of Nations. The Draft Convention had been prepared by a preparatory technical conference of experts from the coal producing countries of Europe which was called last January by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

In its first reading, it was adopted by a majority of over two-thirds, but the Draft Convention on the Hours of Work in Coal Mines did not succeed in attaining this majority in the final vote, there being 70 votes for and 40 against. The Draft Convention, as it had been submitted, having thus been rejected, the Conference decided by 105 votes to 22 to enter the question of hours of work in coal mines on the Agenda of the 1931 Session of the Conference. It may be mentioned here that the Conference had already decided in one of its resolutions to examine next year the question of regulating the hours of work in lignite mines. These two questions which had been thus separated after considerable discussion by the Draft Convention which has been rejected, will now again be dealt with together.

The two other Draft Conventions were adopted.

FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOUR

The forced or compulsory labour of natives of colonial territories was the subject of a Draft Convention which has been adopted by the Conference.

in its final vote by 93 votes without opposition. Its general aim is given in the first two paragraphs of Article I, as follows :—

' Each member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period, with a view to its complete suppression. Recourse to forced or compulsory labour may be had during the transitional period for public purposes only and as an exceptional measure subject to the conditions and guarantees hereinafter provided.'

Article 1 also provides that during a period of five years after the coming into force of the Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office will consider the possibility of the suppression of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms without a further transitional period and the desirability of placing this question on the Agenda of the Conference. For the purpose of the Convention, the following will not be deemed to be forced or compulsory labour: Any work or service: (1) exacted in virtue of compulsory military service laws for work of a purely military character ; (2) which forms part of normal civic obligations ; (3) exacted as a consequence of the conviction in a court of law ; (4) exacted in cases of emergency which are specified in the Convention ; (5) for minor communal services.

Forced labour for the benefit of private individuals shall not be permitted after the ratification of the Convention and Articles. Any concessions which allow the possibility of having recourse to forced labour are to be rescinded as soon as possible. The Draft Convention specifies in detail the conditions and the safeguards which are to cover forced labour in those exceptional cases in which it is permitted for public purposes during the transitional period. The only authorities competent to permit the use of forced labour are the authorities of the metropolitan country or higher central authority in the territory concerned.

Forced labour may not be exacted from natives except subject to several paragraphs, the numbers of which are :

- (a) Same rate of pay as for voluntary work ;
- (b) Respect for conjugal and family ties ;
- (c) Safeguards as to their health and repatriation ;
- (d) Compensation in case of accident or illness ;
- (e) Maximum duration of 60 days a year ;
- (f) 8 hours a day only for portage.

Only able-bodied men from eighteen to forty-five years may be subject to forced labour. School teachers and pupils are exempt from any such obligations.

The Draft Convention also refers to Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles concerning the annual reports which the States Members must provide on the application of the Conventions which they have ratified, as well as Article 421 concerning the exceptions of which States Members which have ratified the Convention might want to make use.

There are also two Recommendations. The first deals with the indirect compulsion to forced labour and to economic conditions which might in a disguised form re-introduce the use of forced labour. The second Draft Recommendation provides more especially for the issue of regulations adopted in accordance with the Convention.

The two Recommendations were adopted by 91 votes to nil and 91 to 1 respectively.

HOURS OF WORK OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES

The Draft Convention on the hours of work of salaried employees was adopted in the final vote by 86 to 31. The main provisions of this Convention are :

The hours of work of salaried employees in commerce and in offices is limited to 48 hours per week and, as a rule, to 8 hours per day, the hours of work being defined as 'The time during which the persons employed are at the disposal of the employer.' The maximum of 48 hours in a week may, however, be so arranged that hours of work in the day do not exceed ten.

The Convention specifies certain exceptions and derogations. The Convention applies to the staff of the following establishments, whether they be public or private ; commercial or trading establishments, including postal, telephone and telegraph services ; establishments in administrative services in which the persons employed are mainly engaged in office work ; and mixed commercial and industrial establishments in so far as they are not deemed to be industrial establishments. The competent authority of each country will have to issue regulations which will define clearly the establishments and the persons to whom the terms of the Convention are to apply. Persons employed in hospitals and similar establishments, in hotels and restaurants, in theatres and places of public entertainment, are not included in the scope of the Convention.

With a view to extending at a later date these regulations on hours of work to these categories of persons, the Conference has adopted three Recommendations, requesting States Members to undertake investigations on the conditions of work of such persons. Within a period of four years the results of these enquiries are to be sent in to the International Labour Office, which will prepare a report on the basis of which the desirability of entering the question on the agenda of a later Session of the Conference may be considered.

These three Recommendations were adopted together by 103 votes to 18.

RESOLUTIONS

Thus two large categories of workers have for the first time come within the scope of special international regulation. In the case of salaried employees, the Conference extended to a large category of workers the advantages of a 48-hour week and an eight-hour day which the Washington Convention had already accorded only to workers in industrial establishments, including, amongst others, miners. In the case of forced labour, the Conference has furthered the universality of the International Labour Organization by extending its work of social justice to millions of human beings. These will now be covered to some extent on the basis of principles which have hitherto been deemed to be only applicable to the workers in the more advanced countries.

The Conference has also voted important resolutions which will affect the future action of the Organization. It adopted a resolution, submitted by Mr. Jouhaux, French Workers' Delegate, concerning the preparation of children and young persons for a fully developed life, by 83 votes to 1. It also adopted a resolution, submitted by Mr. Müller, German Workers' Delegate, concerning factory inspection, by 80 votes to 3.

The Conference adopted a resolution, submitted by Mr. Sokal, Polish Government Delegate, concerning annual holidays with pay, by 84 votes to 21. It adopted a resolution, submitted by Mr. Suzuki, Japanese Workers' Delegate, concerning freedom of association, by 81 votes to 5. A resolution submitted by Mr. Joshi, Indian Workers' Delegate, concerning the convocation of an advisory conference for Asiatic countries, failed to obtain the required quorum of votes.

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TEA DRYING

FIRING WITH FURNACE OIL

There has, as yet, been very little done in the direction of investigating the possibilities of using Furnace Oil for tea dryers in South India. Many Estates are beginning to find it difficult to get adequate supplies of wood except at very high prices which do not compare favourably with ruling prices for Furnace Oil. Furnace Oil should not be confused with Diesel Oil for which a higher price is asked, the reason being that the Diesel engine or internal combustion engine requires a more refined oil than is required for firing purposes. It would be interesting to hear how actual production of dried tea per lb. of oil fuel and wood compares with the following figures which are, I believe, the average quantities obtained in Ceylon where tea drying with furnace oil is more general and also with a comparison of the results obtained from oil and coal in the Dooars, and oil and wood in Java.

There are a number of subsidiary advantages gained in using furnace oil, among which the most outstanding appear to be :—

(a) Furnace Oil has a much greater heating value than wood or coal, I understand that the furnace oil supplied in India at the present time has a calorific value of about 18,500 B.T.U.s. per lb. whereas the calorific value of South Indian Wood is only about 3,750 to 4,500 B.T.U.s. per lb.

(b) Firewood is heaped up in a furnace and in consequence it is almost impossible to ensure complete combustion as it is impossible to be certain of the right amount of air coming in contact with the fuel which is so necessary in order to ensure perfect combustion ; whereas with oil the correct mixture of air and atomized oil is easily obtained and complete and perfect combustion is assured.

(c) It is difficult to maintain an exact and even temperature with wood fuel ; whereas with oil the temperature of the furnace is easily controlled and a steady and even temperature is maintained.

(d) With oil fuel there is little risk from sparks and absolutely no risk of the leaf getting smoked as the furnace will not give off any smoke so long as the oil supply is properly regulated. There is also no possibility of the tea coming in contact with the oil and getting an oily taste thereby.

(e) When oil firing is installed, fuel is only consumed when the dryer is in use.

(f) Wood gives approximately 30 per cent. ash, coal gives 15 per cent. ash, oil gives no ash.

(g) Firewood or coal requires a lot of space for storage and several coolies to handle it; whereas oil needs very small storage space and only one man is needed to look after the whole plant.

These points alone make it worth the time of any one interested in tea to go into the comparative costs of production.

My information—gleaned from the Dooars, Ceylon and Java—is not very extensive but it should be helpful for any one who is finding the cost of his present supplies of fuel steadily rising and who is wondering whether a saving could be made by changing over from wood to coal or oil. In Ceylon it has been found that, on a conservative estimate, that it takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. yds. of wood to fire 1,000 lbs. of tea (1 c. yd.=600 lbs.). With furnace oil, 25 gallons of oil is consumed to fire 1,000 lbs. of made tea or 1 lb. of oil per 4·3 lbs. made tea which gives us a rough figure 21,000 lbs. of wood to 1000 lbs. of tea as compared with 233 lbs. of oil to 1,000 lbs. of tea. I understand from a pamphlet that has been issued by Ulrich and Co. of Java that in Java it has been found possible to dry 6 lbs. of tea by 1 lb. of oil by the use of a new patent burner. In Bengal it has been found that, on an average, one maund of coal is required to dry one maund of tea whereas one maund of tea can be dried by $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of oil which gives us a ratio of nearly 3 : 1 in favour of oil fuel when we take 82 lbs. to one maund and 1 gallon of oil to 9 lbs.

It is clear from this information that in other planting areas oil has proved to be more efficient and less expensive than coal and there is no reason to suppose that oil is likely to prove any more expensive in South India than in Bengal. Many areas are feeling the increasing cost of wood fuel and oil appears to be the most suitable substitute as long as the oil companies will help by bringing prices to a competitive level. It is to be hoped therefore that they will seize this opportunity for expanding their markets for furnace oil by meeting the planters fuel requirements at reasonable rates.

It would be of interest, and a service, to tea planters if any one who has had experience of firing with furnace oil in South India would publish such information. The cost of conversion, which I understand is small, can be obtained from any of the leading Engineering Companies in South India.

F. J. M.

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RUBBER YIELD RECORDS

A SUGGESTION FROM CEYLON

'There appears to be considerable divergence of views and variation in the methods adopted in keeping rubber tree yield records on various estates,' states F. Denham Till (Lowmont Group, Kalutara, Ceylon), in a communication to *The Tropical Agriculturalist*. He proceeds to argue that some standard system should be adopted to facilitate comparisons of records as much as possible.

There are, he says, so many co-related factors to be taken into account when comparing yield records that it is admittedly impossible to supply a completely accurate visible result without wading through mazes of figures, but it would seem desirable that these co-relations should be aggregated, and then reduced to the nearest possible common denominator, so that the

average estate superintendent and visiting agent should be able to tell at a glance, and within a measurable degree of accuracy, the order of merit of any tree of which records are being kept.

At present some estates show only the total yield of dry rubber per month or per annum. This method is clearly open to great error. For example, take three trees :

- 'A' girth 8 ft., giving 100 lb. per annum.
- 'B' girth 4 ft., giving 60 lb. per annum.
- 'C' girth 3 ft., giving 50 lb. per annum.

all in similar soil with the same number and method of tappings. Looking at the record one naturally selects 'A' tree as the highest yielder ; yet if one takes the girth of the respective trees into comparison it will be seen that 'C' tree ranks first in order of merit with 33·2 lb. per foot of cut, 'B' next with 30 lb. per foot of cut, and 'A' last with 25 lb. per foot of cut, presuming them to be tapped on the half spiral.

Another system, certainly far more accurate than the above, observes Mr. Till, is that in which the average yield per tapping per tree is taken, and this appears to be the commonest system employed. Here again the girth of the tree is not as a rule taken into account, neither does the system allow of an accurate deduction being made if the tapping system be altered, say from one-half to one-third during the period the yields are taken. One must then interpolate one's own ideas as to what reduction or increase in yield has taken place for the given period since the alteration in the tapping method took place, providing the period be known, and this interpolation cannot possibly be even approximately accurate.

Mr. Till concludes that the fairest system employable—though still imperfect—consists in the recording of the average yields per tapping per lineal inch of cut. This must, of course, be done in grammes, or in decimals of ounces as the quantities naturally are rather small ones.

A system of graphed charts put up in book form may be employed, one page being used per month. Each page shows at a glance the following information : 48 trees, their numbers, their ages, soil, girth, and state of canopy and number of tappings, their yield in grammes per tapping per lineal inch for the three previous years, their total yields for the same period, and on graphed lines their average yield in grammes per lineal inch per tapping for the month, and their total yield in lb. and ounces for that month. A glance at the two graphed lines of yield shows immediately which tree ranks highest in order of merit, and this saves the time and trouble usually spent wading through columns of figures.

With this method it makes no real difference whether a tapping cut is suddenly changed to one-third or one-quarter from one-half during the tapping period, one has still the weight of dry rubber per inch of cut per tapping to go upon which will materially reduce the possibilities of serious error, and will even up to a considerable extent the interference of outside factors.

The obvious objection raised against this method is that any given mother tree or clone may possess as one of its inherent characteristics the ability to girth at a rapid rate, or *vice versa* the inability to do so, and that the tree which puts on girth quickly and inch for inch gives as high a yield as the poor girther is to be preferred to the latter on that score, and in that case this method of showing the yield per lineal inch per tapping would not show the true order of merit.—*The India Rubber Journal.*

REVIEWS

'COFFEE PLANTING IN KENYA COLONY,' BY F. H. SPROTT.

(*Publishers : East African Standard, Ltd., Nairobi.*)

This book is a comprehensive survey of the whole business of growing, manufacture and marketing Coffee in Kenya. It is intended primarily for beginners, and the opening chapters contain a description of the life of a planter and the qualities that make for success, with advice to immigrants who have capital to back them, and also to those who are not so fortunately placed.

The clearing and planting of a new estate are next dealt with, and the best methods of cultivation, preventing wash, pruning, etc., are discussed, together with the relative values of different shade trees. There is also an interesting chapter on manuring and cover crops.

Descriptions of coffee pests and diseases take up a large part of the book, the question of Stephanoderes being fully discussed and the best methods of control explained. These chapters are of particular interest to planters in South India and all the world over, and their value is enhanced by many excellent illustrations.

The last part of the book deals with the manufacture of coffee and its disposal either in London or locally, the whole being a very helpful contribution to the literature of Coffee Planting.

J. G.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS'
ASSOCIATION—NO. III.

(*Associated Printers, Madras, Rs. 5.*)

The third number of this publication is more than usually interesting. It contains a history of the planting industry in Travancore, from which it appears that the growth of tea, coffee and cinchona as an experimental measure in the Government Gardens at Peermade in 1864. The history only goes up to 1906, and we may hope to see it brought up to date in a subsequent issue. The minutes of meetings of the Central Travancore Planters' Association appear, with the annual accounts and other statistics. The remainder of the Journal is taken up with the Report of the Director of the Tea Research Institute of Ceylon and various articles on matters of interest to tea planters, such as the Root Growth of the Tea Bush, by R. J. McMullin, Tea Seed Bearers, a translation of a Dutch publication by Dr. Shaw, a complete summary of Petch's 'Diseases of the Tea Bush', and various extracts from other planting journals.

This publication is printed on good paper and is generally well got up. We may suggest that the next issue introduces a table of contents, as it is not at present easy for the reader to find exactly what he wants. Also the price should be indicated on the cover. Apart from these minor suggestions, however, the Journal should prove a most useful book for the tea planter to have on his shelves, and should be a valuable permanent record of the activities of the Central Travancore Planters' Association.

CORRESPONDENCE

Railway connections for Cochin Harbour

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

I write to correct a statement made by Mr. Arthur Hall in a letter published in your issue of August 2. It appears that Mr. Hall has evidently misread my article therein mentioned.

When the metre gauge line from Pollachi to Palghat (now under construction) is completed, the alternatives for the Annamallais Estates will be as follows. *With Kollengode-Trichur line.*—A through run from Pollachi of some 100 miles *without break of gauge*, as stated by Mr. Hall. *With Cochin State Railway converted to Broad Gauge.*—A run of possibly 130-140 miles with break of gauge at Olavakkot and not at Podanur as mentioned by Mr. Hall.

It appears likely that Annamallai traffic will probably use the shorter route *via* Olavakkot in preference to that *via* Podanur. Like Mr. Hall I am an 'interested' party and hope the Annamallais Planters' Association will strongly oppose U.P.A.S.I. giving further support to a project so antagonistic to the Annamallai and Nelliampathy interests. Finally I must regretfully disclaim the technical experience attributed to me by Mr. Hall as the result of my unfortunate initials.

Yours etc.,
P. W. D.

Mate Tea

The Editor 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

Having recently been in South America and seen something of the process of growing and manufacturing of MATÉ or YERBA I believe that if tea was manufactured in India similar to Yerba manufacture in S. America there would be a good demand for same in South America for mixing with Yerba and possibly improving the flavour of this S. American beverage. Yerba or Maté as manufactured in S. America at the present time requires very little machinery, in fact practically no machinery at all. The total cost of the average equipment would be a few hundred rupees only. I might mention that in certain parts of South America, Indian Tea is grown but not to any great extent as labour is too expensive. In influential circles in South America, the suggestion of mixing tea manufactured as Yerba with Yerba has been proposed.

Yerba trees are cut for crop once a year only, young leaves are not used as in the manufacture of tea. only hard leaves and branches are used in Yerba manufacture, those branches are usually about the thickness of a pencil. The annual prunings of tea bushes in my opinion could be manufactured into a Yerba substitute and exported for sale in South America, where almost everybody sucks Yerba otherwise known as Maté, morning, noon and night. Yerba for export could be grown in India, ten coolies per hundred acres or less than ten would be enough for cultivation with tractors. The annual harvest might require about 70 coolies per hundred acres. S. American labour costs over Rs. 3 (three) per day.

I would suggest that samples of tea manufactured as a Yerba substitute be exhibited at the coming South American British Exhibition to be held at Buenos Aires next year.

The writer is at the disposal of any concern interested in this matter.

c/o MERCANTILE BANK,
MADRAS.

Yours, etc.,
A. W. STRACHAN.

The English Language

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

I send you the copy of a letter in the National Message of July 12, 1930; which may interest some of your readers.

An American who has been a wanderer for thirty years recently explained his major language impression in trite manner. 'I have penetrated Tibet, Burmah, and crossed China and Japan, India and Malay States, I have just returned from a 34,800 mile voyage around the the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. I've crossed the centre of Africa from Coast to coast, along the Congo River; and from Freemantle to Sydney. I've had dinner with the natives of the Fly River Country in New Guinea, and wild men of the Bontoc in Luxon. I have visited Monte Carlo, loafed in the Place Clinchy, hunted in the wilds of the Siberian tiger, and traded with the Ainu of Hokkaido—and I speak nothing but English. It is wonderful what a number of English-speaking natives one comes across in the African jungle. White engineers working in Nyassaland learn the Native tongue and speak it with the Natives, but they soon pick up the English tongue, and prefer to speak it too. I once heard an Egyptian singing 'Down went McGinty' as he worked in an Alexandrian cigarette factory. Entering a wayside Inn in Maintz, Germany, I felt that English would not be understood using a dictionary of the country, I inquired of the landlord about a room. He smiled at my effort to pronounce the words and said, in very good English, 'I can give you a nice room, but the bath is in the hall.'

The English language will get you anywhere.

Yours, etc.

August 11, 1930.

H. S. M.

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DISTRICT NOTES SOUTH TRAVANCORE

Minutes of the First Quarterly Meeting of the South Travancore Planters' Association held at the Kalthurity Valley Club on Saturday, August 2, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Present :

Mr. W. Gillespie (*Chairman*), Messrs. R. Branson, W. D. M. Boultbee, H. R. Bowring, T. L. Jackson, T. W. U. Park, F. H. Powell, J. A. Stevenson, S. N. Ure, A. H. L. White, and A. P. D. Lodge, (*Honorary Secretary*).

1. *Notice calling the Meeting.*—The Honorary Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

2. *Confirmation of minutes.*—The proceedings of the Annual General meeting held on May 17, 1930, which had been published in the Planters' Chronicle of June 7, 1930 were taken as read. The Honorary Secretary read out other items which were 'In Committee.'

Mr. T. W. U. Park then proposed and Mr. R. Branson seconded that these minutes be confirmed.

Carried.

3. *Election of New Members.*—The following names were put forward for election as Personal members of this Association :—

Mr. C. H. Simpson,	Ashamboo Estate,	Nagercoil Post.
" C. E. Smith,	Isfield "	Kalthuritty Post.
" S. N. Ure,	Perinaad "	Vadaserikara Post.

It was proposed from the chair that these members be duly elected.

Carried unanimously.

4. *Correspondence : Honorary Membership of Clubs.*—The Honorary Secretary gave a resume of correspondence between him and the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., regarding the Honorary membership of clubs of Planters attending the Bangalore and Ooty meetings, and read out his letter dated July 31, 1930. Instructions had been received that District Associations were to guarantee the private club bills of their delegates and of other planters from their district attending these meetings. The committee agreed that this guarantee was illegal according to the constitution of their Association, and that nomination by a P.A. should be sufficient to ensure the prompt settlement of accounts.

Mr. W. Gillespie, who is to be our delegate at the forthcoming meeting at Bangalore, then informed the meeting that he would be willing to lodge a cheque with the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I. as security.

Much discussion followed.

Mr. T. W. U Park ultimately proposed and Mr. T. L. Jackson seconded 'that this Association is of opinion that it cannot legally hold itself responsible for any of its members' private Club bills. Further, that, if this Association's nomination alone is found to be insufficient, the individual concerned be invited to furnish a personal guarantee.'

Carried unanimously.

5. *European Association.*—The Chairman explained that there was no matter to be discussed under this item, but that it had to be included in the agenda according to a resolution passed at the meeting held on November 12, 1927.

Mr. Park proposed that this item should not be put on the agenda for future meetings unless any special matter affecting planting interests was to be brought up. Seconded by Mr. Jackson.

Carried.

6. *U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting at Bangalore.*—*Instructions to delegates :*

The Chairman pointed out the importance at this time of general trade depression of effecting all practicable economies in the working of the U.P.A.S.I. The three resolutions which this Committee had put forward regarding (1) keeping departmental accounts separate (2) adjusting any balance of income over expenditure during last quarter of each year and (3) sending in of budgets, etc., not later than January 31 of each year were fully discussed, and received the approval of the meeting.

All other resolutions were then discussed in detail. Our support was to be given to those brought forward as follows by (a) The West Coast re (1) transference of Head Office to Coimbatore and (2) Assistant Secretary.

- (b) Nelliampathi's re Planters' Chronicle advertisements.
- (c) West Coast re proposed subscription for current year.
- (d) Nelliampathi's re voting by proxy for minor Associations.
- (e) Wynnaad re Water tax.
- (f) Mundakayam re reduction in freight on Tea and Rubber.
- (g) Mysore re encashment of cheques.
- (h) Central Travancore re sale of Tea in London.

The Central Travancore's resolution regarding taking out of Rs. 60,000 from the Reserve Fund for the sole benefit of Tea was to be strongly opposed, but that Mundakayam were to be approached with a view to amending their resolution regarding withdrawing Rs. 75,000 from the Reserve Fund, to the withdrawing of Rs. 50,000 only from the accumulated Fund.

It was also proposed to request the West Coast Planters' Association to amend their resolution regarding Political work by cutting out the sentence 'and considers' to 'planting interests.'

The Executive Committee and Nilgiri Planters' proposals to abolish Advisory Committees were to be opposed. It was pointed out that the R.A.C. were the official representatives in India of the R.G.A. and could not therefore be abolished without the sanction of its Governing body. After some discussion Mr. A. P. D. Lodge proposed 'that we oppose the two resolutions to the effect that all Advisory Committees be abolished, but that as far as possible the workings of these Committees be by correspondence to avoid expense in T.A.' This was seconded by Mr. T. W. U. Park.

Carried unanimously.

The Meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

A. P. D. LODGE,
Honorary Secretary.

W. GILLESPIE,
Chairman.

NILGIRI-WYNAAD

Proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting held on Monday, July 14, 1930 at 11 a.m. at Mango Range Club

Present :

Messrs. R. Fowke (*Chairman*), C. K. Pittock, G. W. Fulcher, W. Byram Page, E. S. Conner, Stuart S. Light, J. L. Benson, G. F. Scovell, C. W. Burgess, N. Cottrell, A. N. Scott Hart, J. C. Nicolls, A. L. Lang, C. O. Commin, W. R. Grove, J. E. Bisset, J. E. Hancock, T. E. Hollingsworth and A. R. Innes (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitors :

Messrs. Hayes and Langley.

Notice calling the meeting was taken as read.

Minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

Bangalore Meeting—Resolution.—It was decided to frame resolutions to be moved at Bangalore *re* 'The Malabar Tenants' Improvement Act' and 'Posts and Telegraphs.'

Stephenoderes.—The minutes of the Committee meeting which had been held the previous week were read to the meeting. The Committee's action was unanimously approved.

Correspondence and other Competent Business.—Read letter from Mr. James, the Planting Member, asking if the Association had any special political subjects which it desired the Planting Member to incorporate into his speech. The Meeting instructed the Honorary Secretary to write and ask Mr. James to speak on the desirability of the Malabar Tenants' Improvement Act being introduced into the District.

Read letter from the Editor of the *Planters' Chronicle* *re* revising the circulation list of that paper. The Honorary Secretary was instructed to ascertain how many copies of the paper were required by each Estate, and to suggest to the Editor of the Chronicle that the requisite copies of the *Planters' Chronicle* be sent to Manager of each Estate who would see to the distribution.

Read letter *re* the Madras Flying Club.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Coorg Planters' Association *re* Exhibits—India House.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Tea Scientific Committee, C. T. P. A. *re* Journal.

Read letter from the Assistant Secretary *re* high charges levied on the encashment of cheques and proposed action by the Mysore Planters' Association. The Honorary Secretary was instructed to write and inform the Secretary that the Association was agreeable to support the Mysore Planters' Association and at the same time to ask if the Mysore Planters' Association intended moving a resolution at Bangalore.

A vote of thanks to the President, Honorary Secretary, and members of the Mango Range Club for kindly permitting the meeting to be held at the Club was passed unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

A. R. INNES,
Honorary Secretary.

R. FOWKE,
Chairman.

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.					
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending July 24, 1930	January 1 to July 24, 1930	January 1 to July 24, 1929		
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, July 24, 1930)		s. d.	N. India.	s. 1 0·33	d. 1 2·18	s. 1 4·87		
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —			S. India.	a 1 0·47	b 1 3·27	c 1 5·60		
Karakundru ..	136	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ceylon ...	1 4·86	1 6·72	1 7·78		
*Selalipara ..	145	1 2	Java ...	10·02	10·07	1 0·93		
*Thoni Mud ..	417	1 1	Sumatra.	10·86	11·29	1 3·85		
Sirikundra ..	120	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nyassa- land	9·57	9·36	1 0·58		
*Sholayar ..	251	1 0	Total ...	d 1 2·02	e 1 3·03	f 1 5·38		
*Mukotti Mud ..	187	1 0						
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>								
Staghrook ..	52	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Twyford and Ashley								
White Hills ..	96	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Bon Ami ..	130	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Woodlands ..	48	1 2						
Glenmary ..	130	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Mount ..	83	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Carady Goody ..	70	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —								
Thenmallay ..	26	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	a 7,393	b 188,375	c 189,692			
Kalaar ..	126	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	d 67,718	e 2,379,351	f 2,230,302			
Chokanaad ..	79	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Guderale ..	189	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Upp. Surianalle ..	174	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Letchmi ..	149	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Surianalle ..	121	1 3						
*Lockhart ..	121	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(d) <i>Nilgiris</i> —								
Glenmorgan ..	79	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Chamraj ..	68	1 3						
Lovedale ..	44	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(e) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —								
Wentworth ..	66	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$						
*Seaforth ..	128	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$						
(f) <i>South Travancore</i> —								
Ani Erangel ..	210	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Isfield ..	63	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$						
Nagamally ..	54	1 1						
(g) <i>Wynaad</i> —								
Tanga Mulla ..	74	1 0						

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—

(B) RUBBER :—

The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, August 12, 1930, was 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

London Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, August 12, 1930, were 80,044 tons, a decrease of 335 tons on August 5, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, August 12, 1930, were 28,660 tons, an increase of 256 tons on August 5, 1930 inventory.

I. The London Market—(continued.)

(C) COFFEE:—

(Fortnight ending July 23, 1930)

Districts		Week ending July	Bags	s.	d.	Grades
<i>Mysore—</i>						
C. C. J.	77	74	2	All
<i>Nilgiris—</i>						
Hilgrove	51	89	5	All (including extra)
Louisiana	57	89	1	Extra and No. 1
<i>Nilgiri-Wynaad—</i>						
Helen	43	66	3	All (including extra)
<i>Shevaroys—</i>						
Woodlands	65	77	4	do.

II. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on August 5, 1930)

TEA.—The Sale of August 5, amounted to 2,359,627 lbs. Quality generally showed a slight improvement with a few really good invoices from Nuwera Eliya and Uva included. There was rather a better demand, but this was centered on good and low quality teas, with medium descriptions irregular and easier. *Nuwera Eliya and Maturata*:—Quality was very attractive, with occasionally a really fine invoice. Demand was good and prices for all grades were firmer. *High Grown*:—Quality was improved especially in the case of Uva teas of which there were several very nice invoices. Prices for these choice lots showed increases, while demand for other teas was good at steady rates. *Medium Grown*:—Quality was useful. Demand was poor and all tea proved difficult of sale, many being taken out without bids. *Low Grown*:—These descriptions came to a strong market with the exception of commonest Broken Orange Rekoes which were easier to buy. *Fannings and Dusts*:—Were again strong and fully steady rates were forthcoming. (As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.)

South Indian Teas in auction of July 29, 1930, obtained the following prices:—

Estates		Breaks	Averages
Kannamalley	...	15,645	85
Rob Roy	...	5,405	73
Welbeck	...	3,516	64
Churukulam	...	2,670	55
Connemara	...	10,150	45

RUBBER.—About 414 tons were offered on (July 31, 1930) Auction. There was a well supported and active market for all grades but prices were at slightly lower levels than those ruling last week. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold steadily throughout at 23 cents showing a drop of one cent on previous rates. Fair Quality Sheet was well competed for and showed a similar drop while Off Quality Sheet was a half cent easier. There was good demand for Inferior Quality Sheet and prices for this grade showed a slight improvement Contract Crepe was a good market throughout at 23 cents showing a decline of a half cent on last week's prices. Off and Mottled sorts met with a good enquiry but declined a half cent and one cent respectively. Demand for all grades of Scrap Crepe was fully steady and sold at unchanged rates. Scraps were in limited demand and good sorts fell away 1 to 1½ cents per pound.

III. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, August 14, 1930

Planting.—The same depressing and dull atmosphere continues in this section and with Raw Rubber quoting below 5d., early recovery of the market to active conditions is far from hopeful. Prices in all markets are further marked down and the only dealing reported here was Keralas at 6s. 9d. On the other hand Teas were slightly firmer without much business. United Nilgiris changed hands at 96/97½.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or - on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£	1	0 5 3	- 1s.
2. Linggi Plantations	..	£	1	0 16 0	- 2s. 3d.
3. Malayalam Plantations	..	£	1	0 14 3	- 3s.
4. Merlimau Rubber	..	2s.	0	1 6	- 3d.
5. Nilgiri Plantations	..	£	1	1 15 0	...
6. Poomudi Tea and Rubber	..	2s.	0	1 4½	- 1½d.
7. Pullangode Rubber	..	£	1	0 7 6	- 6d.
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	..	£	1	0 5 9	- 1s. 3d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	..	£	1	1 4 3	- 4s.
10. Travancore Rubber	..	£	1	1 0 0	- 2s. 6d.

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	5
Cochins Rs. 15	...	20
Devasholas Rs. 7	...	6
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	..	25
Kalasas Rs. 15	..	6½
Malankaras Rs. 30	..	47½
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	..	8
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid	..	7
" 7 per cent. Preis. Rs. 100	..	6
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	..	5
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	..	95
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	..	6
Peria Karamalaits Rs. 15	..	42
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	..	28
Periasholas Rs. 10	..	2
Periyars Rs. 10	..	8
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	..	4
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	..	10
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	..	98
Vellamalaits (Rs. 15)	..	18

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

July 27, 1930, to August 9, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	..	21·68	21·68	24. Coonoor	...	13·44	13·44
2. Kalthuritty.	4·18	52·30	56·48	25. Kotagiri	0·28	18·06	18·34
3. Kallar Edge.	9·62	56·76	66·38	26. Ootacamund.	3·05	23·90	26·95
4. Koney ...	8·01	54·42	62·43	27. Yercaud	0·52	30·05	30·57
5. Pattanapura.	8·14	46·25	54·39	28. Mango Range	6·70	54·90	61·60
6. M'kayam ...	...	88·35	88·35	29. Devala	...	61·69	61·69
6a Peravanthan.	13·70	88·35	102·05	30. Devarshola.	5·13	35·11	40·24
7. Peermade ...	24·50	88·54	113·04	31. CALICUT	10·72	65·26	75·98
8. Twyford ...	30·60	107·55	138·15	32. Kuttiyadi	...	66·40	66·40
9 V'periyar ...	...	23·54	23·54	33. Vayiriy	17·04	88·55	105·59
10. Kalaar ...	42·15	99·36	141·51	34. Manantoddi.	17·04	51·37	68·41
11. Chittuvurrai	1·18	16·55	17·73	35. Billigiris	5·67	36·36	42·03
12. Bodr'KANUR	...	4·47	4·47	36. Sidapur	...	32·75	32·75
13. COCHIN	7·52	55·47	62·99	37. Pollibetta	9·34	40·57	49·91
14. Mooply ...	13·22	66·21	79·43	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	18·46	50·94	69·40	39. Saklaspur	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	13·09	99·50	112·59	40. Kadamanie	32·70	135·46	168·16
17. POLLACHIE	3·12	20·00	23·12	41. Ballupete	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	10·54	69·99	80·53	42. Balehonnur...	10·24	103·45	113·69
19. Karapara ...	...	87·13	87·13	43. Merthisubgey.	...	9·07	9·07
20. Pullengode..	9·30	70·50	79·80	44. Kelagur	...	7·89	7·89
21. Nilambur ...	8·73	48·41	57·14	45. Durgabettta.	18·72	51·70	70·42
22. Naduvattam	14·46	69·31	83·77	46. MANGALORE	12·58	84·72	97·30
23 Nilgiri Peak.	...	71·19	71·19	47. MADRAS	1·68	11·47	13·15

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

CORRESPONDENCE

[A Correction

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

In your issue of August 2, you show me as attending a meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club at Ooty, on June 2.

This is an error and I presume is a mistake in initials, as it was my brother W. J. Dixson who attended and not myself.

MUNNAR P.O.,

TRAVANCORE,

August 7, 1930

Yours etc.,

A. H. DIXSON.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT, U.P.A.S.I.

The following change in personnel has been made at the Perintalmanna Agency, in Walluvanad Taluk, Malabar District, the services of Mr. P. Appu, late agent, having been dispensed with. The new agent's name is Mr. Govinda Menon, Agent, Labour Department, U.P.A.S.I., Perintalmanna P.O., Malabar.

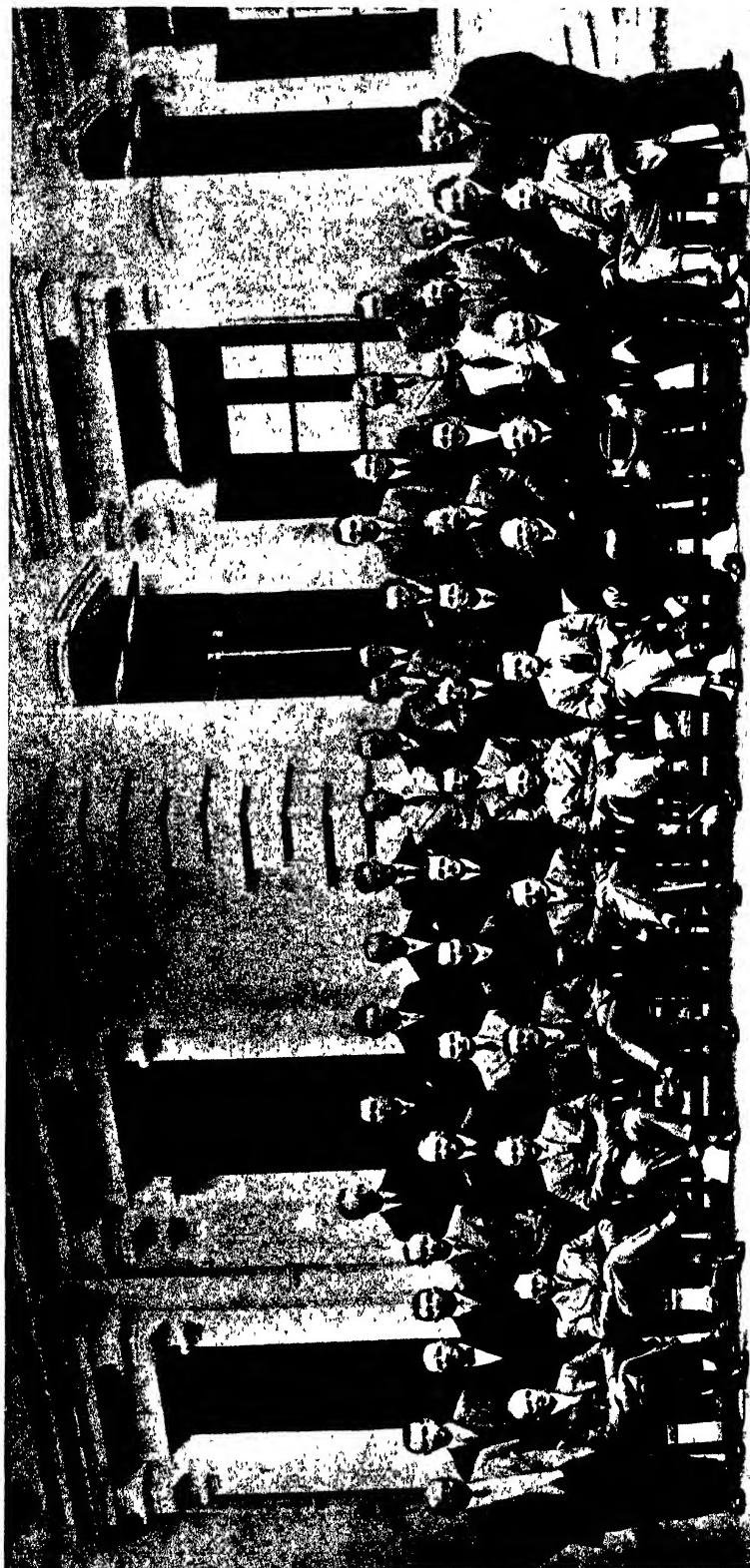
OOTACAMUND,

August 8, 1930,

(Sd.) C. H. BROCK,

Director,

U.P.A.S.I. ANNUAL MEETING, BANGALORE
AUGUST 1930



Planters' Chronicle



PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION
MADRAS

Vol. XXV, No. 20]

August 30, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 155, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

THE thirty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. just concluded was of more than usual interest in that for the first time in the history of the Association a member of the Royal Family of Mysore, His Highness the Yuvaraja, performed the opening ceremony and in addition made a most interesting speech in which he showed an intimate knowledge of Planters' and Planting Life in general.

The Annual General Meeting, Bangalore. His Highness was accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and other distinguished visitors included the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. R. J. C. Burke, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Sir Charles Todhunter and Mr. C. Desaraj Urs, the Rajkumar of Mysore.

The Resolutions passed at the above meeting are published in the following pages and readers are reminded that the verbatim reports of the speeches made at the Meeting will, as usual, be published in the 'Book of Proceedings' for which orders should now be placed with the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., the cost being Rs. 3.

It is not proposed in view of the writer's comparative inexperience and lack of knowledge of U.P.A.S.I. affairs to make any lengthy criticism of the above proceedings but it may not be out of place to mention, what, to an outsider, must have appeared the two main features of the conference.

Firstly 'Economy' and secondly the sympathetic co-ordination of those delegates representing such divergent interests as Tea, Coffee and Rubber who by their willingness to understand each other's peculiar difficulties and ameliorate their common lot, made smooth running possible and created the second main feature of the Meeting, namely 'Unity.'

The Association founded nearly forty years ago has steadily progressed from strength to strength but never before in its history has there been

greater need for union than to-day. We hope that all those present at the Annual Meeting will return to their individual labours with increased vigour and zest.

The annual gathering of the clans must have reminded them that they are not merely self-contained bread earners but sharers in an extraordinarily fine enterprise which is an example both to the foresight of those responsible for its inception and to their successors who are carrying it on to-day. In conclusion, we extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. C. R. T. Congreve, our new Chairman, on his election, also to his Executive Committee who at the General Committee Meeting held after the conclusion of the Annual Meeting, were elected as follows :—

	<i>Active Members</i>	<i>Members-in-Waiting.</i>
Tea	... J. S. B. Wallace	R. N. W. Jodrell.
Coffee	... A. E. J. Nicolls	E. H. A. Traver-Drapes.
Rubber	... H. J. Walmesley	W. Gillespie.

PLANTERS' SPORTS AT BANGALORE

'Russian Fleas' Tournament.—This took place at the West End Hotel and was voted a great success and an improvement on billiards owing no doubt to it being an easier and more sociable game for planters who rarely have much opportunity for practice. The prize, a pair of very nice billiard cues in cases, presented by Messrs. Spencer and Company, Limited, was won by the Anamallais represented by Messrs. Davenport and Duckworth who played very well together. Eight districts competed.

Dewar Golf Cup (Handicap).—The members of the Bangalore Golf Club kindly allowed us to play this competition on their links. The early hours at which it had to be played, after late nights, were not conducive to a very high standard of play although in several matches, the result was in suspense until the last 'brown'. The Cup was won by Lieut.-Comdr. E. L. Hill, Assistant Secretary who pleads 'not guilty' to the charge of having gone to bed the night before. Nine entries were received and the draw was as follows, figures in brackets denoting the Handicaps allotted.

THE DEWAR GOLF CUP

(12 HOLE COURSE)

W. H. Martin (10) }	F. E. James	Hill	Hill w.o.
F. E. James (10) }	E. L. Hill (5)		
I. S. Rudd-Clarke (5) }	Rudd-Clarke		Hill 2 and 1.
J. C. Blackham (10) }			
W. Gillespie (10) }	Davenport		Brock
T. Davenport (10) }			
A. de Stroumillo (10) }	Brock		
C. H. Brock (12) }			

Planters' Dance.—This was held at the B.U.S. Club, and was voted a great success. We only hope that our Bangalore guests enjoyed themselves as much as we did. Space does not permit of a fuller account of the social side of Planters' Week, but if our lady friend who promised us a full and lurid account of the proceedings, turns out trumps, we hope to publish details in our next issue.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

NOVEL EXHIBIT OF INDIA TEA

The India Tea Bureau, New York, reports that its display at the annual convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers at Dayton, O., June 16-19, attracted much attention. Several thousand retailers were present at the meeting. The exhibit was arranged with the object of telling leading independent grocery merchants throughout the United States about the merits of India tea and the work of the Bureau. Thomas G. Breen, assisted by his son, Robert, gave lectures on the proper brewing of the beverage and the value of selling tea brands bearing the 'Map of India' emblem. The Director of the Bureau, Mr. L. Beling, was present and also took part in the lectures. He had the opportunity of meeting and talking with some of the leaders in the retail grocery trade.

The exhibit room contained approximately 1,500 square feet, sufficiently large to accommodate 100 visitors. All about the room were displays of tea packets bearing the map of India emblem—over 100 brands are now using the emblem. In the rear, was a large five-gallon thermos jug bearing the emblem, from which iced tea was served to the grocers who came in to listen to the lectures or to view the tea brands on display. The place was decorated so as to present an Oriental atmosphere. A group of Hindu musicians occupied the front platform and rendered musical selections between lectures.—*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*.

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SWADESHI WITHOUT BOYCOTT

There is a large body of opinion—stronger than the Congress party imagine—which believes in Swadeshi every time, but dislikes boycott methods. Congressmen will probably deny that the boycott movement, which they believe to be their most powerful lever in making known to the world their wants, is based on racial hatred, or bitterness. But what else is it which will cause a person to buy any foreign article for five rupees in preference to one for four rupees stamped with the fatal words 'Made in Britain.' There are thousands of people who are being taught to do this to-day, and now that the movement has reached this stage it has become militant, and may lead to unfortunate reprisals. If the Congress party substituted for 'Boycott British Goods' the maxim of 'Buy Nothing but Swadeshi,' we believe they would gain an enormously larger following. People do not want reprisals brought through racial estrangement, and no Britisher trained up to the constant 'Buy British' in his or her home country, could object to the fostering of Indian industries.—*Commerce*.

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REDUCTION IN LONDON PORT CHARGES

The Port of London Authority have announced reductions in port charges estimated to save shipowners and traders of the Port £120,000 per annum. The reduction chiefly affects tonnage dues and rent on vessels and port rates on goods. Revised schedules of rates and charges will shortly be available.

In the short period of five and a half years since January 1, 1925, the Authority have brought into effect reductions in port charges amounting in the aggregate to an annual sum of £942,000.

This relief to traffic using the Port of London, apart from the sum of £150,000 passed on last year in consequence of relief obtained by the Authority under the Government De-Rating Scheme, has been possible owing to increased tonnage and more economical and efficient working arrangements.—*The P. L. A. Monthly.*

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IS COFFEE CONSUMPTION ON THE INCREASE?

During the crop year ending June 30, 1930, a total of 21,628,834 bags of coffee was delivered in the United States and Europe. As deliveries of coffee are commonly used as a basis for arriving at consumption figures, these statistics would tend to indicate that the United States and Europe combined drank more coffee during the past year than in any crop year in the past half-century. Total arrivals of coffee for the United States and Europe during the past crop year totaled 21,740,127 bags—out of which the United States received 11,332,754 bags—the greatest in any crop year except 1927–28 when 11,489,711 bags came in.

In view of hand-to-mouth buying of coffee since the price decline last October, it is especially interesting to observe the increased deliveries. However, the figures for any one year should not be taken too seriously as an indication that coffee consumption is on the uptrend. An average over a period of the next five years would be a proper basis on which to estimate an increase in coffee consumption.—*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.*

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RUBBER

During the week the price of raw rubber declined to 5d. per lb., this being the lowest on record. The latest available quotation is 5 1/16d. per lb. This price is considerably below the cost of production and must give strength to the agitation in the Straits and F. M. S. for government control of production. In the meantime there seems no immediate prospect of any important reduction of stocks; on the contrary, a recent cable from the U.S.A. states that at the end of June stocks there were 151,550 tons compared with 146,325 tons at the end of May. Stocks in London, however, at 80,379 tons show a reduction of 466 tons on the week. Only a few transactions have been recorded in Rubber shares locally, prices naturally showing an easier tendency.—*Commerce—August 16, 1930.*

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RESEARCH CESS IN CEYLON

The Rubber Research Ordinance having come into force from August 1, an extra cess of one-eighth of a cent on every pound of rubber exported from Ceylon is now being levied. This means that the export duty has been increased from Rs. 2·25 to Rs. 2·37 per 100 lbs. At the present market price of rubber this is equivalent to a tax of over 10 per cent '*ad valorem*'.—*Ceylon Observer.*

INCREASING TEA CONSUMPTION

We publish below a letter to the Editor of *The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal* appearing in their July issue which, in view of the resolution passed at our Annual Meeting last week on the same subject, should prove of interest and perhaps assistance to the Indian Tea Cess Committee in preparing a scheme or suggestions for something constructive to increase the demand for tea not only in India but throughout the world :—

'I notice, in this month's issue of *The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*, Sir John Hewett, President of the Indian Tea Association of London, advocates abandoning Indian Tea propaganda in the United States. He also states that, while in this country, he never came across a cup of tea that he wanted to drink.

We in the tea trade all know that much of the very best tea produced comes to this country. Yet, it is my belief that the prime reason for not obtaining a good cup of tea here is because tea is not made properly.

Much has been done to try to increase the consumption of tea in the United States, and no doubt there is a vast field for tea in this large and growing country.

For many years India has spent \$200,000 per year to make us drink more India tea ; recently their work has been very commendable. Ceylon at various times has spent money to increase Ceylon consumption, but on a very much lesser scale. Formosa and Japan, too, have made efforts in the same direction, but in reality no increase can be noted. In fact, a serious decline can be noted in consumption of semi-fermented and unfermented tea.

TEA CLUB RADIO ADVERTISING

About two years ago Mr. W. M. McCormick, of Baltimore, gathered at a meeting the packet tea houses and importers, and formed what was known as the Tea Club for the purpose of helping to increase tea consumption, with the result that sums of money were collected to be spent in judicious articles and propaganda regarding tea, to be distributed for publication. The countries of production were then solicited through the Tea Association, and this year approximately \$40,000 was obtained ; mostly to be spent in Radio advertising and booklets on Tea. This Radio hour has been in force for many weeks, but aside from a few scattered inquiries for booklets, no real results have been shown.

I have had occasion recently to put this question of Radio advertising before one of our leading, successful advertising authorities. His comment was that Radio was only good for reminder propaganda, and would only be good if continued after many hundreds of thousands had been spent in newspapers and magazines previously.

In England, everywhere a good cup of Tea is obtainable, whereas a good cup of Coffee is almost unobtainable. In the United States, everywhere a good cup of Coffee is obtainable, whereas Tea is inferior. It occurs to me that it is all in the making, for some of the best Tea in the world comes to this country, as well as the best Coffee to England.

Tea is made properly in England.

Coffee is made properly in the United States.

Tea is made strong in England.

Coffee is made strong in the United States.

TO INCREASE CONSUMPTION

Now, therefore, it would seem that, in order to increase our consumption of tea in the United States, instead of informing our public what

country of growth to buy tea from, we should instruct our public how to make tea; in order to secure the best results, put plenty of tea in the pot and be sure the water is boiling. Many of our chain stores have directions on the package as follows: 'One teaspoon for the pot, and one for each two cups.' This is wrong, and should read, 'One heaping teaspoonful for each cup, and one or more for the pot according to the number of cups required.' There are also irregular instructions on packages as to the length of time tea should be steeped, which should be made uniform.

I feel that suggestions of this kind would be of assistance to packers of merchandise, and I think that a meeting of packet tea houses and chain stores should be called for their own benefit so that uniform labelling of directions could be put on all package teas.

HELP FROM PRODUCING COUNTRIES

The producing countries could then arrange an advertising fund to co-operate with the packers and chain stores to advertise to the public the importance of drinking tea stronger. Once the American public is educated to a strong cup of tea, they will realize its invigorating qualities and its real benefits.

The importers can also help in this campaign, if they will, by adding to their letterhead and bills to drink tea stronger, also get as many of their customers as possible to do likewise. This would eventually seep through to the smaller dealer and retailer. The retailer, too, can be instructed to put a sign over his tea counter instructing the consumer to drink tea stronger; the English way to drink tea—adding milk or cream and sugar.

It is said to-day that the Tea Ball is cutting down the consumption of tea. While this may be true in a measure, nevertheless restaurants all find the tea ball of infinite assistance in making tea, and this method of packing has come to stay. There is no doubt that, as the tea ball has become a more popular method of drinking tea in the United States, the competition has become very keen, prices per thousands of tea balls have been reduced to such a minimum that in many instances tea is being packed two hundred tea balls to the pound, and over, which, of course, reduces the amount of tea and necessitates having a weaker brew. However, should the consumer state to the waiter that he or she would like a strong cup of tea, the restaurant is always glad to put two tea balls into a pot, thus making a strong cup.

EDUCATING TO BREW CORRECTLY

As I see the situation, it is merely a case of educating the public of the United States to drink and brew their tea properly. Once having accomplished this, the increase in consumption will take care of itself. In my observation of the tea business of the United States within the last thirty years, it is quite apparent that when fermented teas were first brought to this country our requirements were for the light, flavory kind of tea. As time progresses, I notice that more and more of the heavier kinds of tea are being demanded. This is particularly true of Ceylons. Where years ago nothing but the Orange Pekoes and Pekoes were wanted, I find more and more the demand increasing for Broken Orange Pekoes and Broken Pekoes.

My prime reason in sending you this letter is to try to increase the consumption of tea. It seems to me the one way to accomplish this is to advocate the drinking of tea stronger (the English way). I feel that this can be accomplished only by concerted action:

First: By importers and countries of production agreeing to a common fund for the benefit of tea in general, and not one country against another, which only goes to befog the mind of the consuming public.

Second: By those packaging tea through uniform directions, and

Last, but most important: By the chain store and retail merchants who could, with proper advertising methods to the consumer, make tea a quick seller in their stores, as it is in Canada, England, and Australia.—Yours, etc., Oliver Carter Macy.

—*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.*

—————: o :—————

RUBBER

THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

DR. E. G. HOLT ON THE WORLD'S SUPPLY

The total acreage now planted to rubber throughout the world is approximately 7,000,000 acres, Dr. E. G. Holt, of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says in a report to the American Chemical Society.

'If this area,' Dr. Holt points out, 'were stretched in an even band around the earth's surface at the equator, it would be nearly half a mile wide. This figure perhaps emphasises too much the size of the planted area.'

'In order to bring the industry back into a compact unit, it might be said that the total world production of rubber last year, 860,000 tons, if made into a single solid rubber ball, would be less than 600 feet through the middle.'

'But it is more impressive to say that during last year less than 70 per cent. of the planted area was old enough to be tapped, and that if the same average production per acre should obtain six years hence as in 1929 the production of the present planted area, if it were all tapped, would amount to well over 1,200,000 tons in 1935. The average per acre yield of plantations in every country has been increasing in recent years.'

'An increase in foreign rubber consumption over 1929 is perhaps to be anticipated. United States consumption for the first half of this year is certain to fall considerably behind the first half of 1929, but the last half of the year, it is hoped, will show a reverse situation.'

'It would be a great improvement if there were regular monthly statistics of a reliable nature covering consumption and stocks of rubber held by manufacturers in such important rubber manufacturing countries as England, France and Germany.'

'It is also possible that more reliable information could be secured regarding stocks of rubber in New York than is at present available. The lack of a central warehouse system for storing rubber in New York makes it necessary that statistics be secured from the individual dealers, commission agents and banks, and the statistics are at present not satisfactory in some respects.'

'At the present time and during the past year the world has been trying to adjust itself to a surplus of rubber. Reclaimed rubber has to a slight extent been replaced by the crude rubber in rubber compounds. Present prices are effectually limiting the output of wild rubber.'

'Low prices for rubber favour the development of new uses, and we can depend on inventive genius to make these more important as time passes. Low prices also encourage the carrying of large stocks of rubber and also of finished goods by both the manufacturers and dealers, and the attainment of reasonable stability of prices might still further encourage this tendency. Rubber is a young industry, and its applications in building and engineering lines have as yet been little developed ; there are great possibilities in these fields.

'The future holds only glowing prospects for a product which can be made into the lightest known solid or into a substance almost as heavy as steel ; a product that may be soft and spongy, or hard and brittle ; a product at once elastic and resistant to abrasion ; one which is sound-deadening, insulating and waterproof, and which may before many years not be considered low-priced when selling at the present levels.'

—The India-Rubber Journal.

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ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON RE-APPROACHMENT

The first meeting of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce since the re-establishment of trade relations with the Soviet Government was held on July 17, at the Hotel Metropole. Mr. L. A. Mather, the chairman presiding.

Mr. Solonikoff, the Soviet Ambassador, said that the resumption of the activities of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce was a fact of the utmost importance. The Chamber would be in a position to facilitate the re-approachment between the industrial and trading organizations of both countries.

He was confident that when they overcame the obstacles artificially created, both countries would find a way to strengthen and expand economic relations.

'The special characteristics of the Soviet system of economy, notwithstanding the pronouncements of those who are still dreaming in vain of the liquidation of the new Socialist system cannot be an obstacle in the way of the development of trade with other countries,' he said. 'On the contrary, those special characteristics in many respects make the development of trade easier.'

PRE-WAR OBLIGATIONS

Sir Hugh Bell, the ironmaster, said he had long been of the opinion that a thorough understanding between Russia and Great Britain was essential to both countries. Such understanding should comprise an agreement by Russia to honour her pre-war obligations, both public and private to the fullest extent of her ability, while Great Britain should be prepared and willing to supply Russia with capital and credit in the same manner as she supplied them to other countries.

Mr. Sokolnikoff, the Soviet Ambassador, in response, said Russia had not refused to explore ways to the settlement of the debts problem.

Sir George Paish said that it was necessary in these days to forget about the war and get on with our jobs. The recent unemployment figures were most disturbing, and if we would bring our unemployment figures down by providing more work in manufacturing goods for Russia they would do great work for the country.

HOW TO MAKE NIGHT-DRIVING SAFE

OVERHEAD LIGHTING PREFERRED

by

(CAPTAIN MALCOLM CAMPBELL)

Driving at night in the country is probably safer, in one respect, than driving during the daytime. I am, of course, referring to the danger of a collision at cross roads when the by-road is obscured, as it so often is in England, by high walls or hedges.

It is a moot point whether it is preferable to dim or switch out the head-lights when meeting other motor vehicles or to leave them full on, writes the Motoring Editor of *The Field*. There is a certain risk to be faced in either case, for unless a really good dimming device is fitted to the car, it is always possible that the driver's eyes, having been accustomed to a bright light in front, may find the sudden darkness confusing. For a moment he would be unable to see properly and might easily run down any pedestrian or cyclist immediately in front.

LIGHTS AT NIGHT

On the other hand, the driver of an approaching car, if he has not had considerable experience of night driving, or if he is of a nervous temperament, might easily become blinded or lose his head owing to the glare of the oncoming lights.

I have tried a good many different types of dimming apparatus, two of which, in my opinion, are better than the others. One of these is being used on a number of cars to-day, and works as follows: By turning a lever mounted in a convenient position, either on the steering wheel or on the dash board the offside head-lamp is extinguished and the nearside reflector turns to the left.

By this process a good beam of light is shot over to the left-hand side of the road, and there is, therefore, no danger of running down a cyclist hugging that portion of the highway. At the same time the driver of the oncoming vehicle is not inconvenienced in any way.

The other good system is the double filament bulb, a second filament coming into action when the switch is turned over, the light being thrown well down on to the road, but still some distance in front of the car. There is, in consequence, hardly any glare.

I have found this method exceptionally useful when driving in foggy weather, and it has enabled me to get home when, but for these lamps, I could not possibly have done so. The only drawback to it is that the bulbs utilized are very expensive, costing something like 12/6 each.

A GRAVE DANGER TO NIGHT DRIVING

I am not referring, of course, to the usual type fitted to a number of low priced American cars. In these the light given off when the lamps are dimmed is often insufficient for seeing any distance ahead, and is not strong enough to pick out dark objects at the side of the road.

There is one grave danger when driving at night, of which I am reminded by a recent fatal accident. Although I have no definite proof of what actually happened on this occasion, the opinion I formed may be correct. Some of my readers may have found themselves in a similar position when driving at night on a road which is illuminated at somewhat distant intervals by lamp posts at the same side of the road as themselves.

The danger does not become apparent when two cars are approaching each other, on account of the two headlights carried by both cars, but it certainly does if a cyclist or motor cyclist is coming in the opposite direction.

Although the oncoming single light may be on the right-hand side or the centre of the road, the driver of the car is apt to think it belongs to one of the distant lamp posts, as owing to its low elevation from the ground it appears to be on a level with and a continuation of these. In consequence he gains the impression that the road bears round to the right at that point.

CENTRAL STREET LIGHTING

In order that he shall continue to keep the lamp posts on his left-hand side, he therefore pulls over slightly towards the crown of the road in readiness for the curve. It is only when he is quite close to the approaching motor cyclist that he realizes his mistake, when it is probably too late to avoid a collision.

I consider that lamp posts so distantly placed and giving an insufficient light are a source of great danger. During my long motoring career I have on several occasions found myself in this predicament, and only at the last moment realized that the light was quite close, and that it was a motor cyclist approaching probably at a fairly high-speed.

Street lighting could be made absolutely safe and would ensure against a mistake of this description if the lamps were suspended above the centre of the road.

Not long ago I was asked to go down to the outskirts of London one evening to inspect two different types of street lighting, one electric, and one gas, the council being anxious to obtain public opinion as to which was most desirable.

On this particular stretch of road the gas lamps were suspended over the centre of the street and the electric light standards placed diagonally on either side. Although it was impossible to form an opinion as to the relative values of gas and electric light, one realized at once that the central system was greatly to be recommended, since practically no shadows were cast as was the case with the side lighting.

Driving in fog would be much easier with the central method, for the row of lamps hanging over the road would show the driver his direction. In addition, there would be no chance of his being confused under these trying conditions and he would have no difficulty in deciding whether the lamp post was on the right or left-hand side of the road.

Whilst on the subject of fog, I would like to remind my readers that in a previous article I described the best means I have yet discovered of dealing with this problem, possibly it may not be amiss if I repeat what I have already written.

Bright head-lights are useless when driving in fog, since the light is reflected back on to the driver and only a white wall is visible. Fog lamps with their various tinted glasses—the dark amber, I believe, being the most effective—are also almost useless when used in conjunction with either one's head or side lamps, as the white glare of these nullifies the beneficial effects derived from the fog lamps.

MOTORING IN FOG

I have found from experience that the most successful method is to have two fog lamps fixed one to each of the front dumb irons, pointing slightly to the near-side of the road, having first switched off the head and side lights. In the ordinary way this would automatically extinguish the tail lamp, so a second tail lamp should be wired up in series with the two fog lamps.

A spot light, attached to the offside pillar, and pointing slightly to the offside, should be brought into play as a guide to oncoming traffic. This spot light also enables the driver to see the offside of the road.

I daresay a number of my readers will state that this system is not according to police regulations, but, if it means safety to the driver and other road users, I do not think that under these exceptional circumstances the police would ever intervene, since it would be a question of 'Safety First.'

I would strongly recommend that this idea be tried, as I myself have carried out numerous experiments and have found it to be by far the most satisfactory method.

Another thing to be wary of when driving on strange roads in the dark is telegraph posts, as these are not always placed consecutively on the same side of the road.

For instance, for some miles they may have been situated on the left-hand side, but at a certain point there may be a sharp turn to the left, and in order to keep the wires taut the telegraph posts are sometimes transferred to the other side of the road at the bend.

THE PLACING OF TELEGRAPH POSTS

If the driver has been making use of the tops of the poles to show him the direction of the road, he may suddenly find himself confronted by a hedge or ditch, and have to wrench his steering wheel round to keep his car on the road.

By this time he is probably well over on the wrong side at the corner, and if another vehicle happens to be coming in the opposite direction, a collision is more than likely.

Now that the long evenings are with us, the motorist must not forget that to be continually over-charging one's battery is nearly as bad as under-charging it. The accumulator should, therefore, be watched carefully, and precautions taken to prevent excessive charging.

Lastly, when driving at night I would earnestly impress upon motorists who may leave their cars by the side of the road to turn off their head lights, thereby causing no annoyance to other drivers. I have often seen thoughtless people leaving their cars with the head lamps full on, which obviously causes great inconvenience to others, and is quite unnecessary.

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA**Thirty-seventh Annual General Meeting****RESOLUTIONS****FIRST DAY—MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1930***(Afternoon)***Executive Committee Report**

- Proposed from the Chair :

'That the Executive Committee's Report be and is hereby adopted.'

*Carried.***Accounts**

- The Chairman proposed :

'That the Accounts for 1929-30 be adopted.'

*Carried.***SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1930***(Morning)***STEPHANODERES HAMPELI.**

- Proposed by Mr. E. W. Fowke and seconded by Mr. A. E. J. Nicolls:

'In view of the fact that this pest has been found alive on imported Coffee, this Association would, once more, press upon the Imperial Government the extreme urgency of the immediate total prohibition of the import of all coffee, 'in the raw state, into India, — with the exception of such consignments as are imported for experimental purposes only through the Director of Agriculture, Madras. It desires to express its strong dissatisfaction with the Government of India for not applying earlier the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914 to the import of raw Coffee into India, in spite of repeated representations made by this Association from 1925 to 1930. And further, this Association would urge upon the Imperial Government the justice of financing, entirely, such schemes for stamping out this pest, as may be decided upon by the agriculture authorities of the Governments concerned.'

Carried.

- Proposed by E. W. Fowke and seconded by Capt. E. H. A. Travers Drapes:

'That this Association records its resentment at the inaction of the Government of India from 1925 to 1930 in the matter of applying the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914 to the import of raw coffee into India, this inaction having permitted the introduction of Stephanoderes Hampei, a serious pest with which coffee in India is now infected and which, it is fair to say, could have been kept out by application at the right time of the Act already referred to.'

This Association therefore considers that in justice the whole cost of the campaign against this avoidable pest should be borne by the Government of India and it grudges every anna that it is being called on to pay in this connection, especially as the coffee market is in a very depressed state and coffee planting consequently anything but prosperous.

This Association considers that the Coffee Industry in India was entitled to the protection from this pest that was asked for in time but that the Government of India failed to afford.'

Withdrawn.

- Proposed by Mr. S. H. Dennis and seconded by Mr. P. G. Tipping:

'That in the event of the failure of the Imperial Government to agree to the request of this Association in view of the assurance of support from the Mysore Government, this Association strongly urges the Madras Government and the Coorg Administration to co-operate with the Mysore Government and the U.P.A.S.I. in financing a scheme for the eradication of the Stephanoderes pest from South India.'

Withdrawn.

6. Proposed by Mr. S. H. Dennis and seconded by Mr. P. G. Tipping :

'That in view of the delay which is likely to occur before any definite decision can be reached regarding help by the Imperial Government, and in view of the extreme urgency of the case, this Association asks all South Indian Governments concerned to co-operate to take such steps as are necessary to control and ultimately eradicate the pest known as Stephanoderes Hampeii.'

Carried unanimously.

7. Proposed by Mr. C. R. T. Congreve and seconded by Mr. H. S. Cameron :

'In view of the telegram received by the Planting Member from the Governing body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and in view of the remarks made by Dr. Leslie Coleman, this Association is of the opinion that a close co-operation between Mysore Government and the other interested Governments and Associations of South India is essential and that the conditions laid down by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are not acceptable in their present form.'

Carried.

COFFEE PROPAGANDA

8. Proposed by Mr. A. E. J. Nicolls and seconded by Mr. S. H. Dennis :

'That this Meeting do consider the question of Coffee Propaganda.'

Carried.

RULES

9. Proposed by Mr. W. Gillespie and seconded by Mr. H. J. Walmsley :

'That budgets and recommendations in respect to Expenditure for the following year should be sent out to District Associations not later than January 31 of each year.'

Withdrawn.

10. Proposed by Mr. O. J. Egan-Wyer and seconded by Mr. T. Davenport :

'That the Budget Meeting of the General Committee be held at any convenient date in the latter half of March each year.'

Carried.

DISCOUNT ON CHEQUES

11. Proposed by Mr. E. W. Fowke and seconded by Capt. E. H. A. Travers Drapes :

'That the Secretary be requested to approach the Banks in the Madras Presidency and Indian States of South India urging for a reduction in the charges levied on the encashment of cheques, which it is considered are unreasonably high.'

Carried.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

12. The Chairman proposed :

'That the report of the Director of the Labour Department be adopted.'

Carried.

CONTROL COMMITTEES

13. Proposed by Mr. H. C. Boyd and seconded by M. J. H. Cantlay :

'That all Labour Department Control Committees be abolished forthwith.'

Carried.

RULES OF THE U.P.A.S.I. LABOUR DEPARTMENT

14. Proposed from the Chair :

'That at the next meeting of the General Committee the Rules of the U.P.A.S.I. Labour Department be revised to give effect to the resolutions passed at this meeting.'

Carried.

REDUCTION IN SUBSCRIPTION

15. The Nilgiri-Wynaad Planters' Association withdrew the resolution notice of which they had given :

'That this Association recognizes the necessity for the reduction of subscription to the U.P.A.S.I. and to further this end urges the abolition of all sub-committees.'

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

16. Proposed by Mr. E. G. Cameron and seconded by Mr. H. Clarke :

'That District Associations be asked to make a yearly report to the Executive Committee at their June Meetings, on the working of the Labour Department as regards their District.'

Lost.

VOTE BY PROXY

17. The Nelliampathy Planters' Association then withdrew the resolution notice of which had been given :

'That a vote by proxy be accorded to minor Associations at present not in any way represented on the Control Committee of the recruiting area in which they are most interested.'

Afternoon

TEA SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT

18. Proposed by Mr. H. S. Cameron and seconded by Mr. J. B. Vernede :

'That the Executive Committee negotiate with the Ceylon Tea Research Institute as to our Tea Scientific Department being received as a Branch of that Institute.'

Carried.

19. Proposed by Mr. H. S. Cameron and seconded by Mr. C. R. T. Congreve :

'That recommendation D made by the Tea Experimental Station Sub-Committee be accepted and that the Executive Committee enquire as to the possibility of combining all U.P.A.S.I. Scientific Departments.'

Carried.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION

20. Proposed by Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell and seconded by Mr. J. H. Cantlay :

'That the U.P.A.S.I. takes the necessary steps to cease contributing to the Scientific Department of the Indian Tea Association at as early a date as possible.'

Lost.

21. Proposed by Mr. C. R. T. Congreve and seconded by Mr. R. Fowke :

'That the Executive Committee be empowered to negotiate with the Indian Tea Association with reference to the continuance of the affiliation of the U.P.A.S.I. with the Tea Scientific Station at Tocklai on a reduced subscription.'

Carried.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1930

Morning

TEA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

22. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Wright and seconded by Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell :

'That the Tea Advisory Committee be abolished.'

Carried.

HEAD OFFICE

23. Proposed by Mr. H. J. Walmsley and seconded by Mr. W. Gillespie

'This Association is of opinion that since the engagement of a Political Secretary the location of the U.P.A.S.I. offices in Madras at an expense of over Rs. 700 a month for Offices and Bungalows alone is unjustified and considers that a combined office for the Secretary of the U.P.A.S.I. and for the Director of the Labour Department should be opened in Coimbatore as soon as possible.'

Withdrawn.

24. Proposed by Mr. H. J. Walmsley and seconded by Mr. W. Gillespie :

'That the Executive Committee goes further into the question of the removal of the Head Office of the Association to Coimbatore and the reduction of staff it will entail and report fully to District Associations as early as convenient.'

Carried.

STAFF

25. Proposed by Mr. H. J. Walmesley and seconded by Mr. J. H. Cantley :

'This Association considers the appointment of an Assistant Secretary is only necessitated by the part employment of the Secretary on work not connected with the U.P.A.S.I., and in view of the original conditions of his employment and the salary now paid, is of opinion that the Secretary in future should devote the whole of his time to U.P.A.S.I. affairs.'

Withdrawn

INCREASE SALE OF TEA

26. Proposed by Mr. J. H. Cantlay and seconded by Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell :

'That the Indian Tea Cess Committee be requested to take every possible step to increase the sale of Tea in India if necessary by the formation of a separate selling Agency.'

Carried.

SALE OF ADULTERATED TEAS

27. Proposed by Mr. J. H. Cantlay and seconded by Mr. T. Davenport :

'That the U.P.A.S.I. should approach the Madras Government with a view to its expediting the delegation of powers to Inspectors under the Food Adulteration Act as far as Tea is concerned, as until this is done no steps can be taken to check the trade in adulterated and imitation teas.'

Carried.

ACCOUNTS

28. The South Travancore Planters' Association then withdrew the two under-mentioned resolutions notice for which had been given by them :

'That all departmental accounts be kept separate.'

29. 'That any surplus over expenditure for the year be adjusted by reducing subscriptions for the 4th quarter of each year.'

DISPOSAL OF CREDIT BALANCES

30. Proposed by Central Travancore Planters' Association.

'That in view of the present depressed condition of the Tea industry, the sum of Rs. 60,000 be taken from the Reserve and Accumulated Funds, so that the cess on the Tea acreage for the year April, 1930, to March, 1931, may be reduced by a similar amount; and that when the budget for 1931-32 is being framed, a substantial amount be taken from the Reserve funds to enable the cess on the Tea areas to be reduced by a corresponding amount.'

(Withdrawn)

BUDGET

31. Proposed by Mr. H. Clarke and seconded by Mr. H. J. Walmesley :

'It is recommended that when the Budget for 1931-32 is being framed, an effort be made to reduce all cesses.'

Carried.

32. The West Coast Planters' Association then withdrew the resolution, notice for which had been given :

'This Association proposes that subscriptions for the current year be reduced to :

Tea	6 annas
Coffee	4 "
Rubber	3 "
Min. Products	3 "

The unexpected balance of the income of the Scientific Departments including that of 1929-30 be carried forward annually to the following year and that adjustment be made in the amount of cess collected in the second half of each year to bring the income raised to the approximate level of expenditure.'

33. Proposed by Mr. J. H. Walmesley and seconded by Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell :
 'That a remission be made of the balance of the current year's subscription for all products.'

Carried.

34. Proposed from the Chair :
 'That a half-yearly statement of the U.P.A.S.I. accounts be circulated to the Executive Committee and District Associations.'

Carried.

35. The Mundakayam Planters' Association then withdrew the resolution, notice of which they had given :

'That the sum of Rs. 75,000 be withdrawn from the Reserve Fund and utilized in reducing the subscriptions for the 1930-31 season *pro rata* to all products.'

36. Proposed by Mr. H. J. Walmesley and seconded by Mr. A. J. Wright :
 'That the surplus balance of Departments as at the end of last season after crediting scientific cess for the current year with Rs. 27,000 saved, be carried forward in a general fund, and that, from the current year, adjustments be made in the cesses collected in the second half of each year to bring the income raised to the approximate level of expenditure. Any credit or debit balance in the respective departmental accounts at the end of each season in future be carried forward annually in that department's accounts.'

Carried unanimously.

37. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Wright and seconded by Mr. H. J. Walmesley :
 'That the General Fund contribute a sum of Rs. 75,000 annually to the revenue of the Labour Department.'

Carried.

(Afternoon)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

38. Proposed by Mr. H. J. Walmealey and seconded by Mr. J. H. Cantlay :
 'This Association recognizes the value of the work being done by Mr. F. E. James, but is of opinion that the U.P.A.S.I. is bearing much more than its share of the expense of this work and considers that other interested parties should be asked to contribute a larger proportion of the expense if this department is to be continued on the present lines.'

Carried.

FOURTH DAY.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1930

(Morning)

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DISPOSAL OF CREDIT BALANCES

39. Proposed by Mr. E. W. Fowke and seconded by Mr. A. E. J. Nicolls :
 'That the Coffee cess paid by Mysore to the U.P.A.S.I. revert to two annas per acre less than that of other districts as from April 1 last.'

Carried.

Water-Tax.

40. Proposed by Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell and seconded by Mr. E. H. A. Travers Drapes :
 That this Association do represent to the Revenue authorities of the Madras Government the injustice of levying a tax on water used for industrial purposes from streams and rivers the beds of which are included in the patta and are assessed to land revenue.'

Carried.

MALABAR TENANTS' IMPROVEMENT ACT

41. Proposed by Mr. A. R. Innes and seconded by Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell :—
 'That the Madras Government be requested to introduce or facilitate the introduction of a Bill in the Legislative Council for the extension of the provisions of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvement Act, 1899, to the Gudalur Taluk of the Nilgiris and that the Planting Member be asked to make representations to that effect.'

Carried.

PLANTERS' CHRONICLE

42. The Mysore Planters' Association then withdrew their resolution, notice for which had been given :—

'That the *Planters' Chronicle* which has lately been run as a fortnightly paper revert to a weekly and that the "personalia" column be re-introduced.'

43. Proposed by Mr. E. G. Cameron and seconded by Mr. G. McPherson :

'That the *Planters' Chronicle* should allow a discount of five per cent. on all advertised rates for advertisements to members of the U.P.A.S.I. Buying Agency.'

(*Lost*)

44. Proposed from the Chair :

'That the suggestions made by Mr. James in his statement re : the *Planters' Chronicle* be considered by the Executive Committee.'

Carried.

UPASI SPORTS CLUB

45. Proposed by Mr. H. C. Boyd and seconded by Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell :

'That the question of discontinuing the Sports Club be referred back to District Associations and their decision be communicated to the Executive Committee who shall act accordingly and that in the meantime the activities of the Club be suspended.'

Carried.

FIFTH DAY.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1930

Morning

RAILWAYS

46. Proposed by Mr. T. Davenport and seconded by Mr. A. J. Wright :

'That in view of the importance of the proposed railway from Pollachie to Vananthurai to the Planting and Agricultural interests of the district, the Government of India be requested to provide the necessary funds in the next budget of the Railway Board so that the construction may be taken in hand without undue further delay.'

Carried.

ROADS

47. Proposed by Mr. H. Clarke and seconded by Mr. O. J. Egan Wyer :

'That this Association urges on the Government of Madras that the Kuruvanuth-Kodaikanal Road Station Road be made a trunk road and does not allow it to revert back to the Madura District Board.'

Carried.

48. Proposed by Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell and seconded by Mr. R. Fowke :

'That this Association do approach the Madras Government with the following request that all roads passing through the Malabar Wynnaid now under the control of the Public Works Department do continue so to remain, and that they do not revert to the District Board for future maintenance.'

Carried.

ROADS

49. Proposed by Mr. R. Fowke and seconded by Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell :

'That representations be made to the Government of Madras to take over from the Nilgiri District Board the main road from the Choladi Bridge to Ootacamund and place same under the control of the Public Works Department.'

Carried.

POSTAL

50. Proposed by Mr. S. H. Dennis and seconded by Mr. A. E. J. Nicolls :

'(a) That the Postmaster-General be requested to make the Santaveri Post Office a sub-office of Chikmagalur.'

'(b) and also be requested to arrange for the establishment of a mail service by Bus between Chikmagalur and Santaveri'

Carried.

RUBBER

51. Proposed by Mr. O. J. Egan Wyer and seconded by Mr. H. J. Walmsley :

'That this meeting unanimously adopts the conclusions of the Anglo-Dutch Rubber restriction liaison committee.'

Carried.

FREIGHT RATES

52. Proposed by Mr. O. J. Egan Wyer and seconded by Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell :

'That the U.P.A.S.I. be asked to approach the Chambers of Commerce and the Shipping lines trading between the West Coast and the United Kingdom as to the possibility of obtaining further reductions on the freights of Tea, Rubber, Coffee and Cardamoms.'

Carried.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS

53. Proposed from the Chair :

'That the present Auditors, Messrs. Fraser and Ross, be elected as Auditors for the current year on the same remuneration as heretofore.'

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. R. Fowke and seconded by Mr. T. Davenport :

'That this Meeting expresses its thanks for the hospitality its members have received from the President and members of the Bangalore United Service Club and its appreciation for the excellent arrangements made by the Secretary in connection with the Planters' Dance.'

Carried.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT, U.P.A.S.I.

The services of Mr. M. Amirthaswamy Pillai, Agent, Labour Department, U.P.A.S.I., Kovilpatty, have been dispensed with, and in his place Mr. D. Samuel has been appointed. The present Agent's address is as follows : Mr. D. Samuel, Agent, Labour Department, U. P. A. S. I., Kovilpatty.

PALAMCOTTAH,
August 20, 1930.

(Sd.) A. G. A. DUNNING,
Superintendent.

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DISTRICT NOTES**MUNNAR**

A General Meeting of the High Range Branch of the U. P. A. S. I. Sports Club was held at the High Range Club, Munnar, on Wednesday, August 13, 1930 at 5.30 p. m.

Present :

Messrs. J. S. B. Wallace, W. J. Dixson, G. L. Jack, H. A. Ragg, D. MacIntyre, J. S. Hawkins, E. H. Francis, H. C. Swayne, E. G. Strachan, W. P. Laird, W. M. Slowan, W. B. Cayley, J. M. Bridgeman and H. C. Boyd.

Mr. Dixson was unanimously voted to the chair.

Mr. Dixson reviewed the position of the Sports Club and pointed out the unsatisfactory financial state, due mainly to the lack of support accorded to the Annual meet at Ooty last year. He pointed out that the committee had drawn up a very attractive programme for next year, but had made a proviso that unless necessary support was guaranteed by the Districts, they would not feel justified in going on with it, or spending the annual outlay necessary for the preparation of such a meet.

Considerable discussion took place and the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Wallace, and seconded by Mr. W. J. Dixson.

'That this Branch of the Sports Club supports the Ooty meet as detailed in the *Planters' Chronicle* of August 2nd. If sufficient support is not forthcoming, propose that a Tennis and a Cricket meet be held in Coimbatore in August, and that the Rugger matches be played in August or September in the Districts.'

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Laird and seconded by Mr. Francis.

'That the meet be limited to four days and should be held in Coonoor provided the Wellington Gymkhana and Coonoor Club grant facilities. Inter-District Cricket to be held elsewhere at another time.'

A second amendment was proposed by Mr. H. C. Boyd and seconded by Mr. H. C. Swayne.

That this Branch of the Sports Club supports the 'Ooty' meet as detailed in the *Planters' Chronicle* of August 2, 1930. If sufficient support is not forthcoming from other Districts, that a meet, limited to 4 days for rugger, tennis, and Golf be held at Coonoor, provided the Wellington Gymkhana and Coonoor Club grant facilities. Inter-District Cricket to be held elsewhere at another time.'

The second amendment was put to the meeting and duly declared carried.

Mr. Boyd was asked to represent the Branch at the coming committee meeting at Bangalore in place of Mr. W. J. Dixson who signified his inability to attend.

A vote of thanks to the chair and terminated the proceedings.

Sd. H. C. BOYD,
Ag. Hon. Secretary.

(Sd.) W. J. DIXSON,
Chairman.

ANAMALLAIS

RUGGER

(From a Correspondent)

On Saturday, August 9th, Madras visited the Anamallais. The weather was fine but the turf was soft. Madras, though not at full strength, fielded a very useful side. The game, which resulted in a win for Madras by 8 points to nil, was well contested throughout, and was notable for hard tackling and excellent defensive play by both sides.

The Game.—Madras kicked off and sound touch. From the resultant scrum, Madras pressed hard till Walker relieved with a kick to touch. Play was confined to mid-field for a short while, when a good dribble by Henney found the Anamallais pressing strongly. Davis relieved with a long kick which was fielded by Jack who promptly found touch well into the Madras territory. A series of scrums followed with Madras always obtaining the ball, but excellent kicking by Stone frustrated all attempts by the Madras halves to open out the game. Davis was now seen to advantage, finding touch with some spectacular kicks. In the line-outs Greig was always prominent. In several rushes by the Madras forwards Pearce showed himself to be 'class' forward, with both speed and strength. Stone marked a kick from Davis, but the kick went harmlessly over the 'dead ball' line. Some hard play in midfield saw Jack rather slow, and collared in possession. Clerk relieved the pressure with a long kick, which carried the game into the Madras '25. Dodd relieved Stephens fielded and returned a beautiful kick. A loose rush by the Anamallai forwards looked dangerous, but fine defensive play by Kilbane and Dodd saved the situation. From play in mid-field the ball went to Jack whose kick to touch was fielded in a spectacular manner by Bissiker who taking the ball at speed, raced down the line to be floored with a hard tackle by Clerk. Jones was seen to great advantage at this period. Stone frustrated a dangerous movement by the Madras backs by hard tackling. A rush by the Anamallai pack was stopped by Davis who picked up cleanly and found touch. From play in mid-field, Kilbane opened up a brilliant three-quarter movement which resulted in Ramsay going over far out. Dodd converted with a beautiful kick. Score: Madras 5 points, Anamallais nil. At half time play was in mid-field with the Anamallais pressing. Just before half-time Danaghar was kicked on the head, and carried off the field. Half-Time Scores: Madras 5 points. Anamallais Nil.

The second half opened with some hard forward play by both sides. Kilbane followed up catching Jack in possession. Danaghar resumed play. Stone relieved with a good kick to touch. At this period Dodd of Madras was noticed to be injured, but after a short respite, pluckily continued. The Anamallais were awarded a free kick for infringement of the offside rule. The place kick by Danaghar was taken too near to the mark, and was smothered. From a line out the ball went to Deane who gained considerable ground by a fast run down the line being eventually brought down by Bissiker. Madras were now pressing hard but their movements were spoiled by Stone and Stephens who were doing yeoman service in defence, Stone eventually saving the

situation with a brilliant kick. A nice bout of passing by the Madras backs came to grief by a doubtful knock on when they looked like scoring: Jack was eventually forced to touch down. Play was in mid-field for a while and a rush by the Madras forwards was frustrated by Stone with a clever kick which Davis fielded and returned to find touch well down the line. A run by the Anamallai outsides was spoilt by Mayow who was handling a little clumsily, and was brought down in possession. A Madras run came to grief with a knock on. A kick from Fraser was taken in grand style by the Madras right wing and a cleverly executed three-quarter movement left the Anamallai backs guessing, and Jones went over far out. Dodd failed to convert the very difficult kick. Play to the end was confined to mid-field and some fine forward play was seen with Pearce playing a grand game ably backed up by McLellan and Patterson. 'No Side' was called, leaving Madras winners by 8 points to nil.

On the whole, a rather scrappy game, with too much kicking by the losers, and very slow wheeling by the winning pack. Pearce was outstandingly good for Madras. Walker, Henney, and Cardale were hard workers in a large hearted but rather ignorant Anamallai pack. Stephens and Stone were a tower of strength in defence. Jack was too slow, but kicked well. For Madras Davis played a most reliable game. With an excellent pair of halves such as Kilbane and Dodd, one was surprised that three-quarters of the superior standard of the Madras line were not seen to better advantage. Possibly a combination of poor wheeling by the Madras forwards, Stone's kicking tactics, and the unaccustomed sponginess of the turf proved disconcerting.

The Anamallais did surprisingly well, and with a little eradication of passengers from the pack, and a complete reshuffle of their back division, should be able to give a better account of themselves in the future.

Mr. Elkins who refereed handled the game in an able manner.

Teams.	Madras.	Davis	
	Jones	Kennet	Ramsay
	Dodd	Dodd	Kilbane
	Pearce	Albright	Patterson
	Cross	Hill	Alexander
Anamallais	Deane	Mayow	Jack
		Fraser	Clerk
	Walker	Henney	Stone
	Cardale	Diaper	Thorpe
Referee.	Elkins		Maggs
			Stephens
			Danaghlar
			Greig

NILGIRIS

Minutes of Annual General Meeting of the Nilgiri Planters' Association held at Coonoor Club at 3 p.m. on August 1, 1930

Present :

Messrs. W. K. Weld Downing (*Chairman*), F. L. Gordon, W. A. Cherry, L. F. Lake, P. L. Henderson, J. B. Verne, C. Verne, S. H. Dean, J. N. Smith, H. S. Cameron, W. E. Forbes, J. P. Waldeck, E. G. Windle, W. Ward, C. H. Brock and C. L. Greig (*Acting Honorary Secretary*).

Minutes of the last General Meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

Accounts.—The Accounts were placed before the meeting and showed an excess of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 593.9.0.

Rs. 2,500 is still at fixed deposit earning 4 per cent and current account shows a credit of Rs. 1,353.8.9.

Proposed by Mr. H. S. Cameron and seconded by Mr. S. H. Dean that the account for 1929-30 be passed.

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. J. P. Waldeck and seconded by Mr. Dean that the cess for 1930-31 be 0-2-6 per acre.

Carried.

Water Diversion.—A letter from the Collector of the Nilgiris on this subject was read and recorded.

European Association.—Proposed from the Chair that this Association be informed that practically all Planters' in this District are already members, and in their opinion the European Association should bear a greater proportion of the cost of the Political Department than hitherto.

Coffee Advertising.—A letter from the Coorg Planters' Association was read and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to reply that in view of the comparatively small subscribing acreage in this District, advertising should be left to private enterprise.

Coffee Stephanoderes.—The Honorary Secretary's action in agreeing to the Executive Committee's proposal re. scheme in connection with this pest was confirmed, and Capt. E. C. Windle kindly consented to arrange a tour for the Assistant to the Government Entomologist.

Labour Rules.—The rules drawn up by the Committee on February 7, 1930 were read and confirmed.

Mr. Layard quoted instances of coolies who had obviously been enticed from his Estates by extravagant advances by other Districts. After some discussion, it was proposed by Mr. C. L. Creig and seconded by Mr. S. H. Dean that this question should be sent to the Executive Committee pointing out that advances if not reasonably limited, would render adherence to inter-district Labour rules impossible.

Carried.

Road Communications—The Chairman pointed out the steady deterioration of the roads in this District, and proposed that the following resolution be sent to the President, the District Board, 'That this Association wishes to call the attention of the District Board to the steady deterioration of the roads in this District'

Telephones.—A letter from Mr. Elkington was read regarding the desirability of Kateri Road and Mettupalayam Stations being connected to the public telephone. The Honorary Secretary was requested to approach the Railway Authorities forthwith.

Subscription in arrears Sonerdale Estate.—Mr. Colthurst having left this country and severed his connection with his Estate, it was decided to ask the U.P.A.S.I. to remove this Estate from the list of members and to approach his Solicitors with regard to arrears of subscription due.

New Members.—Proposed by Mr. Creig and seconded by Mr. Cameron that Mr. C. R. T. Congreve be elected a personal member of this Association.

Carried

The Chairman and Honorary Secretary then resigned.

Election of Office Bearers—Proposed by Mr. Weld Downing and seconded by Mr. Forbes that the following be elected:—

Mr. C. L. Creig	...	Chairman.
" S. H. Dean ...	...	Honorary Secretary
" H. S. Cameron	|	
" J. B. Verneke	|	
Col W. Ward	|	Committee
Mr. R. M. C. Grove	|	
" W. K. Weld Downing	|	
" P. L. Henderson	|	
" C. L. Greig	|	U.P.A.S.I. Bangalore Meeting Delegates.
" H. S. Cameron	|	
" J. B. Verneke	|	

U.P.A.S.I. Bangalore Meeting Agenda.—After reading the Agenda, it was recommended by the Chairman and unanimously agreed that the Delegates be left to vote with their own discretion, at the same time they should be asked not to favour any reactionary and unnecessary resolutions that might be put forward on the grounds of economy alone.

The Meeting closed with votes of thanks to the Chair, and the Honorary Secretary Coonoor Club for the use of the room.

(Sd.) C. L. GREIG,
Honorary Secretary.

(Sd.) W. K. WELD DOWNING,
Chairman.

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.					
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending July 31, 1930	January 1 to July 31, 1930	January 1 to July 31, 1929		
		s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, July 31, 1930)			N. India.	1 1·13	1 2·17	1 4·82		
(a) Anamallars—			S. India. a	1 0·64	b 1 3·19	c 1 5·51		
Periakaramalai	141	1 5½	Ceylon...	1 5·18	1 6·65	1 7·66		
Pannimade	22	1 5	Java ...	9·49	10·05	1 0·93		
Pachamalai	106	1 1½	Sumatra.	10·68	11·27	1 3·85		
Pannimade	76	1 1¼	Nyassa- l a n d	8·96	9·34	1 0·56		
*Stanmore	142	1 0½	Total... d	1 2·64	e 1 3·02	f 1 5·34		
*Malakipara	209	1 0						
(b) Central Travancore								
Pambanaar	30	1 0½	a 5,736	b 194,111	c 193,756			
Ladrum	87	1 0	d 56,598	e 2,435,949	f 2,288,075			
Maimalay	78	1 0						
Haileyburia	26	1 0						
(c) Kanan Devans--								
Yellapatty	117	1 8	(B) RUBBER :—					
Kalaar	26	1 6						
*Periavurrai	279	1 5½	The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, August 26, 1930, was 4½d.					
Grahamsland	127	1 4½						
Surianalle	84	1 3½						
Upp. Surianalle	129	1 3½						
(d) Nilgiris—								
Nonsuch Estates—								
Nonsuch	109	1 4½	London Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, August 26, 1930, were 80,618 tons, an increase of 394 tons on August 19, 1930 inventory.					
Ihex Lodge	129	1 4						
(e) South Travancore—								
Ani Erangel	39	1 6	Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, August 26, 1930, were 29,673 tons, an increase of 625 tons on August 19, 1930 inventory.					
* Do.	260	1 1½						
Arundel	62	1 1						
Nagamally	123	1 0½						

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, August 28, 1930

Planting.—This section was again dull, but good buyers for leading sterling Scrips are slowly appearing against any further fall. Dollar Scrips have been drastically marked down but there was still no buying movement. Local shares remained idle: Teas have a slightly firmer undertone although sellers continue to depress market values. *Peermades* had transactions reported at Rs. 21, and *United Nilgiris* have fallen back to Rs. 96.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			or — on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£	1	0 5 6	+ 3d.
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£	1	0 14 3	- 1s. 9d.
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£	1	0 14 0	- 3d.
4. Merlimau Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 6	...
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£	1	1 15 0	...
6. Poomudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 3	- 1½d.
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£	1	0 7 0	- 6d.
8. Kani Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	0 5 9	...
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£	1	1 1 6	- 2s. 9d.
10. Travancore Rubber	..	£	1	0 15 6	- 4s. 6d.

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	5
Cochins Rs. 15	17½	20
Devasholas Rs. 7	...	6
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	...	25
Kalasas Rs. 15	...	6½
Malankaras Rs. 30	...	47½
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	7	8
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid	6	7
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	95
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	5	6
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	95
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	21	24
Peria Karamala Rs. 15	...	41
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	...	27½
Periasholas Rs. 10	...	2
Periyars Rs. 10	5	6
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	...	4
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	...	10
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	96	98
Vellamala (Rs. 15)	18	18½

III. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on August 19, 1930)

TEA.—At the sale of August 19, offerings totalled 2,179,506 lbs. Quality was improved and the general tone of the market also showed improvement. *Nuwera Eliya* and *Maturata* :—Quality was excellent and the selection a good one. Demand for all grades was active with a corresponding increase in prices. *High Grown* :—There were some useful invoices available from Uva districts for which competition was well maintained. Offerings from Dimbula and similar districts was about on a par with previous offerings. There was a fair general demand at steady rates. *Medium Grown* :—Quality was rather plain in character and demand was irregular especially for broken grades for which prices registered a decline. *Low Grown* :—The market for these teas provided

a feature of the sale. With the exception of Broken Orange Pekoes which were slightly easier, all other grades were strongly competed for and a general advance of 3 to 5 cents was established. *Pannings and Dusts* :—Offerings of these grades also provided a feature, meeting with strong and active competition at enhanced rates especially for finest sorts which were much dearer. (*As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.*)

South Indian Teas in auction of August 12, 1930, obtained the following prices :—

	Estates				Breaks	Averages
Kanniamallay	11,721	84
Balamore	3,087	60
Kinsale	2,370	42

RUBBER.—About 433 tons were offered at the Auction held on August 14, 1930. There was an easier market but a good demand for all grades at the lower levels. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet opened at 20½ cents but immediately firmed up to 21 cents and remained steady throughout showing a fall of one cent on last week's prices. Fair quality Sheet met with good enquiry but showed a similar drop and off quality Sheet was a cent and a half down. Inferior quality was barely steady and must be quoted a half cent lower than previously. Contract Crepe sold steadily at 20½ cents showing a drop of 1½ cents on previous rates. Off and Mottled sorts were wanted but showed a similar drop. All grades of Scrap Crepe were easier, No. 1 being one cent down on last Auction and other sorts were about 1½ cents down. Good Scrap was about steady but other grades declined half to one cent.

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

August 10, 1930, to August 23, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	...	30·34	30·34	24. Coonoor	...	0·96	13·53
2. Kalthuritty.	1·27	56·76	58·03	25. Kotagiri	...	0·29	18·34
3. Kallar Bdge.	5·83	66·38	72·21	26. Ootacamund.	0·70	26·95	27·65
4. Koney ...	3·06	62·43	65·49	27. Yercaud	...	3·04	30·57
5. Pattanapura.	3·40	54·39	57·79	28. Mango Range	...	61·60	61·60
6. M'kayam ...	..	88·35	88·35	29. Devala	...	4·77	61·69
6a Peravanthan.	3·26	102·05	105·31	30. Devashola.	...	3·09	40·24
7. Peermade ...	..	113·04	113·04	31. CALICUT	...	1·21	75·98
8. Twyford ...	8·76	138·15	146·91	32. Kuttiyadi	...	2·39	74·14
9. V'periyar ...	..	23·54	23·54	33. Vayitri	...	2·76	105·59
10. Kalaar ...	10·35	141·51	151·86	34. Manantoddi.	...	2·70	68·41
11. Chittuvurrai	1·58	17·73	19·31	35. Billigiris	...	2·96	42·03
12. BODI'KANUR	...	4·47	4·47	36. Sidapur	...	...	32·75
13. COCHIN	2·38	62·99	65·37	37. Pollibetta	...	2·05	49·91
14. Mooply ...	3·53	79·43	82·96	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	2·08	69·40	71·48	39. Saklaspur	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	3·65	114·90	118·55	40. Kadamanie	...	10·74	168·16
17. POLLACHIE	...	23·12	23·12	41. Ballupete	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	...	80·53	80·53	42. Balehonaur...	...	2·24	113·69
19. Karapara ...	...	87·13	87·13	43. Merthisubgey.	...	9·07	9·07
20. Pullengode..	...	79·80	79·80	44. Kelagur	...	...	7·89
21. Nilambur ...	1·93	57·14	59·07	45. Durgadbettta.	...	3·08	70·42
22. Naduvattam	4·88	83·77	88·65	46. MANGALORE	...	4·67	97·30
23 Nilgiri Peak.	...	71·19	71·19	47. MADRAS	...	0·76	13·15

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

Planters' Chronicle



JULY 1930
N.P.I.S.T. MADRAS

Vol. XXV, No. 21]

September 13, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 155, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

AS we mentioned in our notes last issue, the outstanding feature of the Planter's Annual Meeting was the desire for Economy. Here in India, the trade depression is being felt perhaps more keenly than anywhere else in the world, but are we not too inclined to blame the Political situation for our economic troubles and not look further ahead for the real reason?

The boycott movement, picketing propaganda and anti-British mob oratory have all influenced the economic situation, however it is not here in India alone but all over the world that we find the relentless spread of trade depression.

Various reasons are given for this decline in commerce : the piling up of world stocks, over-production, etc., but so far as International factors are concerned, the countries which have been hit the hardest are those which, like India, rely mainly on exports of agricultural products. The heavy fall in prices and bad marketing conditions have reduced both agriculture and industry to dire straits, but such a condition as now prevails is by no means without precedent in economic history.

These conditions cannot last indefinitely and there are even now signs of a trade revival.

The situation in Egypt has improved and no doubt a considerable extension of trade will shortly be opened up if the debt negotiations with Russia are satisfactorily settled.

For some time we may be called upon to exercise that dullest of virtues—patience—but the long view is essential, and though the end of trade depression is not yet in sight, it cannot be far off.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS**INDIA TEA PRODUCTION FALLS**

With production of tea in India for May approximately 3,000,000 pounds under May last year, output for the first two months of this season is about 5,250,000 pounds under that for a similar two months last year, according to a private report that has recently been received. This reduction was not attributed to the effects of the Anglo-Dutch Tea Restriction Plan, but to climatic conditions which made it impossible to pick more tea. The restriction calls for the curtailment of about 3,000,000 pounds in India alone.

—*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.*

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COFFEE AND CUSTOMS

It is of course universally known that Holland holds a prominent place in the European Coffee trade.

During 1928-29 to Holland, exports of coffee were again larger than those of any other European country. The greater proportion of these however are re-exported and no doubt owing to the comparatively high import duty on coffee levied by Germany, attempts are made from time to time to smuggle consignments into that country.

In a recent message from Cologne, reprinted from an English paper the following appears:—

'When a motor-car failed to stop on a frontier road near Aix-la-Chapelle, German Customs officials fired a volley at it. The driver was fatally wounded, and the car ran down an embankment and turned over. Two men in the car, who were uninjured, were arrested.'

The car was found to contain over a ton of coffee, which the three men were attempting to smuggle from Holland into Germany'.—*E.L.H.*

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RUBBER RESTRICTION

The expected statement by the Rubber Growers' Association on the findings of the British-Dutch negotiations was announced last Thursday evening after the market had closed. The committee have come to the conclusion 'that it is impossible to devise any scheme on a voluntary basis,' and that 'widespread distress can only be averted by the intervention of the Governments of the rubber producing countries,' and that 'it is desirable to ascertain as speedily as possible from these Governments whether they are prepared to introduce legislation for the regulation of the production or the exportation of rubber.' The conclusions have been adopted by a majority of the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association in London, and by a large majority of the rubber producers operating in the Dutch East Indies, but it is understood that no particular scheme has yet been drawn up by the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association or by the Liaison Committee for the purpose of giving effect to their views.

—*The Home and Colonial Mail.*

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ADVERTISING TEA

In a recent Editorial the *Ceylon Observer* criticizes the methods hitherto adopted in endeavouring to regain lost Markets and suggests measures to

be taken for their recovery. The following is an extract from the article in question.

'It is becoming increasingly clear that, side by side with restriction of crop, there must be a determined effort to regain lost markets and capture new ones. The Indian tea industry, for example, has an enormous potential home market. With a consumption of only one pound per head of the population per annum India could alone account for 160 millions a year. The advertising campaigns in America have obviously been mishandled. There has been a tendency to get in 'puff' paragraphs into newspapers instead of launching out on a straightforward advertising campaign. In advertising there is no place for the man or men who want to get something for nothing. A good deal of money is no doubt wanted for the purpose but it should not be difficult to secure it if the industry gets to work seriously.'

—B. W. G.

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BRITISH TYRE INDUSTRY

With the plantation side of the rubber industry in the doldrums, it is welcome to learn that the British tyre industry has succeeded in trebling its output in the last five years. According to *The Financial News*, 1,972,000 covers for motor tyres were turned out by British plants in 1924. By 1926, despite the coal stoppage, the total was 3,000,000. In 1928 it rose to 4,805,000 and last year to 5,720,000. While production of tyres has trebled, consumption has only doubled, the 1929 figure for outer covers being 4,557,000 (against 2,220,000 in 1924), and inner tubes 4,700,000 (against 2,320,000). The surplus, however, represents, primarily, not an addition to stock, but a growth of exports. Great Britain has, in fact, during the last few years, exchanged the role of an importer for that of an exporter of tyres.—*The Home and Colonial Mail*.

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MODERN TASTE IN TEA

The tea trade has changed out of all recognition during the last 50 years, said the head of a big Mincing Lane firm of merchants to a London *Daily Mail* representative recently. 'In the Victorian household there was no alternative—except a very inferior type which did not enter the calculations of the comfortably off—to China tea. To-day the resources of the Empire have been increased to such an extent that a big proportion of English people drink only Indian tea. I should put the percentage as high as 95. The two broad terms commonly used, Indian and China, comprise for the expert a vast variety of teas.'

Six thousand kinds of leaf: 'Suppose a taster were faced with 6,000 cups of tea, each brewed from a different leaf, he would be able to detect a difference between all of them, so great is the variety in locality, season and climate. It is no exaggeration to say that there are 6,000 different kinds of leaf, varying from the Java that is used to blend with the finer leaf, to the special China that costs me 10s. the pound. Women, generally speaking, have a more delicate taste in tea than men, who usually prefer a strong but nondescript brew. A fine Darjeeling and a China Orange Pekoe are favorites with feminine connoisseurs.' —*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*.

RUBBER IS NOT DOOMED

[*We are pleased to reproduce below an interesting article appearing in 'Truth', which we hope will be borne out by future developments. At any rate, it is refreshing, in these critical times, to strike an optimistic note!*]

'For the second week in succession stocks of rubber in the United Kingdom have recorded a decline; but the better showing is explained by the May 'tapping holiday', and the resumption of operations on the estates will begin to affect the figures shortly. This much can be gathered from the fact that shipments to this country from Malaya increased last month from 4,673 tons to 9,218 tons--an average addition of about 1,000 tons weekly.

'It is now becoming almost a weekly habit to refer to further depreciation in the commodity and share markets. The latest setback in the material to the fresh low record of 4 15/16d. per lb. has probably been induced, to a large extent, by the 'all is lost' tone of the circular, issued by the Rubber Growers' Association. Unquestionably, the present position is serious, particularly for those companies whose cash resources are limited, but while the gravity of the situation should not be minimized, it may be assumed that the memorandum was purposely worded so as to create the required impression in official quarters. Rubber is suffering, with other commodities from world conditions and it will recover as soon as international trade regains normality. The introduction of a compulsory restriction scheme would of course hasten the resuscitation of the industry but the view that, without Government support, the industry is doomed, might just as well be applied to the other essential commodities which are now selling below production cost. And the theory would be no more sound in the case of rubber than it is in other instances.'

SOME CONSOLING FACTS

'There are, at any rate, a few consoling facts in the situation. In the matter of consumption, for instance, it must not be overlooked that although American absorption in the first half of 1930 is more than 19 per cent, below that of the corresponding period of 1929, this year's total is well above that of any other similar period, showing an increase of 4·4 per cent over the 1928 figure, 6·8 per cent above 1927, and as much as 19·2 per cent above 1926. June consumption, although 20·3 per cent. less than in June, 1929, was still 5·8 per cent above the average June figure for the past eight years. There is something cheerful in these statistics when looked at in this light. Petrol consumption in America, which may be taken as a rough guide of actual tyre mileage, is a good 10 per cent up on 1929, so far this year, while the latest official figures of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association show a falling-off in tyre and tube inventories equal to about 18,000 tons of rubber as compared with a year ago. This is some sort of set-off to the increase in visible stocks of the commodity, and it is a reasonable supposition that the same thing is happening in other countries.'

'As regards production, the manner in which visible stocks have been mounting appears to have conveyed the impression that outputs are expanding in corresponding fashion. Actually, this is not so, for so far for this year Malaya has shipped 246,099 tons net, against 252,147 tons in 1929, while in the first half-year exports from the Dutch East Indies declined from 181,711 tons to 125,032 tons. In the same was the Ceylon figures for 1930 are down from 43,500 tons to 42,500 tons while Brazil has shipped 10,280 tons in contrast

with 13,505 tons. Even these reduced supplies, of course, have been more than enough to meet the current requirements of manufacturers, but I think the moral of these figures is that the condition of the market has been brought about not so much by over-production as by under-consumption, the latter resulting from existing world industrial conditions.'

S. I. CROP RETURNS

COCHIN RUBBER Co., LTD.

	lb.
Crop for 8 months, 1930	187,900
Crop for 8 months, 1929	<u>196,300</u>
Decrease	<u>8,400</u>

OVER-PRODUCTION OF TEA

The serious question of the over-production of tea was fully dealt with by Mr. F. G. Clarke when he presided at the jubilee meeting of the Indian Tea Association (London) last Friday. As it is known, to meet the situation the producing countries came to an agreement whereby the present year's crop will be restricted. This limitation of output is, in Mr. Clarke's opinion, only a temporary alleviation of the situation, and he suggested that they, as a body, were doing little to keep their output within bounds—on the contrary they were doing their utmost to increase over-production by artificial manuring and the continued extension of the planting area. During the past ten years whereas approximately 92,000 acres have been abandoned in Northern and Southern India, new extensions exceed 180,000 acres, all of which further assist the process of over-production. Even if all producing countries agree to make limitation of crop a yearly incident, what object, asked Mr. Clarke, is obtained in yearly increasing their output on the one hand and then artificially cutting it down? It would be much more to the point to endeavour to increase consumption and find new markets in which to dispose of the excess production. As regards the outlook, Mr. Clarke drew attention to the increasing importation of foreign tea, which yearly became larger. Are we, he asked, going to allow medium and common kinds in particular, which are a glut in this market when there is over-production, to be ousted by somewhat similar foreign quality? To combat this Mr. Clarke suggested that the quality of our manufacture must be improved. Then the Northern Indian producers should co-operate and agree on some policy whereby all extensions are stopped for an agreed period of years, and make a real effort to stop over-production. If they, as an Association, could get together and agree to some principle, their Association could then approach the other Associations of producing countries and place their proposals before them, when it would be quite possible that their efforts might meet with a measure of success. Unless something was done, Mr. Clarke said that there was but one alternative, namely, the survival of the fittest.—*The Home and Colonial Mail.*

MALAYALAM PLANTATIONS LIMITED

MR. H. J. WELCH'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION

The Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of Malayalam Plantations Limited was held yesterday in the Council Room of the Rubber Growers' Association (Incorporated), 3, Idol Lane, London, E.C.

Mr. Henry John Welch (the chairman) presided.

The Representative of the Agents and Secretaries (Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Limited) having read the notice convening the meeting and report of the auditors,

The Chairman said :—Ladies and Gentlemen,—The year has been a disappointing one for the company. The causes have affected all similar producers of our commodities, and have not arisen from any falling off in the progressive and satisfactory development of the company's properties which has continued without interruption since the company's incorporation nine years ago.

The tea and rubber crops were the highest ever recorded by the company. The yield of rubber per acre was a record, and the yield of tea per acre fell short of the highest ever achieved by only 9 lbs. The cost per lb. of rubber produced was the lowest we have ever experienced, and the cost per lb. of tea was less than the cost for any of the last four years.

MARKET DEPRESSION

Notwithstanding these and other favourable factors, the company's profit per acre for tea was never so low, and for the first time the company made a small loss upon its production of rubber. The sole reason for this was the unfortunate depression in the markets for both products, the average prices obtained for our teas being the lowest recorded for seven years, and for rubber the lowest we have ever realized.

We may perhaps take some comfort from the fact that the depression in the market prices of our products has synchronized with a worldwide depression in the market value of most other primary commodities.

Glancing for a moment at the financial position of the company, it is pleasing to note that the amount to be carried forward and the amount of the general reserve are both greater than in any previous year of its history, and that after providing for current liabilities our net surplus liquid assets at March 31 last amounted to over £400,000 and have only once been exceeded.

Further, the net capital cost per planted acre at which our properties stand in the balance-sheet, after allowing for the surplus liquid assets, is the lowest ever recorded.

THE TEA INDUSTRY

The agreed restriction for 12 months by British and Dutch producers of tea, which came into force on April 1 last has not yet had time to make itself felt in the reduction of stocks, although doubtless it has tended to maintain prices at a higher level than they would have been but for the existence of the restriction arrangements. It is estimated that these arrangements will reduce the estimated output in the 12 months affected

by about 57,000,000 lbs. By the end of June the Northern Indian crop had already fallen behind last year's figures by 5,750,000 lbs., and it is estimated the crop for the first half of July was 4,000,000 lbs. to 5,000,000 lbs., less than the corresponding period last year. The shipments from South India, Ceylon, and Java all show decreases as compared with last year. Against this the Sumatran shipments to May were higher, owing probably to new areas coming into bearing there.

In the case of Northern India, probably most producers will arrange to effect their maximum restriction during the heavy cropping months, July-September, when the quality of their production is not as high as in the months of smaller production. It is reasonable, therefore, to anticipate that the statistical position will now begin to show progressive improvement.

The tea industry, however, is in a better position than the rubber industry for effecting restriction to meet the difficulties of over-production. Incidentally, restriction of tea also tends to improve the quality manufactured. Doubtless if it is found to be necessary or advisable, restriction arrangements will be renewed until stocks have been reduced to a level which will ensure reasonably remunerative prices being obtained.

POSITION OF RUBBER

The world trade depression, which set in towards the end of last year, is much more severe than was anticipated a few months ago, and is having a correspondingly serious effect upon the rubber industry. The present absorption of crude rubber is consequently much below the earlier estimates made this year. Sales of tires, both for original equipment and for replacement purposes, have been substantially less than in 1929. Stocks of tires have also been reduced. Sooner or later, however, stocks and spares must be replenished, and it is encouraging to note that the gasoline consumption in America and elsewhere appears to exclude the possibility of a wholesale laying up of cars.

While the 'visible' stocks of rubber have increased, the 'invisible' stocks of crude and manufactured rubber have declined, and consequently current absorption of market supplies must have been less than the actual current consumption. A limit to this process must be reached, and soon the current absorption of market supplies will at least have to provide for current consumption.

It however appears, from the latest and best statistics available, that the world production of rubber during the first half of the current year has only been about 10,000 tons in excess of world absorption, without making any allowance for the reduction of the working stocks of crude rubber of manufacturers outside the United States of America, which may reduce this figure. The increase in the 'visible' stocks of crude rubber in the United Kingdom and the United States, which has had such a disastrous effect on prices, has, therefore, probably been at least balanced by decreases in the East and in the quantities afloat of crude rubber, and decreases generally of stocks of manufactured rubber goods.

OUTLOOK FOR PRODUCERS

Owing to the comparatively small shipments during June, the 'visible' stocks in this country and in the United States are likely to show some falling off before the end of August. Nevertheless, the immediate outlook

is not a happy one for producers, and their position cannot improve very much while the current rates of absorption and production continue.

Rubber, however, is a world-wide necessity. Its uses are growing, and the world demand for it is increasing at a rapid rate, and must continue to increase. I am personally confident therefore that this crisis will pass, like other crises through which the industry has suffered, and that well-managed estates with an average cost of production like those of this company will again earn a reasonable average annual profit for their owners.

I purposely avoid saying anything about the present efforts which are being made to obtain, with Government assistance, compulsory restriction as a temporary palliative of the position. I should like, however, to repeat what I said at the meeting of the Rubber Trust Company in May last, that whether those efforts are successful or not, having regard particularly to the increasing competition of native rubber, the real and permanent interests of the industry, and of every company producing at a reasonably low cost, will doubtless be found not in restriction of output, which increases the cost, but in lowering the cost of production by every method consistent with the preservation of the agricultural value of the estates.

TEA ESTATES

We have 26 tea estates, containing 18,189 acres of planted tea, of which 4,059 acres are not yet in bearing.

The average yield of our tea crop was 690 lbs. per acre, obtained at a slightly lower cost than last year. The average net price realized, however, was over 2d. per lb. less, and consequently our profit per acre was reduced to £5. 10s. 5d.

We agreed to support the scheme for voluntary restriction of output, and our restricted crop for the current year is 8,500,000 lbs. We shall effect the restriction by resting certain fields and by finer plucking.

There are no forward sales, except for tea dust.

Last year approximately 1,200 acres were opened and planted with tea, and we hope to plant further extensions of existing estates amounting to 1,088 acres during the current year.

The board, the visiting agents and superintendents have devoted much time and effort towards securing an improvement in the relative values of the company's manufactured teas in such a manner as to increase the profits per acre realized. These efforts have met with a certain measure of success, but the directors still hope and believe that further improvements can be achieved.

With this object in view, they have, by the courtesy of our agents, Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Limited, been able to secure for 12 months from January next the exclusive services of a tea expert, who is a member of our agents' Eastern staff, and who will reside in India and devote his whole time to assisting our visiting agents and superintendents to improve the relative values of our teas and thus increase the profit per acre secured. As each 1d. per lb., even upon the company's restricted crop, is equal to over £35,000, and upon the company's potential crop over £50,000, the importance of improving our manufactured teas cannot be over-estimated, and the directors believe and hope the expense entailed will be amply justified.

RUBBER ESTATES

We have 18,322 acres of rubber planted on 21 rubber estates, of which 1,529 acres are immature. The rubber crop harvested was over 480,000 lb. in excess of the crop for last year, the average yield per acre being 330 lb.

The cost of production was the lowest ever recorded for the company. The average net price realized was nearly 3d. per lb. below that for the previous year. The superintendents' estimate a production of 5,209,000 lb. for the current year.

Notwithstanding that May was a very inconvenient month for India, we joined in the agreement to cease tapping during that month. Consequently our crop for April to June showed a decrease of 332,000 lb. as compared with the corresponding three months of last year.

The present year's programme includes the planting of small extensions of existing estates, amounting in all to 285 acres.

LABOUR AND STAFF

The labour position during the year and the health of the labour forces were satisfactory. Our agents (Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Limited), our visiting agents (Messrs. Lord and Hall), our local visiting advisers, the superintendents and the members of the staff, and our acting secretary in London, Mr. Calderwood, again deserve our best thanks for their efficient services to the company during the year.

Your directors recommend that the sum of £1,500 be voted to the Staff Retirement Fund, for allocation among various members of the staff in the East, special consideration being given to the older employees of the company. I am sure this will meet with your hearty approval.

COST OF PROPERTIES

The total book cost of our properties, buildings, machinery and plant at the date of the balance-sheet was £1,787,523.

After providing for the dividend proposed to-day and the allocation to income-tax reserve account, the surplus of our liquid assets over our liabilities as at March 31 last amounted to £403,367—just over £10 per planted acre. If this surplus is deducted from our issued capital the present net cost of our planted acreage is £37 per acre, without allowing any value for our 33,000 acres reserve land on the one hand or the cost of bringing our immature areas into bearing on the other.

LATEST ADVICES

It will interest you to know that we have just received a cable from our agents stating :—

Estates in good order ; labour satisfactory ; crop prospects good for rubber but tea subject to restriction ; weather very favourable for both crops ; monsoon exceptionally light.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND

In July last it was decided to offer to the shareholders one share for every 10 shares held, at a premium of 10s. per share. The offer was well responded to and 150,195 shares were taken up at the price of 30s. The premium on the shares issued has been transferred to reserve account,

At the time of the issue it was known that the absorption of rubber for the first half of the year had reached a very high level, particularly in America, and the outlook for this company seemed very hopeful. Having regard to the subsequent fall in prices, it was very fortunate that the issue was then made, because it is essential that a company of this size, with its heavy obligations, should always maintain substantial surplus assets at its disposal.

PROFITS AND APPROPRIATION

The year's working resulted in a net profit of £82,426, after valuing our unsold rubber at 5d. per lb. net, and after providing an abnormally heavy amount required for the staff furlough reserve account.

Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 2½ per cent, less tax, to allocate to the staff £1,500, and to transfer to income-tax reserve £3,000. This latter sum will bring the taxation reserve account up to an amount which will cover our estimated liability for income-tax for the current year. In addition, it is proposed that £28,673 should be transferred to the general reserve account, which will then amount to £300,000, and to carry forward £113,869, against £103,862 last year.

FUTURE ANNUAL MEETINGS

Since the incorporation of the company we have held our annual meetings in July. This has necessitated the estate accounts being prepared, checked, and certified in India before being mailed to London, and then, after their receipt, the London accounts being written up and audited, all within 3½ months of the close of the company's financial year. Since the company was incorporated, however, our issued capital has more than doubled, our acreage of planted tea has been multiplied four times, our acreage of planted rubber has increased by 50 per cent. Our total annual crops of both rubber and tea have increased over five times. Further, our estates, for each of which separate accounts have to be checked and audited, have considerably increased in number.

The board has been advised, therefore, and is satisfied, that it will not in future be safe or advisable to continue to press for the completion of the accounts and audit in time to enable our meetings to be held in July, but it hopes to be able to make arrangements to hold them about the end of September.

DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

I now beg to move: 'That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1930, as now submitted, be and they are hereby approved and adopted, and that a dividend of 2½ per cent, less income-tax, be paid in respect of the year ended March 31, 1930.'

Mr. G. H. MASEFIELD seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, Mr. H. J. Welch and Mr. E. L. Hamilton, were re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Elies, Salaman, Hepburn and Co., were re-appointed, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the staff in the East.

—Reprinted from 'The Times,' dated July 31, 1930.

THE BRAZILIAN COFFEE BAG

According to a correspondent who recently wrote the following article (printed below) in the *Glasgow Herald*, the most treasured possession of the South American housewife is the family coffee bag which, second to none in importance, is handed down from generation to generation in a similar manner to which the family jewels at home are bequeathed from the British mother to her daughter.

This opens up a new vista and if any of our readers are lucky enough to possess such a bag it would be interesting to have their opinion on its merits or otherwise.

'Those who have lived long in South America and appreciate the universally excellent coffee, obtainable alike from the most expensive hotels and restaurants or private homes and the poorest of wayside inns or isolated branches, generally despise the coffee they are offered on return to the homeland. "Poor stuff," they call home-brewed coffee. "Now, if you were to drink it in Valparaiso" . . . and you listen to rhapsodies of coffee as it should be made and drunk.

'Irritated (for privately you were rather proud of your coffee-making), you ask in what way coffee made in South America differs from homebrewed. The male creature invited to offer concrete criticism is soon at a loss. Coffee in South America is of a stronger brew, it seems. Well, that can be adjusted here. The flavor is more pronounced. Probably due, you say, to the beans being freshly gathered and freshly roasted, and not having suffered a journey overseas.

INHERITED TREASURE

"But the taste is so delicious"; and here he triumphantly produces his best (mislaid for the moment) card—"due to the bag in which the coffee has been made for several generations."

'Horrified, you ask for particulars. To learn than housewives in South America make their nectar by placing the ground coffee in a bag of native woven material and simmering it in a pot over the fire. The material—cotton or linen, your male informant is exasperatingly inexact as to its nature or name—is composed of very fine and tough threads, and literally wears for generations, handed down from mother to daughter on the occasions of deathbeds or marriage feasts as the greatest of treasures. Native cooks will refuse to make coffee without a coffee bag, and the more deeply colored the material the better the resulting coffee, they imagine; on the same principle that leads Continental cooks to regard cleaning (washing) the frying pan as a crime of the lowest intelligences.'

—E.L.H.

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SOUTHERN INDIA TEA EXPORTS, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31

Figures from Messrs. J. Thomas & Co., Calcutta.

<i>Distribution</i>		1929	1928	1927	1926
		<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
United Kingdom	...	.. 47,164,651	43,992,019	42,635,331	38,559,985
Australia	...	.. 16,992	599	7,534	600
America	...	.. 99,755	64,255	53,957	36,860
Colombo	...	.. 4,109,209	3,776,240	3,922,879	4,878,908
Sundry Ports	...	.. 893,638	814,021	994,343	926,277
Total	....	52,284,245	48,647,134	47,614,044	44,402,720

ANGLO-DUTCH PLANTATIONS OF JAVA

AN ANALYSIS OF RUBBER PRODUCTION Costs

The Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java, Ltd., is one of the largest of plantation companies having an area of 31,509 acres under rubber (of which 27,177 acres are in bearing), besides tea (26,147 acres), cinchona, 2,987 acres; coffee, 5,785 acres; sisal, 12,122 acres; kapok, 2,550 acres; and tapioca, 3,424 acres. The annual report (for the year ended December 31, 1929) issued this week gives very full particulars of the company's affairs, of particular interest being a table showing how the cost of production of the company's rubber output for the past three years was made up. This is given below:—

Rubber Cost Prices, Anglo-Dutch Estates of Java.

	1927. Per lb. Cts.	1928. Per lb. Cts.	1929. Per lb. Cts.
1. General head office expenditure, including medical service, visiting agency, accountancy and other such items of expenditure applicable to rubber	... 3·73	3·47	3·47
2. Salaries and general expenditure on estates	... 5·93	5·35	4·43
3. Tapping	... 7·83	62·6	6·49
4. Preparation and factory upkeep	... 4·82	4·40	3·63
5. Transport	... 1·34	1·05	0·88
6. Garden upkeep and cultivation	... 5·70	4·22	3·36
7. Utilities company rental	... —	—	1·58
8. Depreciation, buildings and machinery	... 2·87	4·21	2·57
9. Amortization of plantations	... 3·30	2·96	2·55
	35·52	31·92	28·96
10. Staff bonuses	... 3·02	1·09	1·63
11. Java income-tax	... 4·60	1·95	0·95
Total Java cost prices	... 43·14	34·96	31·54
or	8 <i>2</i> d.	6 <i>9</i> d.	6 <i>3</i> d.
Net selling prices	... 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>2</i> d.	9 <i>2</i> d.	9 <i>1</i> d.

In connection with these figures it will be observed that no selling charges, insurance or freight are included. These have presumably been deducted from the gross selling price of the rubber. If added to cost of production such items would, of course, increase the total charge against each pound of rubber considerably.

A very interesting feature and one well worth examining is the extent—0·68*d.*—of the reduction in cost of production last year. During the year the company's output increased from 9,314,063 lb. to 13,129,158 lb., or by approximately 40 per cent. Yet cost per lb. fell by only 10*2* per cent. The company is well managed and the above result proves that, from the point of view of decreasing costs, increased production beyond a certain point is less effective than is often thought.

Last year, happily, the net selling price obtained by the Anglo-Dutch company was 9½d., a decline of only 1½d. on the preceding year, so that the company was able to obtain the benefit of a larger profit on its increased crop. This year, on the other hand, all the indications are that big crops are driving down prices much faster than they reduce costs, so that in attaining a saving in cost of a fraction of a penny several pennies of profit will be lost. There are, of course, some costs which fall automatically with decreased profits and tend to disappear when there are no profits. Such are staff bonuses and local income-tax. Selling costs, being on a percentage basis, also fall.

These remarks apply to the industry as a whole. Returning to the specific case of the Anglo-Dutch Co., it may be mentioned that of the 1929 crop 8,289,821 lb. was manufactured in the spray plants. The company is one of the comparatively few which maintain a reserve for amortization of plantations; the contribution to this reserve is based on 30 years' life for rubber, 50 years for tea and 24 years for coffee. Tapping is carried out on the system of one cut on half the tree every alternate day.

Cost prices and selling prices of the company's other products are shown below, it appearing that tapioca has never been a paying crop, while sisal has also been disappointing:—

Cost Prices.—Tea, per lb., 1927, 8·07d.; 1928, 7·99d.; 1929, 8·13d. Cinchona, per ½ kg., 1927, 27·49 cts.; 1928, 32·58 cts.; 1929, 25·84 cts. Coffee, per cwt., 1927, 58s. 7d.; 1928, 46s.; 1929, 51s. 9d. Sisal, per cwt., 1927, 38s.; 1928, 33s. 11d.; 1929, 25s. 10d. Tapioca, per cwt., 1927, 19s. 10d.; 1928, 17s. 11d. 1929, 19s. 3d.

Net Selling Prices.—Tea, per lb., 1927, 1s. 0·33d.; 1928, 11·65d.; 1929, 11·3d. Cinchona, per ½ kg., 1927, 56·30 cts.; 1928, 55·78 cts.; 1929, 36·02 cts. Coffee, per cwt., 1927, 59s. 11d.; 1928, 68s. 11d.; 1929, 65s. 8d. Sisal, per cwt., 1927, 36s. 1d.; 1927, 33s. 8d.; 1929, 33s. 5d. Tapioca, per cwt., 1927, 10s. 10d.; 1928, 9s. 9d.; 1929, 10s. 9½d.

The above costs include depreciation of buildings and machinery amortization of gardens, staff bonuses and Java income-tax, the last two items adding to the cost prices of the respective products an amount equal to about 25 per cent of the net profit.

To conclude. The profit for the year, after deducting London expenditure and interest on £921,600 debenture stock, amounts to £378,722 0s. 10d., to which has to be added £119,650 10s. 4d. brought forward from the previous year's accounts, leaving an available balance of £498,372 11s. 2d.

The board recommend the payment of a final dividend of 7 per cent, less tax, on the ordinary share capital of £2,350,000, making a total of 10 per cent. (less tax) for the year, the transfer of £50,000 to general reserve account, £50,000 provision for income-tax, and £10,000 to pension fund reserve account, leaving to be carried forward £145,087 11s. 2d., after charging directors' extra remuneration.—*The India-Rubber Journal.*

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WORLD TEA EXPORTS-IMPORTS

According to figures compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture, the imports of tea by the principal consuming countries during July 1 to March 31, 1929-30, were greater than those of the like period in the preceding year. Detailed figures for these two periods, March, 1929-30, and July 1 to June 30, 1928-29, are given in the following table.

WORLD TEA EXPORTS-IMPORTS, 1928-30

Figures in Thousand Pounds

	March		Nine Months (July 1-March 31)		Twelve Months (July 1- June 30)
	1930	1929	1929-30 EXPORTS	1928-29	1928-29
<i>Exporting Countries :</i>					
Ceylon	22,040	19,313	179,060	16,3753	239,939
India	7,134	5,218	336,755	326,018	358,601
Java and Sumatra	13,669	12,251	115,373	118,026	160,468
Japan	...	...	*20,646	*20,915	25,336
<i>Importing Countries :</i>					
Belgium	4	0	20	11	15
Irish Free State	13	9	152	84	112
France	...	...	*44	*31	53
Gr. Brit. and N. Ireland	8,259	8,669	74,239	69,064	90,648
Netherlands	11	4	37	20	26
United States	62	46	425	324	456
Syria and Lebanon	0	2	26	37	46
Algeria	...	...	*15	*29	35
Union of S. Africa	...	...	*46	*97	269
Australia	...	...	*1,076	*882	1,396
New Zealand	...	...	*51	*57	104
Totals	51,192	45,512	727,965	699,348	877,504
<i>Importing Countries :</i>					
Germany	1,179	1,019	11,614	10,349	12,375
Austria	79	126	974	1,179	1,422
Belgium	68	82	448	472	631
Denmark	90	126	891	1,001	1,376
Estonia	15	4	119	139	183
Irish Free State	2,013	2,881	17,851	17,824	22,721
Finland	22	31	216	254	344
France	...	...	*2,258	*2,224	3,463
Gr. Brit. and N. Ireland.	27,388	33,259	468,502	447,000	536,576
Greece	35	42	505	542	664
Hungary	31	62	657	820	924
Italy	22	29	249	289	399
Latvia	13	11	168	159	223
Lithuania	11	20	128	112	157
Norway	35	40	289	313	414
Netherlands	2,784	2,511	22,287	21,297	28,316
Poland	417	353	3,397	3,598	4,998
Sweden	88	82	653	608	831
Switzerland	132	154	1,166	1,179	1,565
Czechoslovakia	86	148	1,195	1,477	1,737
Jugoslavia	40	71	712	785	915
Canada	2,939	3,915	30,364	30,289	39,029
United States	6,354	5,470	69,303	76,419	92,636
Syria and Lebanon	11	26	304	300	331
Algeria	...	...	*1,812	*1,944	2,716
Egypt	...	...	*10,600	*9,418	12,868
Tunis	...	...	*2,136	*1,870	2,771
Union of S. Africa	...	...	*5,322	*6,967	12,450
Australia	...	...	*34,950	*35,803	49,937
New Zealand	...	...	*8,944	*7,092	10,710
<i>Exporting Countries :</i>					
India	739	333	8,201	7,637	9,513
Java and Sumatra	...	...	*11,367	*12,066	15,496
Totals	44,600	50,795	717,582	701,426	868,691

* Data till January 31.

* Data till February 28.

* Data till December 31.

NOVELTY IN TEA RETAILING

Tea, as a merchandizing prospect with possibilities, continues to attract the attention of people with idle capital and a gift for salesmanship. In one town visited on the East Coast this week your correspondent noticed two establishments in which tea—one in the packet form and the other as a liquid refreshment—appeared to be the real magnet for the *vox populi*.

The first shop, devoted solely to the sale of tea for household use, had grocery store competition all around it. But its merchandizing methods were somewhat different.

TEA EVERYWHERE

The proprietor called himself the West Leigh Supply Company. He filled his store windows with cases of blended teas, and stacked up dozens of other cases of tea inside the store on either side the street entrance. A central case in the trim was open with the tea disclosed to the view of all interested.

On the open case was a showcard bearing the inscription :

**THIS TEA IS BLENDED IN MINCING LANE AND PACKED ON THESE
PREMISES BY THE ONLY TEA MERCHANT IN LEIGH**

Nearby, another announcement was to the effect that the merchant was : Late of Moore Bros., London tea merchants, and that for every pound of this tea purchased a free gift of four pounds of sugar was made.

Cartons of Tate and Lyle's best refined sugar were pyramided here and there in the display. Three grades of tea were retailed—50 cents, 56 cents and 65 cents per pound. Gifts of sugar were made with quantities smaller than a pound, viz., two pounds of sugar with a half pound of tea, and one pound of sugar with a quarter pound of tea.

Inside the establishment, behind the counters, young men in buff colored overalls were busy filling pound, half-and-quarter-pound containers with the blended teas. For a period of two weeks the establishment was offering a pound of 65 cent tea for 60 cents with the four-pound sugar gift thrown in.

The retailer was a newcomer to the district but he was already making some of the old-established grocers, with a well-rooted tea connection locally, squirm uncomfortably when they checked up on tea sales.

TEA IN CUP AND PACKAGE

Establishment number two was a sort of cafe in which afternoon teas were stressed and in which there were two sections—one fitted up as a tea lounge, and the other as an ordinary store for counter sales of packaged goods. The chief point about this place seemed to me to be the name : the Cross Farms Dairy, Ltd. Here we found a little syndicate of outlying farmers who had formed a limited company, built this modern establishment of red and glazed brick and tile within sight of the sea, and dispensed within its walls tea and the products of their farms.

A happy combination, evidently, judging by the numbers and quality of the establishment's patrons. One could get a juicy chicken right off the farm, either cooked or uncooked, pigs' trotters, hams, eggs, milk and butter, farm cooked scones and biscuits, cakes and what have you. But above all was stressed the special tea blends for which the place evidently is famed. We have had confectioners going into the tea trade, and even stationery merchants and dry goods folks, but the farmer turned tea dispenser is a new one in this country.—J. B.

SEEKING OVERSEAS MARKETS

TWO MORE MISSIONS

Two further missions to study possible overseas markets for British manufactures left London last week. A trade mission is now on its way to South America, and the names of an important commercial mission to the Far East appeared in our issue of July 31.

The Economic Mission appointed by the Government to discover what can be done to develop trade between Britain and South Africa left yesterday. The members are Lord Kirkley (chairman), Sir Francis L'Estrange Joseph, Mr. John Morgan, Mr. Frederick G. Sale, Mr. Robert Waddington, and Mr. J. W. Brigden (secretary).

The Mission will visit, not only the Union of South Africa, but also Southern and Northern Rhodesia. They expect to be away three months.

'COMMON TRADE INTERESTS'

Replying to Mr. Gillett's message of good wishes, Lord Kirkley said: 'We shall do what we can to discover means for increasing the volume of trade in both directions between this country on the one hand and the Union of South Africa and the Rhodesias on the other. Ours is a Mission in the successful results of which those whom we are visiting are, I feel sure, as deeply interested as ourselves, for our investigations are concerned solely with our common trade interests.'

Sir Francis Joseph said: 'I hope the investigations will have fruitful results. Any fillip in the export of coal and of the products of our "heavy industries" in this country cannot but help materially to set industry as a whole on the pathway to recovery. It is upon those industries that our national welfare is largely based.'

N. RHODESIA'S PROBLEMS

The second mission, which left yesterday, was composed of three members of the Empire Parliamentary Association, who have been invited by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to go over and learn the problems of that country.

They will draw up a report for their association on the opportunities of Rhodesia economically, and in other trade directions. They will pay special attention to the opportunities for copper refining.

—The Home and Colonial Mail.

—————:o:—————

TEA FOR AUSTRALIA

During the course of his speech as Chairman of the recently held thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the Imperial Tea Company, Sir Charles C. McLeod said: 'I mentioned last year that, although tea is a popular beverage in Australia, the amount of Indian tea consumed there, possibly from geographical causes, is small as compared with tea from Ceylon and Java. I regret that, as far as 1929 is concerned, the position shows no sign of improvement. The exports from Northern India to that country actually showed a small decrease, while the slight increase in shipments from

Ceylon is counterbalanced by a small decrease in shipments from Java. One reads a good deal in the papers just now about trade within the Empire, and I sincerely hope that this will lead to a larger consumption of Indian tea in the Dominions.'

Referring to the financial position of the company Sir Charles McLeod regretted that the report of the directors is not as satisfactory as last year's even in spite of the fact that the crop manufactured was a record one. 'I fear,' he said, 'that this is the general state of affairs throughout the tea industry, and, compared with the majority of Northern Indian tea companies, I think we can congratulate ourselves on the results achieved. The year 1929 will no doubt rank as one of exceptional trade depression throughout practically the whole world. In almost every industry overproduction was the cause of the slump. As far as the tea trade is concerned, the season under review has proved the worst since the disastrous year of 1920. Northern India manufactured a record crop of 370·7 million lbs. as against 341 millions in 1928 and 347·5 millions in 1918, which, prior to 1929, was the largest crop grown.

'Although the rate of consumption throughout the world, with the exception of Russia, has, I am glad to say, gradually been increasing year by year, consumption unfortunately has been unable to keep up with the pace of production. This state of affairs has had the natural effect of accumulating heavy stocks of tea in the United Kingdom. A record stock of 283,000,000 lbs. was reached at the end of January this year, and although this figure at the end of May had been reduced to 236,000,000, it is still the largest stock ever recorded in the United Kingdom at the end of the month in question. Increased imports from both Ceylon and Java have assisted in swelling these heavy stocks.'—*Commerce*.

— : o : —

TEA BREWING IS AN ART

According to a statement issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 'Brewing a social cup of tea is an art unknown to many house-wives.'

'While the amount of tea to use,' the statement continues, 'will depend on the individual's taste,' C. F. Hutchinson, tea examiner stationed at New York City for the Federal Food and Drug Administration, says that about a teaspoonful to the cup is a good average. Boiling water must be used or the leaves will not open fully and impart their full strength and flavor to the beverage. But tea should never be boiled nor should the leaves stand in the water longer than five or six minutes, in his opinion.

'An earthenware pot should be used, and after the leaves have steeped five or six minutes the liquor should be poured into another container, or if a tea ball is used it can be removed.

'Mr. Hutchinson puts the tea in an aluminium strainer, puts the strainer across the top of the teapot, and pours boiling water through the strainer until the pot is full, covering the body of the strainer. After it has drawn for three or four minutes he takes the strainer out and has a cup of tea that is just to his liking.'

Commenting on this, the *New York Times* editorially, under the caption 'Uncle Sam on Brewing Tea,' says:

SOME EXCEPTIONS TAKEN

Tea drinkers of the world will doubtless quarrel about the admonitions on the correct brewing of tea which the solicitous Department of Agriculture has just broadcast to ten million housewives. From the English

and the Irish in particular will come the cry that Uncle Sam's instructions can produce only an innocuous potion,

Tea, says our government, should never be boiled. This is tea-treason, according to our British and Irish cousins, who boil theirs until a spoon will stand up straight in the cup. But the water poured over the tea leaves must be boiling. An earthenware pot should be used, and after the tea is steeped for not more than six minutes it should be put into another container. A tea-ball is permissible, or a simple strainer containing the tea leaves through which the boiling water is poured.

This is sound doctrine, endorsed—at least in part—by the Oriental nations from which we borrowed the tea-drinking habit. Except that the Department of Agriculture might alienate the sugar lobby and the dairy interests, it could have gone even further and pointed out that the best tea is drunk without either sugar or milk or cream (or lemon, for that matter). Incidentally, at the risk of enraging the British lion, Uncle Sam might also have remarked that for variety and delicacy of flavors no teas compare with those grown in China.

As is to be expected under the circumstances, readers of the *Times* infuriated or otherwise, wrote to that paper—three letters being published—all substantially of the same tenor. One, by 'British Subject,' says: 'I am not going to stand by and let any one say that in any part of the British Isles tea is boiled. In any part of the British Isles it would be considered a culinary crime to boil tea. According to the part of the country, tea is "made," "brewed," "mashed," "wet," etc., but it is invariably made by pouring furiously boiling water on tea and putting the teapot aside for a few minutes. Some people leave it on the side of the stove, but the place it is given would never produce enough heat to make it boil.'

'Also the remark about China tea is ridiculous. The British certainly appreciate China tea more than the Americans, or so it would seem. In any London tea room which has any pretension there is always a choice of Ceylon or China tea, and the latter is the dearest, and in spite of the higher price is chosen by a great many people. The average American does not even know the difference in taste between Ceylon tea and China tea.'

—*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.*

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U.P.A.S.I. NOTES

SOUTHERN INDIA PLANTERS' BENEVOLENT FUND (INCORPORATED)

SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Proceedings of the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Southern India Planters' Benevolent Fund (Incorporated) held at the Mayo Hall, Bangalore.

The Annual General Meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India being still in progress at 10.30 a.m., on August 21, at which time this meeting had been called, the Chairman postponed the meeting until the close of that of the U.P.A.S.I.

The Meeting was held at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, August 22.

Present :

Mr. C. R. T. Congreve	...	... <i>Chairman.</i>
Mr. H. Waddington	...	... <i>Secretary.</i>
Mr. E. L. Hill	...	... <i>Assistant Secretary.</i>

and the following representatives of members :—

Anamalais	... Messrs. T. Davenport and W. H. Martin.
Central Travancore	... " J. H. Cantlay and H. Clarke.
Coorg	... Lt.-Col. H. F. Murland and Mr. A. E. J. Nicolls.
Kanan Devans	... Messrs. H. C. Boyd and A. J. Wright.
Mundakayam	... " N. B. Hartley and O. J. Egan-Wyer.
Mysore	... Mr. E. W. Fowke.
Nelliampathies	... Mr. E. G. Cameron.
Nilgiris	... Messrs. C. L. Greig and J. B. Vernede.
Nilgiri-Wynaad	... Mr. R. Fowke.
Shevaroys	... Messrs. P. V. Briscoe and E. H. A. Travers Drapes.
West Coast	... Mr. H. J. Walmsley.
Wynaad	... Messrs. G. Bayzand and R. N. W. Jodrell.

Under instructions from the Chairman, the Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Proceedings of the last Annual General Meeting, which was held on August 22, 1929, having been published in full in the Book of Proceedings for that year, were taken as read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following report :—

SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1930

The total subscriptions and donations, received during the year 1929-30, were Rs. 8,943-10-0, or some Rs. 1,479 less than in the preceding year. A satisfactory point however is that the number of planters' subscribing shows a slight increase; 372 compared with 364. The Nonstuck Tea Estates qualified during the year as a Patron

Other receipts were Rs. 1,626-15-6 from the Buying Agency and interest Rs. 4,092-13-0, making a total income from all sources of Rs. 14,663-6-6.

Calls on the Fund were heavier than ever before, and totalled Rs. 12,350-0-5. The largest item as usual being account education of children, ten of whom were being educated during the year.

The administration of the fund to the satisfaction of members was, during the year, considerably handicapped by the general ignoring of Rule 6, which provides that all subscriptions shall be due on April 1 of each year. A large number of members postponed payment till the end of the year. The Executive Committee pointed out on several occasions, that it was obliged to forestall all probable sources of revenue to meet calls being made on the Fund. Subscriptions being purely voluntary, the administration can never be sure that subscriptions in arrears will finally be paid.

The amount received during the last two months February and March was Rs. 1,660, with the result that, notwithstanding, the investments of the Fund had depreciated by over Rs. 1,000 there was a surplus of Rs. 1,168 on the year's working.

The total of the Fund at March 31, 1930 was Rs. 1,15,784-12-8.

District Associations have taken note of the difficulty in connection with late payments of subscriptions for the amount received to date this year exceed that to same date last year by Rs. 986.

H. WADDINGTON,
Secretary.

The Chairman asked if any member had any comment to make or question to ask in connection with the Secretary's Report.

Mr. J. H. Cantlay asked that the Secretary's Report and proceedings of the meeting be published in the *Planters' Chronicle*.

This was agreed to.

The Chairman moved the following resolution :—

That the Secretary's Report be adopted.

Carried.

The Chairman explained that, under the rules of the Fund, it was necessary to appoint an Executive Committee, and proposed :—

That the Executive Committee of the U.P.A.S.I. be the Executive Committee of the Southern India Planters' Benevolent Fund, with all powers of the General Committee except those of making, altering or repealing By-laws.

Carried.

The Chairman pointed out that all present had copies of the Accounts for 1929-30 and proposed :—

That the accounts for 1929-30 be passed and adopted.

Carried.

The Chairman asked whether there was any further business which members wished to bring forward.

Mr. W. H. Martin suggested that a quarterly report regarding the finances of the Fund should be published in the *Chronicle*, and this was agreed to.

Mr. H. J. Walmsley, speaking as to the falling off in the amount of subscriptions, pointed out that the amount collected in any year chiefly depended upon the energy of the Honorary Secretaries of District Associations.

There being no further business before the meeting, the Chairman declared it closed.

H. WADDINGTON,
Secretary.

C. R. T. CONGREVE,
Chairman.

'BANGALORE WEEK'.—The attention of our Readers is called to the notice inserted below :—

Will the lady who took by mistake a white embroidered shawl very similar to her own from the cloak room B.U.S. Club on the night of the Planters' Dance, kindly return same to the Secretary, B.U.S. Club, who will forward her own shawl.

ARAMGARH AND RAISAN ORCHARDS.—We have received as a sample for review a basket of apples and pears from the Aramgarh and Raisan Orchards of Mr. C. Forrest in Kulu. These came in excellent condition carefully packed and were delicious to eat. Fruit is sent to any part of India by V.P. parcel post at Rs. 4-14-0 for 9 lbs. of pears, Rs. 5-2-0 for 9 lbs. of apples and Rs. 5-4-0 for 5 lbs. of hygienically prepared dried up apples and pears. The fruit is of course only sent in the season, and owing to the journeys that are necessary it is sometimes sent before it is ripe. In that case it should be placed in the original wrappers in a semi-dark place and examined daily.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, MADRAS.—The Manager informs us that the Directors have declared an Interim Dividend at the rate of 16 per cent per annum, less Income-Tax, for the half year ended June 30, 1930.

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CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'.

SIR,

I would be greatly obliged if you could have a correction made of the following words in the report of the Annual General Meeting proceedings published in the *Madras Mail* of yesterday's date, under 'Sports'.

1. 'Unnecessary rivalry between the Club and the District Club concerned.'

I used no such words, but said that the growing District Clubs interfered with success in running a 'Mother' Club.

2. For 'Nilgiri-Wynaad' it should be 'Anamalais', not sending a team to next Sports meeting.

If the word 'Rivalry' had not been used by the reporter, I would not have bothered myself or you in the matter.

WOODBRIAR ESTATE,
DEVARSHOLA P.O., NILGIRIS,
August 24, 1930.

Yours, etc.,
G. W. FULCHER.

EXPORT OF COFFEE, RUBBER & TEA FROM SOUTH INDIAN PORTS DURING JUNE, 1930

From	To ports in India	Ceylon	United Kingdom	Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	Asia (excluding India and Ceylon)	Africa	America	Australia
<i>Coffee—</i>								
Madras	... ... ... ...	347 .. 23 ...	3 ... 172 ...	1 184	5 3...	...	...	...
Cochin	............	............	............	.........	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	... ... ... ...	3,70 3,696 4,065 ..	175 56,247 56,422 13,417	1 13,416 13,417	192 94 26 3	3 3 3 3	301 301 301 301	1,757 1,757 1,757 1,757
Previously								
Total cts. since 1-1-30.	76,252							
<i>Rubber—</i>								
Calicut	... ... ... ...	... 14,50 ... 1,188	65,560 257,539 169,880 103,075	... ... 86,266...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	... ... ... ...	2,633 98,032 100,670 3,472,937	586,274 2,876,663 3,538,171 3,954,132	415,961 80,801 80,801 80,801	500 ... 500...	...	...	...
Previously								
Total lbs. since 1-1-30.	7,613,588							
<i>Tea—</i>								
Madras	... ... ... ...	364 13,288 10,107 ...	7,320 31,456 330,538 21,820	41,612 1,978,359 1,857,758 51,838	616	50 96......	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,409	...
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	... ... ... ...	23,759 143,499 167,253	391,134 523,921 915,055	3,929,597 7,228,621 11,158,218	616 3,399 4,015	596 600 596	600 107,276 120,685	13,409 1,985 1,985
Previously								
Total lbs. since 1-1-30.	12,368,312							

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.			
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending Aug. 21, 1930	January 1 to Aug. 21, 1930	January 1 to Aug. 21, 1929
		s. d.	N. India.	s. 1 3·19	s. 1 2·17	s. 1 4·73
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, August 21, 1930)			S. India.	a 11·73	b 1 2·91	c 1 5·07
			Ceylon...	1 4·78	1 6·49	1 7·48
			Java ...	9·79	10·04	1 0·81
			Sumatra.	10·31	11·18	1 3·31
			Nyassa-land	9·16	9·32	1 0·53
			Total...	d 1 2·82	e 1 2·96	f 1 5·19
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —						
Gajam Mudi	82	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$				
*Pannimade	22	1 0				
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i>						
Bon Ami	111	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Fairfield	107	1 0				
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —						
Yellapatty	75	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Upper Surianalle	176	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Vagavurrai	136	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Thenmallay	132	1 3				
*Surianalle	125	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Kalaar	127	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
(d) <i>Nilgiris</i> —						
Nonsuch Estates—						
* Nonsuch	112	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$				
* Ibex Lodge	123	1 4				
Chamraj	82	1 4				
Craigmore	190	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Rob Roy	20	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$				
(e) <i>South Travancore</i> —						
Isfield	64	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
*Ambanaad	53	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Arundel	82	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$				
*Venture	79	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$				
*Ani Erangel	332	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Nagamally	85	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$				

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—

a 7,389 *b* 212,567 *c* 213,152
d 86,875 *e* 2,603,641 *f* 2,462,116

(B) RUBBER :—

The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, September 9, 1930, was 4 $\frac{1}{16}$ d.

London Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, September 9, 1930, were 81,830 tons, an increase of 1,219 tons on September 2, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, September 9, 1930, were 31,159 tons, an increase of 1,370 tons on September 2, 1930 inventory.

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, September 11, 1930

Planting.—Although there were very few markings to be recorded in this section, the undertone during the early part of the fortnight was somewhat firmer and cabled prices showed some improvement. Raw Rubber however fell suddenly to below. 4d. on the 8th instant and the market in Rubber shares, consequently became completely stagnant and the prices by to-day's cable have receded to their previous lowest levels. Teas seem somewhat firmer without any business to report.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price	+ or - on the last fortnight
			£ s. d.
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£ 1	0 5 6
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£ 1	0 15 0
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£ 1	0 13 6
4. Merlimau Rubber	...	2s.	0 1 4½
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£ 1	1 15 0
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0 1 6
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£ 1	0 6 3
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	0 4 6
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£ 1	1 0 9
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	0 13 3

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	4
Cochins Rs. 15	15	17½
Devasholas Rs. 7	...	6
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	..	25
Kalasas Rs. 15	...	6½
Malankaras Rs. 30	...	40
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	...	8
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid	...	7
7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	95
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	...	5½
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	95
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	21	24
Peria Karamalaik Rs. 15	...	41
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	...	27½
Periasholas Rs. 10	...	2
Periyars Rs. 10	5	6
Thodapuzhaas Rs. 10	...	4
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	...	10
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	96	98
Vellamalaik (Rs. 15)	17½	18½

III. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on September 2, 1930)

TEA.—The quantity offered on September 2, totalled 1,787,241 lbs. *Nuwera Eliya* and *Maturata* :—Selection was rather limited but quality on offer was good. All grades met with keen competition at fully firm to dearer rates. *High Grown* :—There were a few stand out invoices from Uva and these were well competed for. Quality from other districts was fairly satisfactory; demand was irregular and prices tended in buyers' favour. *Medium Grown* :—Broken grades particularly light liquoring sorts were easier,

Orange Pekoes and Pekoes especially the former grade were dearer. *Low Grown* :— Orange Pekoes came to a dearer market and advanced 2 to 4 cents; Brokens were distinctly easier as also were Pekoes, quotations dropping 1 to 3 cents. *Fannings and Dusts* :—Fine sorts were keenly competed for while other kinds were about steady at last rates.—(As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.)

South Indian Teas in auction of August 26, 1930, obtained the following prices :—

Estates				Breaks	Averages
Kanniamallay ...	...	...	...	13,853	82
Pearlern ...	...	...	...	4,018	44
Karandy Valley ...	...	...	...	10,856	40

RUBBER.—About 363 tons were offered at the Auction held on August 28, 1930. Demand was not so general as at last Auction but there was good support at steady rates. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold steadily at 21 cents, showing no alteration. Fair and Off quality Sheets were fully steady at previous prices. Inferior quality sheet was about a half cent easier. Contract Crepe was a good market throughout at 20½ cents being unchanged from last week. Off crepe also sold at unchanged rates while Mottled Brown sorts were slightly easier. There was a good demand for all grades of Scrap Crepe but better qualities showed about a half cent decline, other grades remaining steady. There was no change in price for Scraps which were in very fair demand.

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

August 24, 1930, to September 6, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	...	30·34	30·34	24. Coonoor	..	0·36	14·4
2. Kalthuritty.	...	58·03	58·03	25. Kotagiri	..	4·41	18·6
3. Kallar Bdge.	13·31	72·21	85·52	26. Ootacamund.	3·26	27·65	30·91
4. Koney ...	...	65·49	65·49	27. Yercand	...	5·84	33·61
5. Pettanapura.	6·54	57·79	64·33	28. Mango Range	...	61·60	61·60
6. M'kayam ...	...	88·35	88·35	29. Devala	6·40	68·44	74·84
6a. Peravanthan.	12·45	105·31	117·76	30. Devarshola.	2·52	43·3	45·85
7. Peermade ...	5·22	113·04	118·26	31. CALICUT ..	0·19	77·19	77·38
8. Twyford ...	12·34	146·91	159·25	32. Kuttivadu ..	0·79	77·82	78·61
9. V'periyar ...	...	47·40	47·40	33. Vayitri ..	5·74	108·35	114·09
10. Kalaar ...	10·20	151·86	162·06	34. Manantoddi.	1·75	71·11	72·86
11. Chittuvurrai	7·77	19·31	27·08	35. Billigiris ..	3·60	44·99	48·59
12. BODI'KANUR	...	4·47	4·47	36. Sidapur ..	...	32·75	32·75
13. COCHIN	2·62	65·37	67·99	37. Polibetia ..	...	51·96	51·96
14. Mooply ...	6·86	82·96	89·82	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	6·21	71·48	77·69	39. Saklaspur ..	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	8·12	118·55	126·67	40. Kadamane ..	1·36	180·72	182·08
17. POLLACHIE	0·41	23·12	23·53	41. Ballupete ..	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	3·69	80·58	84·27	42. Balehonnur...	4·26	45·93	50·19
19. Karapara ...	...	111·37	111·37	43. Merthisubgey.	...	78·84	78·84
20. Pullengode..	6·70	79·80	86·50	44. Kelagur ..	...	73·08	73·08
21. Nilambur ...	2·30	59·07	61·37	45. Durgadabettta.	1·19	73·50	74·69
22. Naduvattam	1·48	88·65	90·13	46. MANGALORE	4·50	101·97	106·47
23. Nilgiri Peak.	6·40	71·19	77·59	47. MADRAS ..	2·16	13·91	16·07

F=During the Fortnight,

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 22]

September 27, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 158, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

THE article published in this issue on Tube Bores and Budded Rubber, is reproduced by the kind permission of Dr. P. J. S. Cramer, of Wassenaar, Holland. Dr. Cramer was known as the 'father' of budded rubber in Java and doubtless needs no further introduction to readers of these columns.

IN spite of the unfortunate demise of the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club, it is most encouraging and sporting of those Planters who have made it possible to raise a team with so little practice, and who are determined that, failing the entry of a representative U.P.A.S.I. team, at any rate a team of Planters will maintain their sporting reputation in this Tournament.

WE have purposely refrained from writing anything regarding the general condition of Tea, Coffee and Rubber that might in any way be construed as adding to the general depression. It is as well however, to realize that the number of unemployed Planters is increasing very rapidly, and it is a source of real regret to have to deal with their requests to find them work, and be unable to do so. We therefore appeal to those holding good posts to-day, on behalf of their less fortunate colleagues, and ask them to contribute handsomely to the S.I. Planters' Benevolent Fund. Never before in its history, are such large demands likely to be made, as there will be in the near future.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

AN AMERICAN VIEW ON THE FUTURE OF RUBBER

The serious decline in the international rubber market has caused much concern in New York (states a Reuter's cablegram from that centre), and American traders are very pessimistic about the future. Mr. F. R. Henderson, president of the Rubber Exchange of New York, is quoted as stating : ' Rubber continues its downward move not so much from the present stock position, but from potential production as against probable consumption for the balance of 1930. I do not expect that the United States will use more than 420,000 tons this year, and this means an unprecedented "carry-over" in January, 1931. The present trend of the market will sooner or later correct the situation, but the attendant losses to the producing areas are of vital concern to the entire industry. It is to be hoped that some means may be found to balance production and consumption. Economic laws usually accomplish this, but extreme price changes in a commodity like rubber do serious financial damage. The world can afford to pay a fair price for so necessary a product, and any effort with a view to the preservation of the world's requirements of rubber is justified.'

—The India-Rubber Journal.

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TEA PLANTATION EARNINGS

The experience of the tea plantation industry last year revealed very clearly the advantages enjoyed by companies growing the finer qualities of tea. The period was marked by over production of the commoner grades, with the result that the year was one of the most difficult in the history of the industry for common tea producers. Plantations in the Cachar and Sylhet districts of India usually produce such classes of tea, and the average prices for their teas in the London market fell to the low level of 8·83d. per lb. last November. Further, many estates in these districts suffered from heavy floods which entailed a serious loss of crop. Thus the experience of the various groups of tea plantation companies varied greatly last year, for estates producing the finer grades of tea on the whole had a favourable experience. According to *THE TIMES*, these inequalities are shown by the analysis of the results of representative companies in the different groups. The Assam group paid an average dividend of 16·1 per cent, against 24·2 per cent, the previous year; Cachar group 4·4 per cent, against 15·2; Darjeeling group 26 per cent, against 25·9; Dooars group 19·3 per cent, against 19·8; Southern Indian group 13·2 per cent, against 24·2; Sylhet group 2 per cent, against 8·3; mixed districts group 7·9 per cent, against 27; Ceylon group (tea only) was maintained at 27 per cent; Ceylon group (mixed producers) 15 per cent, against 16·9; and the Java and Sumatra group 7·2 per cent, against 7·7 per cent. One outstanding feature is the excellent results obtained by the Ceylon group of companies, the average London sale price of Ceylon tea for 1929 having been actually 0·5d higher than in 1928. Taking the aggregate earnings of all the groups they show a return of 17·1 per cent, on the Ordinary capital, against 31·2 per cent, for 1928, and the dividends averaged 13·9 per cent, against 24·2 per cent.—*The Home and Colonial Mail.*

£1,000 TYRE PYRE BURNT TO SAVE DUTY

In these hard times it seemed a criminal waste, but to those concerned it was the cheapest way out. Some time ago, relates the *Sydney Daily Guardian* (Australia), the firm of Burns, Philip and Co., shipped a large quantity of motor tyres and tubes to the South Sea Islands, but before the goods were delivered there the bottom fell out of the Island motor business. Shipped back to Sydney, the tyres could originally have been landed at 3d. per lb., but new tariff rates put up the duty considerably. Burns, Philip then had the option of losing money by paying the duty and taking the tyres, or cutting them up for waste rubber, and paying a duty of a few pence per lb. After going into costs, it was discovered that burning the goods at the Moore Park incinerator was the cheapest way out. The incinerator chief refused duty when the tyres first arrived because he believed there would be complaints from the neighbourhood over the pungent odour of burnt rubber. But his objections were overruled when then City Council authorized the burning of the goods. So £1,000 worth of good tyres and tubes went up in smoke!— *The India-Rubber Journal*.

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THE PLANTER AND THE GUINRA PIG

A planter in the usual way
Starts to work at the break of day.

Dressed in his shorts of khaki brown
Clumsy shoes with the heels run down.

A short-sleeved shirt of olive drab
Spouting a lot of Tamil gab.

At nine he goes to his humble shack
Where he partakes of a hurried snack.

Bacon fried and an egg has he
And washes it down with a cup of tea.

Then back in the broiling sun he goes
To add to the Tamil's many woes

So goes the day, but when night comes down
He wends his way to a nearby town.

Into some home or club dives in
And partakes of a suort or so of gin.

When at last comes the witching hour
He hikes again to his humble bower.

Then up again at break of day
And starts his task in the same old way,

While directors in far-off London town
Look at the balance sheet and frown

And sit to devise some means or way
To chop off part of his meagre pay.

They chop off his gadji a good sized lump
And lay it all to the blinking slumup.

Then back in their clubs they take their ease
Drawing down £'s where he gets d's.

And sooner or later beyond a doubt
They'll let the poor *damn* beggar out.

God pity the planters one and all
Who answer to the Far East call.

—AMRIGHT in the *Pinang Gazette*.

TEA RESEARCH IN INDIA

WORK OF SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT

Describing the work of the Scientific Department of the Indian Tea Association in the QUARTERLY JOURNAL, Mr. P. H. Carpenter, F.I.C., F.C.S., the chief scientific officer, writes : The laboratories are situated at Tocklai, in the Jorhat district of Assam, and a small laboratory is also in use at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. At Tocklai there are only $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres under tea, but the main field work is carried on at Borbhetta, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, where 52 acres are out under tea for experiment.

The fundamental laboratory problems are chemical ones, and problems of the Mycological, Bacteriological, and Entomological departments in many cases eventually become chemical ones. This is more so since the possibility of disease treatment through the treatment of the bush has been recognized.

A detailed soil survey of the tea districts has been made, and this is backed by field trials carried out in various districts and on all classes of soils. The result is that manurial suggestions can be made with great confidence. It is the custom for a garden to obtain scientific advice before it embarks on a manurial programme.

The soil acidity problem is a major one, and the limits of acidity and alkalinity tolerated by tea have been indefinitely fixed. Closely allied with this study is that of the work on soil bacteria.

The study of the changes going on during tea manufacture is now greatly assisted by a small, electrically driven experimental factory at Tocklai. Most of the study so far has been related to tea tannin and its changes. Experiments in factories are carried on throughout the season, and the empirical side of tea manufacture is fairly well understood.

In the Mycological and Entomological laboratories the life-histories of all the pests and blights common to tea have been studied and worked out. The control methods resemble those used in other branches of agriculture, but continuous study is being devoted to the relationship of the disease to the condition of the bush.

At Borbhetta, pruning, plucking, manuring, and cultivation experiments are made. All the tea at Borbhetta is young tea, so that the problems of pruning old tea cannot be studied there. The plucking experiments, which are in progress, go to show that this operation is perhaps the most difficult on the garden, in that it requires much discretion and experience. The incorrect plucking of an area may lose more crop than can be gained by liberal manuring.

The use of phosphatic manures has been extensively studied, both in connection with their influence on green crops and on tea. The trial of nitrogenous manures on tea shows that the bush responds well year after year to chemical manures showing a much greater increase with this type of manure than with organic manures. Potash and phosphoric acid used alone have been shown to give no appreciable increase in leaf.

So far as cultivation is concerned, all experiments go to show that the keeping of the soil clean rather than soil disturbance is what is needed.

During the cold weather and in the rains, lecture courses are held for planters. These courses consist in lectures on chemistry, entomology, bacteriology and mycology, as applied to practical tea problems, and also in field demonstrations.—*The Home and Colonial Mail.*

NEW DATA ON THE LATEX TUBE BORE IN RUBBER

by

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1. INTRODUCTION

At the end of 1928 Mr. H. Ashplant, the rubber specialist, United Planters' Association of Southern India, gave a lecture on latex tube bore before the Rubber Growers' Association in London ; it was published in the Bulletin of the *Rubber Growers' Association*, vol. x., No. 12, December 1928, p. 796. The original ideas and the new data, put by him before his audience, stirred up somewhat the rubber world. Most research workers in the rubber growing industry were sceptic about the new method, a selection based on the latex tube bore, as a means for improving the planting material with rubber. In more than one station investigations about the new subject were started, but we heard little about the results. Recently one of the members of the staff of the Avros Experiment Station in Sumatra, Dr. Frey-Wyssling, has published the results of a careful study of the tube bore character, (in the *Arch. v. d. Rubbertuin in Ned. Indie*, vol. xiv, No. 3, March 1930, p. 133, Investigation into the relation between the diameter of the latex tubes and the rubber production of *Hevea brasiliensis*). Mr. Frey-Wyssling data do not confirm Mr. Ashplant's theory.

Before going into the subject we must mention here a serious handicap for Mr. Ashplant. Circumstances did not allow him to give us further details about his method and more data on the application of it. There was certainly an excellent starting idea in his work. If we could find a reliable character to make out, if a young seedling in the nursery belongs to the group of future high yielders always found among seedlings, this would mean an immense progress for the rubber growing industry. Mr. Ashplant had the original idea to try to find it in the latex tube bore and he found a clever solution for many difficulties in relation to it by choosing the leaf stalk for studying this character. Whatever the future development of Mr. Ashplant's method may be, he has certainly the merit of having given a new stimulus to investigations into the anatomy of *Hevea* bark.

2. THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE TECHNIQUE

Up till now Mr. Ashplant has not described the technique of his method and Mr. Frey-Wyssling had therefore to spend much time in working out a flawless micro-technique for measuring the diameter of the latex tubes. He has given a very complete description of his methods ; the results showed, how difficult and delicate a work like the measuring of the latex tubes is. To make the microscopical preparations two methods were tried : (1) the maceration method and (2) the Eau de Javelle method. For calculating each average figure 100 measurements were made. The following figures were found :—

(1) The figures are taken from Mr. Frey-Wyssling's article (p. 140) but some details are left to make the form as clear and plain as possible.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE DIAMETER OF LATEX TUBES

Individual number	In the bark Bark samples prepared by mac. method	In microne 1 Bark samples prepared by E. D. J. method
<i>(a) Artificial crosses seedlings.</i>		
Tree No. 1	26.7	23.8
„ No. 4	28.2	27.0
„ No. 6	27.9	24.7
<i>(b) Marcots of cl. 180.</i>		
Tree No. 8	25.6	22.9
„ No. 10	27.6	23.3
„ No. 12	26.6	22.7

The figures show, that samples of the same tree, prepared by the maceration method, gives us always a higher figure, sometimes a considerably higher figure, (Tree No. 10, 4.3 microns) than the Eau de Javelle method. The three last trees are all marcots of the same clone and should, according to Mr. Ashplant's theory, all have the same average for the tube bore; even prepared with the same method, the samples show a difference for the average of 2 microns. This makes this method unreliable.

Dr. Frey-Wyssling used for calculating his averages 100 measurements of the same tree; by a mathematical reasoning he shows, that this figure is sufficient, but that, if only 10 measurements were made per tree, quite valueless averages would be obtained.

Mr. Ashplant assures, that this method can be applied with 80 per cent efficiency. Without a detailed description it is not clear how he avoids the difficulties mentioned by Dr. Frey-Wyssling. With the experience of the last one would say that, when the method has to be applied in estate practice and the measurements made by native staff, it will require a good deal of supervision to get, with such a delicate and complicated method, reliable results.

I would not dwell further upon this point. Let us take it for granted, that the men, who do the work, do it as well as the botanists in the laboratory and examine then, if the method gives the results Mr. Ashplant expects from it.

3. THE FIGURES WITH BUDDINGS.

The difficulty is, that we need years to compare the character—the average width of the latex bore in young plants—with the yield of the adult tree. Mr. Frey-Wyssling tried to overcome this difficulty by using six months' old buddings, instead of six months' old seedlings. We have the advantage with buddings, that we know beforehand, what they will give as adult trees.

Mr. Frey-Wyssling used for this test twelve popular Avros-Clones all planted on a large scale now in Sumatra and for the largest part also used in experimental plots, for which the yield has been studied for a number of years. He gives his results in a table, which we have re-arranged to make

it speak more clearly. For each clone the average width of the latex tube was measured and calculated.

We have now classified the clones according to the width of their tubes.

TABLE II.—YIELD AND TUBE WIDTH WITH CLONES

Clone Number	Aver. diameter of latex tubes in leaf stalk.	Grams of dry rubber per tapping, in tapping year.		
		In 1st year	In 2nd year	In 3rd year
50	16.4 microns	6.1	14.7	30.3 grams
49	16.5 „	6.2	14.5	21.3 „
35	17.3 „	6.8	16.3	18.3 „
33	17.4 „	5.5	11.2	23.8 „
80	17.5 „	6.3	12.1	15.2 „
163	17.5 „	7.8	12.7	20.8 „
152	17.6 „	9.7	17.1	23.6 „
36	17.8 „	4.2	10.0	20.3 „
214	18.3 „	15.2	...	...
71	18.6 „	7.8	12.8	21.8 „
183	18.8 „	14.8	24.0	
256	19.3 „	...	...	41.7 „ (4th tap. year.)

If we compare these figures with those for common seedlings, we find that none of these clones shows an outstanding figure for its tube diameter, compared to common seedlings. If we read through the figures for the yield in the second and third year, we do not find back the same consequence as in the classification of the tube diameter. Clone 50, one of the best yielders in the third year, heads the list, that means shows the lowest tube diameter. Clone 71, one of the lower yielding clones, comes near to the top with its bore.

But more than these relatively small differences says the following case. The Avros Station disposes of one clone, used for comparisons, of a very poor yield—in its first year it gave only 0.6 gr., in its second year only 1.3 gr. and the latex tube diameter of this very poor clone averages, 18.1 microns, which places it among the ones with a diameter above the average.

4. RESULTS OF SELECTION ON TUBE WIDTH

Another way to put the selection method recommended by Mr. Ashplant through the proof is by applying it. We can use for such a practical proof the 239 trees Mr. Ashplant studied himself and further two sets of trees described by Dr. Frey-Wyssling. In these three cases the yield of the adult tree is given together with the average tube width in the leaf stalk. As, according to Mr. Ashplant, this character remains constant throughout the life of the tree, we can figure ourselves that we selected the trees, when still young, on the tube diameter, planting out only those with the highest average.

TABLE III.—CORRELATION OF AVERAGE YIELD (1927-28) AND DIAMETER OF LATEX TUBES
Average yield per tanning in a cm^3 .

(a) *Mr. Ashplant trees.*

Table III is copied from Mr. Ashplant's lecture ; it is only somewhat simplified and a few printers' errors have been corrected. In the horizontal direction the trees are classified according to yield, in the vertical direction according to tube width. The average yield of all the trees is 32·5 cM³. Mr. Ashplant has calculated, that early selection by means of bore measurements can give a stand of rubber 2½ times the yielding capacity of present stands on the same area. 2½ times 32·5 cM³ is 81·2 cM³. If we take the two trees with broadest tubes,—those at the bottom of the table with a tube diameter of 20 microns—their yield is 78 + 99 cM³ = 177 cM³, or the average per tree is $177 \div 2 = 88\cdot5$ cM³. If we add the class with second broadest bore, 19 microns, we find one tree with a yield of 60 cM³ ; for the three trees together the yield would average $(177 + 60) \div 3$, or 79 cM³, what is already less than 2½ times the average for all trees. It is easy to read from the tables that including further groups (with third widest tube bore 18·5 microns and so on) will reduce considerably the average yield of the selected trees. Mr. Ashplant says, after having cited the possibility to raise the yielding capacity to 2½ times the one of the present stands, that assuming only ordinary skill and experience and allowing for a few misses one can still safely reckon doubling the present productivity. Yes—if one plants only out of 239 trees in the nursery the two trees with widest bore, less than 1 per cent of the total number. It means, that for doubling the yield we have to raise and to submit to microscopical examination one hundred times the number of plants needed.

If we are less ambitious and use, say 33 per cent of our plants, the 79 with widest bore, what will be the improvement ? The dotted line in Table IV indicates, which plants would be selected then. We can add up their yields and divide the sum by the number, the average per selected tree becomes then 49·5 cM³, or 151 per cent the average for all 239 trees. Under ideal conditions the improvement by planting only 33 per cent of the trees with widest bore would be 151 per cent ; in practice it would be, like in the former case, less, certainly well below 50 per cent.

(b) *Sumatra trees, common seedlings.*

Let us now apply the selection on the plants Dr. Frey-Wyssling studied. The tables for his trees are reproduced here in a simplified form and the trees are classified according to tube width. The first set of his comprised 14 seedlings from a native place (Table IV). The average yield for all trees is 6·9 grams. We plant only the 33 per cent or 5 trees, with widest tubes ; their average yield can be calculated at 9·2 grams, 133 per cent of the average for all 14. So the selection on tube bore would have improved the yield, but—even if no allowance is made for slips in the practical application—only with 33 per cent, not much more than half the gain with Mr. Ashplant trees. And to reach this improvement we would have to reject 2/3 of our trees, after examining them all.

TABLE IV

Common seedling trees in Sumatra classified according to diameter of latex tubes.

Tree Number	Diameter of latex tube in leaf stalk	Average yield per tapping	
		In 6th year	In 7th year
No. 1	14·4 microns	...	3·3 gr.
,, 5	14·5 ,,	5·0 gr.	5·2 ,,

Tree Number	Diameter of latex tube in leaf stalk	<u>Average yield per tapping</u>	
		In 6th year	In 7th year
No. 11	14.9 microns	5.1 gr.	7.4 gr.
" 4	15.7 "	5.5 "	7.0 "
" 2	15.8 "	...	2.1 "
" 10	16.2 "	7.2 "	9.2 "
" 13	16.7 "	4.4 "	3.6 "
" 9	17.0 "	...	3.3 "
" 7	17.2 "	6.5 "	8.0 "
" 14	17.4 "	2.3 "	3.3 "
" 8	17.7 "	7.0 "	6.8 "
" 3	18.2 "	6.8 "	8.8 "
" 12	18.2 "	12.5 "	19.2 "
" 6	19.1 "	4.7 "	7.7 "
Average for all trees :		16.6 microns	6.9 gr.
Average for 1/3 of trees with highest yield :		17.8 microns	10.6 gr.
Average for 1/3 of trees with widest latex tubes :		18.2 microns	9.2 gr.

TABLE V

Average for all seedling trees, raised from seeds 157 x 185, classified according to diameter of latex tubes.

Tree Number	Diameter of latex tubes in leaf stalk	<u>Average yield per tapping</u>	
		In 6th year	In 7th year
No. 3	16.1 microns	16.6 gr.	19.2 gr.
" 5	16.3 "	23.1 "	28.8 "
" 1	16.4 "	15.6 "	23.7 "
" 9	17.0 "	14.7 "	20.0 "
" 6	17.3 "	26.5 "	32.5 "
" 7	17.4 "	22.9 "	34.9 "
" 11	17.4 "	36.6 "	49.3 "
" 8	17.5 "	21.9 "	32.0 "
" 10	17.7 "	24.1 "	32.7 "
" 14	17.8 "	5.4 "	6.0 "
" 4	18.8 "	24.4 "	34.6 "
" 2	18.3 "	12.5 "	17.0 "
Average for all trees :		17.3 microns	27.6 gr.
Average for 1/3 of trees with widest latex tubes :		18.0 microns	22.6 gr.
Average for 1/3 of trees with highest yield :		17.7 microns	37.9 gr.

c. Sumatra trees, high class seedlings

Dr. Frey-Wyssling describes also a set of 12 trees, grown from seeds obtained by the artificial crossing of two high yielding trees (Table V). They are far more productive, than common seedlings ; the average yield is 27·6 grams, or four times the average of the last.

If out of these 12 trees we take the 1/3 with widest tubes—4 trees—and calculate their average yield, we find that it is only 22·6 grams, 5 grams less than the average for the unselected trees. So applying the selection on tube bore would have reduced the crop of our trees, instead of improving it.

The results of selecting the 1/3 of the trees with widest bore is, that in our case—with Mr. Ashplant's trees—we obtained a maximum improvement of 51 per cent ; in another case of 33 per cent and in the third case no improvement, but a lowering of the average crop. These figures show, that the selection on tube width does not stand the proof and that it is certainly not reliable enough to be recommended to the practical industry.

5. COMPARISON OF THE THREE SETS OF PLANTS AND BUDDINGS

Besides trying the effect of tube diameter selection on the three sets

TABLE VI

Comparison of the averages for latex tube diameter and for yields with the groups of trees studied and the effects of the selection in per cent increase.

Ashplant trees	Average yield per tapping in grams effect
unselected	10·8
Sel. acc. t. tube	16·4 + 31 per cent.
Sel. acc. t. yield	
Sumatra trees, common	
unselected	6·9
Sel. acc. t. tube	9·2 + 33 per cent.
Sumatra trees, 157 x 165	
unselected	27·6
Sel. acc. t. tube	22·6 - 18 per cent.

of trees, we use them also for comparing averages. If there is a close correlation between tube width and yield we may expect that the groups of trees with same average yield show the same average for, the diameter of the latex tubes, and *vice versa* that if the average of the tube width is the same, the yield will not differ much either. To render such comparisons easy I have made Table VII. For each set of trees we have calculated the average yield and the average tube diameter, at first for all trees, and then for the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the trees with widest tubes and the $\frac{1}{3}$ with highest yield.

The yield for Mr. Ashplant's trees has been calculated from his figures in cm^3 by dividing them by 3 to obtain the yield in dry rubber.

It is curious to state, that there is a marked difference between the common seedlings Mr. Ashplant described and the ones in Sumatra in relation to tube bore, a difference as much as 2·7 microns, nearly 20 per cent of the average. We would not expect this and I can not find an explanation for it. But, what is still more curious, the average yield is for both sets of

trees practically the same. With the large difference in tube bore, no difference in yield corresponds.

If in this case the conditions of environment differ considerably, this factor is eliminated if we compare the high class Sumatra seedlings with the common ones; both are grown under entirely similar conditions. We find, that for the high class plants the tube width is 17.3 microns, only 0.7 microns more than for the common plants, while the yield is 27.6 grams versus 6.9 grams, exactly 4 times the one of common plants.

There again our comparison does not confirm Mr. Ashplant's theory. We find, that a large difference in diameter of latex tubes does not correspond with a higher yield, and in the other case, that a very considerable difference in yield does not correspond with a large difference in the average latex tube width.

On the other side we can compare the average yields of the three classes of seedlings with those of the popular Avros clones. Table VII gives the figures, obtained by Dr. Heusser, in a set of experimental plots now about 10 years under observation.

TABLE VII

Yield of Avros clones per tapping.

		Seventh year.	Eighth year.	Ninth year.	grams
Avros	33	27.6	29.9	31.8	
	36	24.8	33.2	41.4	"
	49	32.5	35.8	34.5	"
	50	34.0	29.5	31.1	"
	80	25.7	27.8	35.7	"

If we compare these yields with the averages for common seedlings and for the ones selected on tube width, we see, that if the latter figures show some improvement, they still remain far behind the averages for the popular clones. Only the high class seedlings come near to these clones in yield, but on this set of trees the tube width selection was a complete failure and further on seeds of this high quality are not yet available.

Apart from the yield, there are other characters, like vigour and resistance against diseases, which count, if we want to judge the value of our planting material.

According to Mr. Ashplant's (R. G. A., p. 802) he has discovered a number of snags with buddings: weak growth, weak renewal, possibly greater susceptibility to disease, undoubtedly greater susceptibility to Brown Bast. Those, who are familiar with our present clones will not share this opinion. On the contrary we have clones which in vigour and resistance against diseases surpass our common seedlings. There is a special point in favour of bud-grafting, compared to seedling selection and that is the great uniformity in special characters.

With seedlings grown from the best selected, clonal seeds, even if they are obtained by self-fecundation, such a uniformity will never be reached with our present material. There is a good chance, that some of our clones now popular among planters in Java and Sumatra will show special advantages, for instance a greater resistance against secondary leaf-fall or against drought. If such a clone is found we are certain, that it will repeat this character in all its buddings, while with seedlings we are never sure and we will always find variations in the degree of resistance,

In many circles there is still a prejudice against bud-grafting, a lack of faith in the results obtainable by this process.

Instead of arguing with yield figures, I will cite statistical data for Sumatra, where in 1929 practically all extensions were planted with bud-grafts, pure and mixed with seedlings.

6. THE EXTENSION WITH BUDDINGS IN SUMATRA.

Since 1920 buddings are planted on a fairly large scale in Sumatra. In the first year after 1920 generally mixtures of buddings and

TABLE VIII

Figures on extensions with improved material in Sumatra. (in acres.)

Year	Total extension	1 Pure buddings	2 Budding a seedl.	3 Selected seedlings	4 Impr. mat	5 Budd. a mixt.
1924	22.252	2.580 11.6%	5.975 26.9%	4.215 18.9%	57.4%	38.5%
1925	20.630	1.350 6.5%	11.338 55.0%	1.732 8.4%	69.9%	61.5%
1926	34.182	8.648 25.3%	16.432 48.1%	7.070 20.7%	94.1%	73.4%
1927	40.507	9.758 24.1%	21.345 52.8%	9.040 22.3%	99.2%	76.9%
1928	44.257	13.782 31.1%	23.937 54.1%	6.537 14.8%	100%	85.2%
1929	32.960	19.340 58.7%	12.310 37.4%	1.310 4%	100%	96.0%

seedlings were planted with the idea that if the buddings turned out to be less satisfactory, the seedlings only could be kept. Also a fair percentage of the extensions were planted with seedlings, grown from selected seeds, in former years mostly seeds taken from high yielding trees in common plantations.

At present seeds from clonal plantations become available and possibly the selected seeds are now mostly clonal seeds. In the first year only part of the extensions were planted with improved material.

In Table VIII we have put together the figures, calculated in acres, for the total extension of each year and for the average under buddings, under buddings mixed with seedlings and under selected seedlings. From these figures the percentage figures are calculated. They give the percentage of each group of the total extension, the percentage of the total extension with improved material, total of per cent figures column 1, 2 and 3, and the percentage with buddings and buddings mixed with seedlings, columns 1+2.

From these last figures we may conclude, that planters in Sumatra have abandoned entirely the planting of common seedlings; column 4 shows that in the last two years all extensions were planted with improved material. The table shows further, that there is a tendency to turn more to buddings. Column 5 shows a gradual increase in the percentage of the fields planted entirely and partially with buddings. We see further, that there is a growing confidence in buddings. The percentage of the extension with pure buddings, see column 1, becomes larger every year.

7. CONCLUSIONS.

From the figures and comparisons resumed above may be concluded, that the selection average tube diameter in the leaf-stalk has no value for improving the yields per acre. If we study it from various angles we find that yield and tube width are not so well correlated as Mr. Ashplant thought them to be. In this respect we may cite Dr. Frey-Wysslings conclusion, that trees with narrow tubes are poor yielders, but trees with wide tubes are by no means always good yielders of rubber. This is a serious drawback against practical application of the method. It is more important for the efficiency of our selection, that we exclude all poor yielders, than that we include all high yielders and it is just on this point that the method fails.

If we apply the method on the three sets of trees, for which yield and tube diameter have been studied, we find that in the two cases, where some improvement was reached,—with common seedlings—the improved yield remained still far behind the yields which may be obtained with the popular clones.

From this we may conclude, that at present the best way to raise our crop per acre is to plant the best clones now available. That is, what planters in Sumatra have started to do some years ago; from the statistics may be concluded, that they have more and more confidence in buddings. The safest policy for planters in other rubber producing centres of the world is to follow their example, till perhaps in a further state of the technique of rubber-growing new methods are found, easy to apply, efficient and reliable. I do not think, that the selection on tube diameter responds to those three demands.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Tea Expert

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle.'

SIR,

In your *Chronicle* of September 13, it is interesting to read, that, well-known Agents of South India have been able to secure the services of a tea expert to improve the relative values of their teas, and is to reside in India.

It would be interesting to know what are the qualifications required to become a 'Tea Expert' as I am sure if these were known several Planters in South India would qualify?

Yours, etc.,
SOUTH INDIA.

September 18, 1930,

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION'S MEETING IN LONDON

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

'Limitation of output is only a temporary alleviation of the serious situation created by over-production in the tea industry,' said Mr. F. G. Clarke, who presided over the jubilee meeting of the Indian Tea Association in London.

Those present were Lieut.-Col. A. H. C. Sutherland, O. B. E., M. C. (*Vice-Chairman*) ; The Hon. S. J. Best ; W. B. Bryans ; L. T. Carmichael ; P. H. Carpenter, F. I. C. ; C. F. Cumberlege ; W. A. Duncan ; A. H. Fost ; R. Graham ; John Harpur ; G. R. B. Henderson ; Gerald Kingsley ; Colonel A. J. M. McLaughlin, C. I. E., M. D. ; Major Norman McLeod, V. D. ; E. M. Magor ; E. A. Mitchell ; E. M. Murray ; J. R. B. Pinckney, C. B. E. ; D. Pym ; Carl Reid ; S. B. Robinson ; B. W. Stenning ; A. N. Stuart ; H. F. Turner ; James Warren ; E. A. Watson ; A. O. Wyper ; W. H. Pease, *Secretary* ; and G. H. Mardon, *Assistant Secretary*.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

The following committee was elected : Messrs. L. T. Carmichael ; F. G. Clarke ; E. B. Coleman ; W. M. Fraser ; P. Balmer Lawrie ; Col. A. J. M. MacLaughlin, C. I. E., M. D. ; E. A. Mitchell ; J. E. Roy ; Major A. Yalden-Thomson ; James Warren and E. A. Watson.

MR. CLARKE'S SPEECH

Mr. Clarke said : 'All of us have followed, and no doubt with some considerable anxiety, the ever-increasing figures of crop production, especially during the past year, not only from India, but from other producing countries, in each case the largest crop made.

'We have also closely followed the prices obtained for our produce in Calcutta and in Mincing lane. The average price for common leaf, although low, did not fall to the level of 1920, but in the nine years' *interim*, production costs generally in all producing countries have, without doubt, increased enormously. You have also no doubt kept an anxious eye on the stocks. These reached their peak at the close of last year, being some 43 million lbs, in excess of the stocks at the corresponding date in 1928 and were at the same time the highest ever recorded.

AGREEMENT MADE

'To meet the immediate situation, the producing countries have come to an agreement to keep the present year's crop within more reasonable bounds and to reduce the record crop of 1929, by estimation some 57 million lbs. In any case, whether this reduction proves sufficient or otherwise, it can only be looked on as a temporary alleviation of the situation, but what of the future ?

'Probably some of you would reply that if the situation demands it, we will again bring in a form of limitation. Others may pin their faith on Mr. Buchan, and predict that weather conditions may prove such that further limitation in the near future will be unnecessary. Apart from limiting the crop during the present year, I suggest that we are, as a body, doing little to keep our output within bounds—on the contrary, are we not doing our utmost to increase over-production in two ways—(1) by what one might, I think, reasonably call the craze for artificial manuring, and (2) by continuing year by year to extend the planting area ?

'Now all this fertilizing undoubtedly spells larger crops in future, and if we continue to produce to the extent we have in the past few years, most of you can, no doubt, visualize what the position is likely to be, say three

to five years hence. In the case of Northern India, it has been stated by many people that the districts of Cachar and Sylhet are responsible for the glut of common and medium teas in the market during the past year, but I think a reference to statistics will prove that whereas the outturn for Cachar and Sylhet has remained almost stationary during the past ten years, Assam proper is mainly to blame for the great increase, and the Dooars to a much less extent.

PLANTING NEW AREAS

'Then there is the question of planting out new areas, and I refer not only to actual extensions, but to the replanting of abandoned areas. Figures taken from *The Production of Tea in India*, which is a Government publication, show that during the past ten years, whereas approximately 92,000 acres have been abandoned in Northern and Southern India, new extensions exceed 180,000 acres, all of which further assist the process of over-production.

'Should we be content to count on it as a certainty that all producing countries will agree to make limitation a yearly incident? Besides, what object is attained in yearly increasing our output on the one hand and then artificially cutting it down? Would it not be much more to the point to endeavour to increase consumption in foreign countries, or to find new markets in which to dispose of the excess production?

LOW CONSUMPTION

'To commence with India, the consumption is at present only about 56,000,000 lbs., or say, .14 of a lb. per head. Now, if this could only be increased to, say, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per head our difficulties would, to a great extent, be overcome. The Tea Association, both in Calcutta and in London, are constantly receiving good-intentioned advice from well-wishers as to how the campaign in India should be conducted by the Tea Cess Committee, but you cannot make the population drinkers of tea at will. Propaganda is first necessary.

PROPAGANDA TO INCREASE CONSUMPTION

'Most of you are aware of the activities of the Tea Cess Committee in this direction, and in spite of occasional adverse criticism I contend that the funds voted annually have been both carefully and usefully spent. It may be that the time has arrived for those in charge of the work to adopt a different method and to leave the railways and large towns and get out into the mofussil and encourage the habit of drinking tea amongst the masses.

'If the Tea Cess Committee could come to some satisfactory arrangement with one or more of the large distributing houses in Calcutta to take up the sale of price packets of tea I feel sure that in a few years we should see the consumption of tea very materially increased. Negotiations have, as a matter of fact, already been commenced and although I understand no headway has so far been made I am convinced that if we meet the distributing houses in a proper spirit, and *vice versa*, a solution to our mutual advantage can be arrived at.

FOREIGN TEA SOLD AT HOME

'Now a few words in regard to the home market. We are told by experts that the consumption of tea has about reached saturation point in the British Isles. Yes, but not of Indian or Empire teas. Presumably most of us have yearly noticed the increased imports of foreign teas into this country and the remission last year of the small duty has not helped matters.'

' It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the ordinary consumer in this country to obtain a packet of pure Indian tea. You might find a daintily prepared packet and at the end of the packet might be depicted a view of the mosque in Dhurrumtollah or of the Taj at Agra, and consequently you might be inveigled into thinking that at last you had come across some one who sold pure Indian tea.

' You would be deceiving yourself, for it is tolerably certain that the packet would contain foreign tea, mixed with a percentage of Indian or Empire tea. The British public should, at any rate, be given the opportunity of purchasing Indian or Empire grown tea if they desire to have it, but so far our friends, the blenders, apparently hold other views.

NO AGREEMENT

' You will recollect that some months ago the various Associations entered into negotiations with the Russian Centrosojus, with a view to selling that organization a considerable quantity of tea privately. The quantity first mentioned was some 50 million pounds. Unfortunately, I think, terms could not be agreed upon.

' I am convinced, and many share the view, that we are, as a body, unwise in not following up the opportunity we have of re-establishing the trade we once had with Russia. Between the years 1913 and 1929 the exports of Indian tea to Russia have fallen off by some 38 million pounds. Probably none of the young generation in Russia have ever tasted tea, and those who were able to obtain it in pre-War days now resort to every kind of concocted substitute, and it is a logical conclusion that unless Russia is able to obtain Indian tea, in time to come either the desire and taste for this will entirely die out, or they will obtain their tea from China, or elsewhere.

' As it is highly probable that greatly improved financial terms can now be obtained, should negotiations be reopened, I hope the new committee will take up the matter with a view to placing fresh proposals before Indian producers.

FUTURE OF INDIAN TEA}

' In conclusion, may I say a few words as to the future, and to the yearly increasing importation of foreign tea. The imports of foreign teas are considered excessive now. Have you ever tried to visualize what they are likely to be in, say, four or five years hence? Do we all realize that in Sumatra alone it is understood that over 90,000 acres are under tea, of which only a small percentage is in bearing to any considerable extent?

MENACE OF FOREIGN COMPETITION

' Are we producers of Empire teas going to be content to give way to foreign imports? How can we prevent it? I know that is an extremely difficult question to answer. We can first and foremost improve the quality of some of our manufacturers. Then, why cannot we Northern India producers get together in a real spirit of co-operation work for an agreed period of years? Why also cannot we come to some agreement amongst ourselves to limit to a considerable extent our annual manuring programmes and thereby make a real effort to at any rate call a halt to the annual increase of over-production?

' If we, as an Association, can get together and agree to some principle, and our Association, which usually takes the initiative in these matters, can then approach the other Associations of producing countries, and place our proposals before them, it is possible our efforts might meet with a measure of success.'—Reprinted from *The Planters' Journal and Agriculturist*.

THE RUBBER CRISIS

(From a Correspondent)

It would be interesting to know what is the lowest cost at which Rubber can be produced. *Is 12 cents per pound F.O.B. a possible figure*, assuming that the only field work done would be tapping and that only one European Superintendent for (say) every 1,000 acres was retained?

The Report of the Biddescar Rubber Company (Ceylon), as given in the *Times of Ceylon* of September 13, states that the 1930-31 crop is estimated to cost 18·09 cents per lb. This is a very low figure but it is suggested that it might be possible to reduce the cost per pound even further.

The Report, which is a very interesting one, explains the lines on which the Directors are working as follows:—

'Your Agents are now in communication with the Superintendents of the Company's Estates in reference to a scheme whereby it is hoped that, if necessary, it may be possible to reduce costs to the actual value of the rubber harvested during each month.'

The Chairman of the Company made the following comment on the progress (or lack of progress) of the Anglo-Dutch negotiations for Restriction:—

'The responsibility for the failure of the negotiations between the British and Dutch producers lies entirely with the latter body, and while to my mind it is to be deplored that no united action is apparently to be taken to save the industry from the disastrous consequences to all concerned, confronting it, I feel that we have done wisely in letting the Dutch know, in no uncertain manner, that we are prepared to face the situation, and if it comes to a fight to a finish, then I have no hesitation in saying that we shall be in at the death with plenty of kick left in us.'

Perhaps some of your readers amongst Rubber Planters could send in figures showing the lowest possible cost of production in South India.

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BRITISH COFFEE PROPAGANDA

At the London coffee auctions a few days ago a lot of 200 bags of Santos coffee was catalogued as follows:—

'This coffee has been imported for the purpose of giving effect to the aim of popularizing the use of Brazil coffee in the United Kingdom. His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of Brazil is informed of this shipment, in view of his interest in the propaganda campaign which was recently launched, and is following future developments with great interest and his best wishes for their great success.'

DISCUSSION ENSUES

Before the lots were put up for sale a heated discussion is said to have taken place, during which it was alleged that, had the shippers of the coffee or the merchants concerned consulted the recently established Coffee Board of Great Britain, the coffee in question would never have been imported into the country.

Several of those present also expressed the view that the object of the Coffee Board was to increase consumption of all kinds of coffee and not that of Brazilian alone.

No bid of any kind was made for the coffee, at this auction, but a few days later it was again put up for sale. It was then partially sold, small

prime realizing 66s. 6d. to 70s. per cwt. quay terms. The sale was made to the home trade, and those interested in the sale are hopeful of further developments. Should the qualities prove satisfactory a regular supply is assured for the future.—H.C.D. in—*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*.

— : O : —

DISTRICT NOTES

NILGIRI-WYNAAD

Proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association held on Tuesday, August 12, 1930, at the Gudalur Rest House at 11 a.m.

Present :

Messrs. R. Fowke (*Chairman*), G. W. Fulcher, N. Johnston, J. McBride, A. L. Lang, E. S. Conner, J. E. Bissett, A. N. Scott Hart, Stuart S. Light, C. W. Burgess and A. R. Innes (*Honorary Secretary*).

Notice calling the meeting was taken as read.

Read letter from Mr. R. W. Levett regretting inability to attend the meeting.

Minutes of the previous meeting having appeared in publication were taken as read and confirmed.

District Rules.—The meeting discussed the present District rules and were of the opinion that most of these rules were ambiguous and not relevant to conditions. It was decided to form a sub-committee to revise the present rules, and also to decide on the desirability or otherwise of having District rules at all. The following gentlemen were elected to this sub-committee.

Mr. C. K. Pittock,
,, G. W. Fulcher,
,, E. S. Conner,
,, J. E. Bissett.

Bangalore Meeting.—The delegates were instructed on the various points.

The meeting authorized the paying of the auditor's fees for auditing the 1929/30 accounts.

Read letter from F. E. James, Esq., *re* the Simon Commission's recommendations.

Read letter from Capt. E. G. Windle *re* Stephanoderes.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

A. R. INNES,
Honorary Secretary.

R. FOWKE,
Chairman.

— : O : —

CORRESPONDENCE

Tea Propaganda in India

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'.

SIR,

This is a subject which, through dire necessity, is becoming more and more one for discussion ; and it is being well ventilated through various sources.

In the past, the working Planter has given little or no thought to the ways and means of increasing the consumption of tea here in India : prices secured, in and out of this country, having been sufficiently remunerative up to the present.

Members of the U.P.A.S.I. will no doubt, have read the report of the Indian Tea Cess Committee's half yearly meeting held in July last. It is a matter for regret that the Tea Commissioner was not present to make his report in person. In the preliminary estimate Mr. Harper shows that the quantity of tea distributed, or available, for consumption in India and

Burmah, for the year ended 31st March last, exceeded 68 million pounds. This is, apparently, an increase on previous figures ; and, there is reason to believe, the report assures us ; that the consumption of tea, in this country, is progressing, and that the progress justifies the extra allotments made for Indian advertising. As a result, propaganda work has been extended to tea districts in Northern India, to Burmah, and to the country served by the Bengal and North Western railways ; apparently with appreciable, and encouraging results in India. The work in Burmah has not been so successful and the Superintendent, who was in charge of work there, has been replaced by a Superintendent, of whom the Tea Cess Committee hold a good opinion.

Although the imports of black tea have decreased by 570,000 lbs. as compared with the previous year, it is rather disconcerting to note that, 6½ million pounds, mainly for consumption in India, was imported into, the country, at a time when our own teas were selling at a low level. It is difficult to understand how teas, coming into this country, handicapped as they must be, with freight and shipping charges, import duty, etc., can compete with Indian teas, which have everything in their favour.

This looks as though protective tariff measures were necessary, if Indian Tea growers' interests, are to be adequately safeguarded.

Propaganda work in America ; from the I.T.C.C. Proceedings, which have been published from time to time ; appears to be conducted on very thorough, and up-to-date lines ; and show very satisfactory results to-date.

The result of work in Germany, does not appear to justify anything further in the way of expenditure ; and there may be a large saving made on this item, which it was suggested should be re-voted to the United Kingdom and expended there as suitable opportunity arose (Could this not be earmarked for South India ?)

The Chairman expressed the opinion that 7½ lakhs, allotted to India, was as much as could be profitably spent in this country, and that India might therefore be regarded as having reached the saturation point. With this I do not agree ; as, in my opinion, more can profitably be spent in Southern India, than is being done at present.

The report contains very little information with regard to propaganda work carried out in Southern India ; and, as so little proportionately is being done in the Madras Presidency, as compared with Northern India and America ; and in view of Mr. Clarke's speech at the Indian Tea Association meeting in London, in which he deals with subjects under the following heading 'Propaganda to increase consumption', 'Foreign tea sold at Home', 'No agreement', 'Future of Indian Teas' and 'Menace of foreign competition' ; I consider the time is ripe for something really useful to be done to increase the consumption of tea here in South India.

Various schemes have been suggested from time to time with regard to this question but, as Mr. Clarke observes 'you cannot make the population drinkers of tea at will'. This can only be brought about by really energetic propaganda.

This is doubtless realized by the Indian Tea Cess Committee, but their efforts, to-date in this connection have met with very little or no, real results here in South India ; and new markets have still to be found for the ever-increasing crop production. In the meantime stocks grow, and prices decline with disastrous results.

In South India, would it not be possible to combine the U.P.A.S.I. Labour Department work with tea propaganda ? It is the masses we want to get at ; and it is the Labour Department who have, or should have,

personal contact with these masses, so far as the districts, in which they work, are concerned.

It might mean an increase in staff to adequately cope with the extra work involved in such a campaign ; but could this not be met by the Tea Cess Committee from funds already allocated for this particular kind of work ?

I cannot help thinking that, were real and energetic propaganda work carried on throughout Southern India : (it might be started in districts from which our labour is recruited and gradually expanded as progress was made), the increased consumption of a good class of tea would be assured.

Tobacco firms have, in the past, I believe, increased their sales very largely by propaganda carried out, by Europeans, in a village to village campaign. Why should this not be tried with tea ?

Propaganda Agents would, necessarily, have to tour the country in motor vans ; suitably decorated, and equipped ; having headquarters at the various labour centres, and being controlled by the Labour Director through his Superintendents. The duties of the Propaganda Agents should include the training of the masses in the brewing of a good cup of tea. In this connection I would quote from the Indian Tea Cess Committee's report as follows :—

' I would emphasize that all sales are by private enterprise, and the tea disposed of by our assistants is sold on behalf of shop-keepers, the idea being to demonstrate how profitable it is to stock, and push the sale of tea at these Hâts. We hope, in this way, to insure that the business will be established on a solid foundation, so that when work is discontinued, the shop-keepers will be thoroughly acquainted with the sources of supply and know how to store their supplies to protect their keeping qualities.'

The Tea Cess funds, would, it is hoped, become available for the carrying out of some such scheme.

I understand from a reliable source, that Messrs. Lyons and Co., in London have a machine which turns out packets of tea at the rate of one per second. A similar machine might profitably be employed in connection with the above scheme. The packets being made brightly coloured, and as attractive as possible.

There are probably suitable men who are presently out of employment, owing to the depression in both the tea and rubber markets, who would be glad to take up work of this description.

This is, in no way, a criticism on the work of the Tea Cess Committee which I am sure we all appreciate ; but merely a suggestion as to how Tea Propaganda could be expanded in Southern India, and brought more into line with the excellent work already being done in the North.

VANDIPERIYAR,
September 20, 1930.

Yours, etc.,
J. H. CANTLAY.

C.T.P.A. Journal No. 3

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'.

SIR,

Page 88. ' Note. The treatment of root diseases referred to by Dr. Shaw is, it is believed, the latest method recommended by Ceylon Scientists.'

This is ambiguous and might give the impression that the use of sulphate of iron in place of lime was suggested by Ceylon Scientists whereas it is actually Dr. Shaw's own idea entirely.

Yours, etc.,
W. A. J. MILNER.

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.				
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending Sep. 4, 1930	January 1 to Sep. 4, 1930	January 1 to Sep. 4, 1929	
			s d.				
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, September 4, 1930)			N. India.	s. 1 4·75	d. 1 2·29	s. 1 4·71	
(a) Anamallais—			S. India.	a 1 0·21	b 1 2·70	c 1 4·59	
Nalla Mudi	182	1 1½	Ceylon...	1 5·40	1 6·40	1 7·29	
Peria Karamalai	206	1 1	Java ...	9·82	10·02	1 0·54	
Thay Mudi	172	1 1	Sumatra.	10·44	11·13	1 2·74	
Mukotti Mudi	160	1 1	Nyassa-land	8·66	9·30	1 0·53	
*Sholayar	76	1 1	Total ..	d 1 3·50	e 1 2·98	f 1 5·03	
*Pannimade	22	1 0					
(b) Central Travancore							
Fairfield	106	1 2½					
Stagbrook	108	1 0½					
Bon Ami	119	1 0½					
Mount	87	1 0½					
(c) Kanan Devans—							
Yellapatty	161	1 6½					
*Gundumallay	62	1 5½					
*Thenmallay	145	1 4					
Upper Surianalle	101	1 2½					
*Sevenmallay	70	1 2½					
*Periavurrai	380	1 2½					
(d) Nilgiris—							
*Woodlands	97	1 10½					
Prospect	248	1 6					
*Nonsuch	159	1 5½					
Pykara Falls	30	1 4					
Ibex Lodge	152	1 3½					
Craigmore	299	1 3					
(e) South Travancore—							
Ani Erangel	250	1 1½					
Ambanaad	34	1 1					
Nagamally	79	1 0½					

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—

(B) RUBBER :—

The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, September 23, 1930, was 3½d.

London Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, September 23, 1930, were 82,648 tons, an increase of 415 tons on September 16, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, September 23, 1930, were 34,085 tons, an increase of 2,289 tons on September 16, 1930 inventory.

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, September 25, 1930

Planting.—Raw Rubber having touched 3s 7/8d, the planting section was almost completely stagnant. Locally, for Sterling Scrips, however, fair purchasers are appearing at low levels. Tea shares have produced one or two small buyers but the turnover has been negligible. Nonsuch Tea have improved their dividend for 1929/30 to 17½ per cent against 15 per cent last year, but the shares are firmly held and no change resulted.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			or — on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£ 1	0	4 0	— 1s. 6d.
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£ 1	0	13 9	— 1s. 3d.
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£ 1	0	14 6	+ 1s.
4. Merlimau Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 4½	..
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£ 1	1	12 6	— 2s. 6d.
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s	0	1 6	..
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£ 1	0	6 3	..
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	0	4 0	— 6d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£ 1	1	1 6	+ 9d.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	0	14 3	+ 1s.

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	4
Cochins Rs. 10	15	17½
Devasholas Rs. 7	...	6
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	...	25
Kalasas Rs. 15	...	6½
Malankaras Rs. 30	30	37½
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	...	8
" (Rs. 10) Rs. 9 paid	...	7
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	95
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	...	5½
" 7 per cent Prefs. Rs. 100	...	95
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	21	22
Peria Karamala's Rs. 15	...	40
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	...	27½
Pernasholas Rs. 10	...	2
Periyars Rs. 10	5	6
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	...	4
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	...	10
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	...	96
Vellamalais (Rs. 15)	17	18

III. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on September 15, 1930)

RUBBER.—About 355 tons were offered at the Auction held on September 11, 1930. There was an active and all round demand at a further fall in prices. Contract quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold steadily throughout at 16½ cents showing a drop of 2½ cents on last week's prices. Fair and Off quality Sheets were in good demand and showed a similar drop while inferior quality Sheet was about 1 cent down. Contract Crepe opened at 16 cents, but later in the Sale 16½ cents was paid for a few stand-out lots—this showed a drop of 2½ cents on previous prices. In many instances the price of both Standard Crepe and slightly inferior Crepe was the same. Off grades of Crepe sold well but declined 2½ cents. There was a good demand for Scrap Crepes at lower levels, good No. 1 being 2½ cents easier and dark and black sorts 2 to 3 cents easier. Inferior earth sorts were well supported and prices were only 1 cent down. Scraps were about steady at previous rates with the exception of a few lots of second grade Scraps which were slightly easier.

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

September 7, 1930, to September 20, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	...	31·15	31·15	21. Coonoor	0·51	14·85	15·36
2. Kalthurity	5·52	67·61	73·13	25. Kotagiri	1·33	23·04	24·37
3. Kallar Bdg.	...	85·52	85·52	26. Ootacamund.	1·43	30·91	32·34
4. Koney ...	11·05	70·87	81·92	27. Yercaud	1·68	39·45	41·13
5. Pattanapura.	13·02	64·33	77·35	28. Mango Range	22·59	67·89	90·48
6. M'kayam ...	...	88·35	88·35	29. Devala	...	61·60	61·60
6a Peravanthan.	15·06	117·76	132·82	30. Devarshola.	8·83	45·85	54·68
7. Peermade ...	...	118·26	118·26	31. CALICUT	6·43	79·79	86·22
8. Twyford ...	31·99	159·25	191·24	32. Kuttiyadi ...	...	83·88	83·88
9 V'periyar ...	...	48·67	48·67	33. Vayitri ...	17·44	114·09	131·53
10. Kalaar ...	28·43	162·06	190·49	34. Manantoddi.	10·18	72·86	83·04
11. Chittuvurrai	...	27·08	27·08	35. Billigiris ...	4·37	48·59	52·96
12. BODI'KANUR	...	4·47	4·47	36. Sidapur ..	...	32·75	32·75
13. COCHIN	10·75	67·99	78·74	37. Pollibetta ..	...	54·43	54·43
14. Mooply ...	14·56	89·42	104·38	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	13·64	77·69	91·33	39. Saklaspur ..	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	5·76	145·94	151·70	40. Kadamanie ..	31·85	182·08	213·93
17. POLLACHIE	2·13	23·53	25·66	41. Ballupete ..	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	...	84·27	84·27	42. Balehonnur..	7·37	50·19	57·56
19. Karapara ...	16·03	112·23	128·26	43. Merthisubgey.	...	81·03	81·03
20. Pullengode ..	11·45	86·50	97·95	44. Kelagur ..	...	73·08	73·08
21. Nilambur ...	9·34	61·37	70·71	45. Durgadbettta.	12·41	74·69	87·10
22. Naduvattam	8·88	90·13	99·01	46. MANGALORE	12·41	106·47	118·88
23. Nilgiri Peak.	9·41	88·36	97·77	47 MADRAS ...	3·01	16·07	19·08

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 23]

October 11, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 155, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

WE are publishing further on in these pages a letter criticizing the remarks made in our Editorial on September 27, under the heading, 'Benevolent Fund,' and as the subject is an important one we feel justified in replying to it in these columns. Our correspondent states that the observations, we made, seem to imply that employers are discharging their men regardless of their ultimate fate but in our opinion no such general inference can be drawn. We are glad to reassure him that except in a few isolated instances, this is not the case, and that our appeal was based with a view to the future and in the light of what has already occurred rather than with any idea of helping employers to economize at the expense of the Benevolent Fund.

We believe our correspondent was not present at the recent Annual General Meeting at Bangalore; but, as we pointed out in our issue, dated August 30, the outstanding feature of that meeting was the desire for Economy. The opinions and views of the Planters themselves were that hard times had to be faced and in anticipating this, we made our appeal on behalf of the Benevolent Fund. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many Estates may have to close down and through no fault of theirs, Planters will become unemployed—all the more reason therefore, in our opinion, for financial solidarity at this time of depression, and timely assistance from one's fellow Planters will enhance their loyalty to the Society which represents them. It must not be forgotten either that firms belonging to this Association contribute to the Benevolent Fund and it was not to Planters themselves only that we appealed, but also to those firms who employ them.

THE Government of Madras have been requested to furnish the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research with any information relating to the presence of locust swarms in the province since April 1927. *Locust Swarms* It is known that about 90 swarms have left the United Provinces during the winter of 1929-30 to disappear East and South but subsequent information as to their movements is lacking.

Egg laying by mature swarms has started in Rajputana, the United Provinces and Punjab and the locusts of this generation which are not destroyed will be likely to move South and East from November onwards.

The present time therefore is exceedingly opportune for observations to be made, and Planters in particular are requested to assist the Council in their endeavours to establish control measures, by sending in full details to the Central Locust Bureau.

TEA, in common with other products, has suffered during the past year from a severe depression. The increase in production resulted in the *Tea* accumulation of such huge stocks that in some cases prices were reduced to below the cost of production.

In order to stabilize the market, various Associations representing India, Ceylon, Sumatra and Jamaica co-operated to introduce a graded restriction scheme to be adopted by all the producing countries. We trust that this policy of 'finer plucking' so generally advocated, will not only relieve the present low state of the industry but will also result in the production of better quality teas such as the public demand and appreciate.

THE decision of the Dutch East Indies Government against imposing restriction of output, although causing another lowest on record value *Rubber* for rubber, was not unexpected but at any rate growers will now have a clearer perception of what lies before them, and facing the facts, doubtless will have no difficulty in deciding on the right course to pursue.

By continuing to produce rubber at a loss, not only will Estates dissipate their liquid resources to no good purpose, but they will also increase the stock of rubber and delay the day of recovery.

The closing down of some Estates therefore appears inevitable although the process of stopping production must necessarily be slow owing to the fact that labour cannot be disbanded at short notice.

September outputs and October shipments may still therefore be on the heavy side, but rubber estates will no doubt, pending an improvement in the situation, commence to cut down their outputs and in many cases stop production altogether for the time being.

WE are glad to have the opportunity, in these columns, of giving an official welcome to those Planters from the Anamallais and High *Madras Rugger* Range who arrived on Sunday last to take part in the *Week* Madras Rugger Tournament.

At the same time, we extend our sincere sympathy to those other Planters, Messrs. W. H. Martin of Valparai, Anamallais and H. C. Boyd of Munnar, High Range, who are in Madras for not so pleasant a reason. We refer of course to the operations both have recently undergone in the Willingdon Nursing Home and which (judging by their cheery demeanour when we visited them) appear to have been completely successful.

The Anamallai High Range team were drawn to play the 'Mofussil' in the first round on Monday, October 6, but unfortunately the latter were unable, at the last moment, to raise a side so the planters meet Madras Gymkhana 'A' in the semi-final on Wednesday. A practice match was arranged for them yesterday however, and after they had settled down, the planters played fine open football, particularly in the second half. Whatever the result of their semi-final may be we are confident that this will prove the best match of the series, as both sides play an open game in the best possible spirit. We have just time before going to Press—since writing the above—to congratulate them on their win by, 3 pts.—Nil in the last two minutes of extra time in the semi-final. A full report of the match and also of their game in the final will be given in our next issue.

—:o:—

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

MOST HONEST STREET IN THE WORLD

Mincing Lane is said to be the most honest street in the world. Bargains involving millions of dollars and the produce outputs of every colony in the Empire are struck there with only words for bonds, yet these 'gentlemen's agreements' are never repudiated.

The street takes its name from ancient tenements which belonged to the Minchins, or nuns of St. Helen's. It fails to preserve, however, a religious air of fasting and abstinence. Every cup of tea, coffee and cocoa served in a British home, the sugar that goes into it, and practically all the rich spices and other commodities stocked in their kitchen cupboards, are bought in at auction at Mincing Lane.

This far-flung bargaining often overflows the big London Commercial Sales Rooms, which constitute the Lane's Produce Exchange, and brokers are obliged to set up business in the street. They are London's 'curb brokers.' So inured are they to cold and rain that they wear neither hats nor coats when bidding out of doors.

Rice, sago, tapioca, cloves, cocoanut, spices, dried fruits, tea, coffee, sugar, palm kernels, oil seeds which are used for margarine and soap, shellac, gums, isinglass, indigo, ivory, tortoiseshell, ostrich feathers, rubber, hemp, jute, mahogany and wine are some of the familiar products bartered in the sales rooms of Mincing Lane, just as they were centuries ago, when London, and therefore Mincing Lane was the clearing house for the world.

Tea holds pride of place among the commodities. Over 500,000,000 pounds, the annual import from the tea producing countries, is dealt with in the public auction sales on the first five working days of each week. Monday and Wednesday are allotted to India tea, Tuesday to Ceylon tea, Thursday to tea from Java and Sumatra, and Friday to China tea.

Mincing Lane has been associated with trade in foreign produce for many centuries. It existed as a trading centre well before the sixteenth century.

An old coffee house originally served as the meeting place of the traders, and there between rounds of beer and skittles, bargains were struck in much the same manner as to-day. Only in the early nineteenth century was the coffee house abandoned and the modern London Commercial

Sales Rooms built on the site, about the middle of Mincing Lane, on the east side. Among the 1,500 members of the Exchange are, in addition to merchants and brokers, banks, insurance companies, and shipping concerns.

Immediately opposite the Sales Rooms is the Rubber Exchange. It was formerly included in the London Commercial Sales Rooms, but owing to the rapid expansion in the rubber trade during recent years, sought larger quarters.—G.—in the *Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*.

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PETROL STATIONS AS TYRE RETAILERS

A movement has started in America which may well revolutionize the retail tyre trade. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, it is reported, propose to exploit their ubiquitous network of filling stations for the sale of a special brand of tyre. The advantages of such a system of chain-store selling will be obvious. The great petrol companies have their depots ready-made: they will add practically nothing to the overhead expenses of running them, and in their ordinary way of business they will be in direct touch with the tyre purchaser. In fact, every car owner that stops for petrol will be a potential buyer. The manufacturer too stands to gain considerably by this new channel of distribution. He may be saved an infinity of trouble, as well as intermediate commissions and rebates, if he is given several all-embracing agencies with unlimited financial resources and selling capacity. Opinion in the United States seems to be that the innovation threatens the very existence of the legitimate tyre dealer, whose business has already been cut into by the chain stores and the mail-order houses. It is too early, of course, to estimate the influence that the example of the Standard Oil Company may have upon the tyre trade in other parts of the world, but the facilities offered by petrol stations with their ready-made organizations are as applicable in other countries as in America. The development will be watched with interest.

—*Rubber Age*.

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CONSUMPTION OF TEA IN U.S.A.

The average Englishman consumes twelve times as much as tea as the average American, according to an analysis based on total import figures made available by the Tropical Foods Section of the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce.

The United Kingdom ranks first in consumption among non-producing countries and has been showing a steady upward trend from 1923 to 1928 when the per capita consumption reached 9·15 pounds. The figures for 1929 have not yet been compiled by the division.

Per capita tea consumption in the United States had been showing a downward tendency until 1928 when a very slight increase was reached. The average consumption in that year was three-fourths of a pound. Imports of tea in 1929 were less than in 1928 and for the first four months of 1930 were about 12 per cent under the corresponding period of 1929, indicating a decrease in per capita consumption.

As compared with other countries besides England, the United States is still near the bottom of the list in per capita consumption. The average consumption in New Zealand in 1928 was approximately eight pounds while in Australia it was seven pounds. The per capita consumption in Canada was approximately four pounds and in Holland 3·6 pounds.

Only two of the larger countries consumed less tea per capita than the United States. These were Germany which used .19 pound and France which consumed .08 pound, according to the division.—*The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.*

* * *

A GOLOSSES UNION !

A writer in the *Manchester Evening News* suggests the formation of a union to propagate the use of men's goloshes and says in support 'I think half the winter's national cold bill could be cut down if we all wore goloshes.' We are heartily in sympathy with these sentiments. The apparent aversion of the average British male to wearing a pair of goloshes is one of the insoluble mysteries. The male Briton is satisfied that the same pair of boots will suffice for ploughing through liquid mud and thawing ice, and for use in the office. In this respect American men have more sense. They are always immaculately shod, but they put on a pair of goloshes when they go out as a matter of course. Why men in this country do not adopt this practice is difficult to say. It is probably due to a delusion that goloshes are 'old womanish,' or perhaps that their feet will look clumsy in them. Neither of these reasons has justification. Goloshes are now made so shapely that they look like part of the boot, and the ease with which the mud can be wiped off them with an old cloth should endear them to the man who has to make several calls in the course of a day. The greatest comfort they afford, however, is in the fact that they can be slipped off as soon as the wearer gets indoors, and that the boots they cover, instead of being sodden and striking a chill to the feet, are as dry as when they were put on. Here, then, we would suggest, is a subject for vigorous propaganda when the next rubber footwear campaign is opened. Once the fashion is started, the sales might easily run into millions every winter.

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PROVERBS FOR PLANTERS

by

DAVID KIRKWOOD

1. A bug in the hand is worth two in the bush.
2. Don't count your coolies before they've arrived.
3. A muster in time, saves a fine.
4. A watched coffee crop never fails.
5. It takes two to make a Contract.
6. Don't teach your V. A. to prune trees.
7. A fool and his labour are soon parted.
8. Never trouble Dorai till Dorai troubles you.
9. A spraying a day, keeps the black rot away.
10. A rolling gait gathers no bonus.
11. Take care of the pice, and the Owners will take care of themselves.
12. The higher the rubber, the bigger the bounce.
13. It's a wise cooly that knows his own maistry.
14. There's many a slip twixt the till and a 'tip.'
15. Slump goes before a fall.
16. Too many pooches spoil the crop.

E. H. B.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS FOR THE MERCANTILE MARINE

by

CAPTAIN ERNST G. BELLAIRS

On the invitation of Lord Inchcape (the Chairman) and the Committee of the Thames Nautical Training College, H.M.S. *Worcester*, a large party proceeded down the Thames to Greenwich on July 31, to witness the annual prize giving. This is always an interesting ceremony, especially when, as the vessel conveying the guests arrives close to the *Worcester*, the cadets man the yards of the old warship. I use the word 'old', for she is ninety-seven years of age, having been launched in 1833 under the name of H.M.S. *Frederick William*, her name being changed to the *Worcester* when she succeeded the first *Worcester* as a training ship for officers of the Mercantile Marine in 1876.

There is something about an old-time war vessel of the sailing period that compels one to visualize the British Empire in a way that the most modern of battleships cannot do. This is probably due to the fact that practically the whole of the Empire was discovered by those who sailed the seas

We are accustomed to think of the Royal Navy as the pioneer or conqueror of the countries now forming the Empire. This is only partly true, for the old-time Navy of the days of 'good Queen Bess' was composed of men who were not only 'first-class fighting men', but were equally merchant adventurers, ready to acquire or loot whatever they came upon. They might equally be described as the founders of the British Mercantile Marine. To-day the Royal Navy guards the Empire and is what fists are to a man. The remainder is, however, the Mercantile Marine, which keeps the Empire going to-day. It is its very life blood, keeping all parts in touch with the heart, the British Isles.

It is wonderful to think how old-time navigators found their way about. Modern navigation and seamanship is a highly-trained science. The consequence is that the Leviathans of the sea leave and arrive at ports almost as accurately as railway trains.

Comparatively few people are aware how officers of the Mercantile Marine are trained. There are two ways: one is by apprenticing a boy to some line for four years. At the end of that time he may, if he is ambitious, have gained a practical working knowledge of seamanship and navigation, and, perhaps, three or four months at a school for would-be officers may enable him to pass his second mate's examination. The majority of the larger companies will not take boys who have not put in their two years on board H.M.S. *Worcester* on the Thames, H.M.S. *Conway* on the Mersey, near Liverpool, or the Nautical College at Pangbourne. There is no doubt that the boy so educated has a very great advantage over the boy who goes straight to sea. For one thing, the two years on the *Worcester*, *Conway* or at Pangbourne count as one year at sea, provided the

boy is sixteen when he leaves. This enables him to go up for his second mate's certificate at the expiration of three years at sea. He is also generally able to go up for the examination without any special schooling beforehand.

Besides specializing for the sea, the education at these three places is equal to any public school education in the country. Take H.M.S. *Worcester*, for instance. An exceedingly interesting book called 'The History of the Worcester' has recently been published. The writer is Mr. F. H. Stafford, O.B.E., with an excellent foreword by Lord Inchcape. It should be in every library that devotes a section to matters connected with the Empire. The following are two extracts from the book which will epitomize the life of the cadets :—

'On the scholastic side we have English, French, Scripture, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Theoretical and Practical Navigation, Astronomy, Magnetism, the Deviascope, Meteorology, Charts and Nautical Surveying. Looking at the seamanship side, we find the cadets receiving tuition in practical seamanship in all its branches, including knotting, splicing, sail-making, rigging, heaving the lead, management of boats, use and manipulation of nautical instruments, and, in addition, elementary steam, electricity, wireless direction-finding, naval architecture and signals, the last named being an important feature. Subjects are added from time to time to keep pace with modern progress. There is now, for instance, a complete Radio Communication Company's wireless direction-finding installation on board, which ensures the most thorough instruction in this branch.'

'Reveille is sounded daily at 7 a.m., when ablutions are performed, and then follows the routine of the day. Morning school commences at 9 o'clock and continues for three hours. Senior classes during the last period receive instruction in signals, ship's stability, ship construction, magnetism, 'D.F.' and meteorology. Afternoon school lasts from two until four-thirty. The recognized half-holidays are Wednesdays and Saturdays, when a slight variation is made in the school routine. During certain evenings, classes are held for the nautical forms, excepting in the summer term, when cadets are landed for swimming and games. Twice a week physical training classes are held, whilst, for years past, Friday evening has been reserved for boxing.'

'The cadets receive daily instruction in seamanship, excepting on half-holidays. Fire stations and "Abandoning Ship" are exercised at least once a week. Saturday evenings are considered free evenings, unless arrangements have been made for a lecture by a visiting lecturer. This may be on a variety of subjects, but is usually one that appertains to the sea. During the winter, dances to which friends are invited are held in the game room, a very creditable orchestra being provided by the cadets.'

As Mr. Stafford elsewhere in his book states, the training on the ship is not entirely confined to those entering the Mercantile Marine, for large numbers have gone into the Royal Navy, especially during the War. The present Captain-Superintendent, Lieut.-Commander G. C. Steele, V.C., R.N., is an old *Worcester* boy. Two notable Admirals who distinguished

themselves during the War were Captains (now Admirals) E. R. G. R. Evans and Sir Guy Gaunt. Their early training was on the *Worcester*, and the celebrated Japanese Admiral Togo also was educated there.

Worcester cadets receive appointments in the Royal Naval Reserve, Bengal Pilot Service, Royal Indian Marine, Nigerian Marine and other services. Whatever the service, the *Worcester* cadets have invariably proved themselves capable and admirably trained to easily acquire the necessary technicalities of the particular service they may enter.

H.M.S. *Conway*, on the Mersey, does for the North of England what the *Worcester* does for the South. Excellent training of a somewhat similar kind is given on shore at the Nautical College at Pangbourne.

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RUBBER RESTRICTION

CONSEQUENCE TO THE STAFF

Kuala Lumpur, August 29.

The Incorporated Society of Planters has issued a circular to its members and to shareholders in rubber companies drawing attention to the plight in which many Europeans employed on rubber estates in the Near East will find themselves by reason of the policy of economy. The Society has issued a manifesto in which it says:—

'In the near future we expect to hear of directors of rubber companies remaking in the presence of shareholders on the satisfactory manner in which they have reduced costs of production to meet the emergencies of the present deplorable state of the industry. Let us pause to reflect upon what shareholders' feelings would be if they were told that part of this saving had been effected by imposing extreme hardship, threatening in many cases destitution, upon members of the eastern staffs to whom the companies owed their erstwhile prosperity, such hardships taking the form of dismissal of Europeans who have no training for employment outside the planting industry.'

'We hope shareholders will take personal measures to satisfy themselves that they are not contributing to this state of affairs and that they will make careful inquiry as to whether members of their Eastern staffs have been turned out to swell the ranks of the unemployed, and, if so, what exact saving has been effected thereby. Alternatively, whether a living wage for the duration of the period of the emergency has been offered them.'

—*Ceylon Observer.*

INDIA

The extensive propaganda carried on by the Indian National Congress—writes a special correspondent to *The British Empire Review*—has adversely affected the industrial outlook in India, but fortunately the monsoon appears to be favourable to the country. An increase in the agricultural raw products, which form the main support of India, will at all events avert to some extent the grave calamity which threatens India at the moment. It must also be remembered that the economic conditions in India have affected the political situation to a great extent. Though the monsoon seems very favourable and crops seem to promise a better turnover than last year, India must take into account the drop in the world price of raw products. On the other hand, all the other countries in the world are striving to find remedies to combat this world depression. In India the industrialists and the agriculturalists alike are struggling against the monstrous activities of the left-wingers of the Congress, whose aim is to bring the mercantile endeavours of the country to a standstill. For instance, in Bombay some mills are closing down for short periods ranging from a fortnight to two months, and some other mills are restricting their output. It is generally understood that since the political trouble became active, several of the mills were working on a loss, and the industry is brought to realize more and more that the markets are being lost through the incessant unofficial holidays known as *hartals*. These *hartals* are political hindrances not only to business houses but to the public at large, and are organized by the executive of the Congress to 'celebrate' the imprisonment of an extremist leader. Since Bombay became the storm centre of revolutionary activities and mass hooliganism, the cotton trade seems to be moving to Karachi. Besides, the cotton growers and users of the United Provinces and the Punjab are gradually increasing their business with Karachi. Moreover, Karachi is rapidly growing in importance as a seaport, and it is already the principal air port of India, and as such it will easily be a strong rival to Bombay. The Bombay merchants realize it only too well, but they seem to be utterly powerless at the present juncture.

The report of the Empire Marketing Board, which has recently been issued, states that the expenditure from April 1, 1929, up to March 31, 1930, amounted to £483,329, and the report further states that the expenditure for the current financial year will be in excess of the previous year. Some of the various items on which the above amount was expended are exhibitions and shopping weeks, press and poster campaign, cinema and lecture campaign, and special publicity schemes. Out of this amount spent by the Board, India comes in for a fair share. It is also interesting to note that the Empire Marketing Board's cinema at the Imperial Institute has been attended by no fewer than 290,000 persons during last year. Practically half of them were school children who seem to take a keen interest in Empire products. There is a constant and ever-increasing demand from the schools all over Great Britain for samples of Indian products.

The Government of India has recently referred the matter of giving protection to the sugar industry to the Indian Tariff Board. The evidence placed before the Board showed that what was really needed was not so much protection as the improvement of the varieties of sugar-cane grown, and also a reduction in the cost of production. The Board also recognized the fact that the import of Java jaggery was gradually growing, and this adversely affected the jaggery industry in India. The price of competitive

crops and the rotation of crops place some difficulties in the way of cultivation of sugar-cane in India on a larger scale. In this connection it must be stated that the Government of India, at the request of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, has sanctioned the appointment of a sugar cane specialist for Bihar, and he would be attached to the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence of that Province. Some of the other provinces have already got their sugar-cane specialists for experimental and advisory purposes.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has also been successful in obtaining a sanction of 12 lakhs of rupees from the Government of India to be spent on a scheme for the improvement of rice in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Burma. The rice industry has suffered very much of late not only through competition, general trade depression and fall in prices, but also through heavy fall in the exports to Japan. In Burma, several of the rice cultivators are on the verge of ruin. It is hoped that the efforts of the Imperial Council to improve the lot of the rice cultivator will be crowned with success.

The Government of India recently issued an application for a rupee loan of thirty crores, and the Congress leaders have been trying their utmost to dissuade the people from subscribing to the loan. The Congressmen even approached the banks and insurance companies requesting them to boycott the loan, but in spite of all their efforts, contributions to the loan poured in from investors from all parts of the country, and the Indian business houses were equally enthusiastic in their support of the Government, at least in this respect. As the figures of application were announced as they were received, the Congress leaders were so much surprised that they began to propagate, saying that the figures were fictitious and fabricated by the Government. In this, at any rate, there was ample demonstration of the confidence of the people in the security and steadiness of the Government.

The prices of raw and manufactured jute have fallen even below the pre-war level. In spite of the monopoly enjoyed by the jute mill industry, the prosperity of the industry has gone down considerably, and the dividends have dwindled in size, and so also the value of investments. Two years ago the Jute Mill Association committed the mistake of introducing the sixty hours' agreement, and now they have not only reverted to a fifty-four hour working week, but also decided to close down the mills for three weeks during the months of July, August and September. This decision has not helped the industry much. The nucleus of the whole situation lies in the fact that large stocks of manufactured goods have accumulated in all centres through excess of production and decreased consumption. The prosperity of Bengal depends largely on the jute industry. Very nearly three and a half million acres are under jute cultivation every year, and it provides means of livelihood for millions of cultivators. The producers of jute have been harder hit than the shareholders of jute mills and the traders.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour, which has just finished its sittings in London, will be leaving for India at the end of this month, where it will complete its report. The conclusions and the recommendations of the Commission will have a great bearing on the industrial future of India. Unlike the Simon Commission, the Indian Labour Commission had the co-operation of prominent industrialists and labour leaders throughout

India, and the attempts of the extremist section of the Indian Trades Union Congress to jeopardize the work of this Commission proved a failure. Two of the best-known labour leaders in India are among the members of the Commission. On their way to India, the members will visit Ceylon to study at first hand the operation of the recent legislation in regard to the tea estates in the island.

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ENGLAND PLANS HUGE EMPIRE SHOW

Increased Attractions of British Industries Fair

BUYERS FROM 70 COUNTRIES

(From a Correspondent in London)

The Seventeenth British Industries Fair, to be held in London and Birmingham next year from February 16 to 27, is now taking shape and it is possible to forecast its size and scope.

It is at the Fair that the Dominions and Colonies make their principal display of the year and countries which are going to share the 10,000 square feet of space booked by the Empire Marketing Board at Olympia, London, include Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Gold Coast, Southern Rhodesia, British West Indies, Irish Free State, East African Dependencies, Cyprus, Malaya and Mauritius. Canada and India are also to have individual displays at Olympia.

The scope of the Fair has been greatly widened. For the first time there is to be a Cotton Textile Exhibition, organized by the British cotton industry under the auspices of the Government, as a section of the Fair. It is to occupy eight halls at the White City where the London Fair was completely housed until the move to Olympia this year and it will run at the same time as the rest of the Fair, closing one day later, February 28.

For the first time, too, the Exhibition of British Artificial Silk Goods is being held at the Albert Hall, London, during the first week of the Fair and the entire British production of yarns, fabrics and frocks will be shown.

The other 'light' industries, including the manufacturers of furniture, pottery and glass, leather goods, fancy goods, sports goods and toys, jewellery, cutlery and plate, foodstuffs, chemicals and scientific instruments, will exhibit at Olympia where all four floors of the new Empire Hall will be used for the first time.

Exhibits of the 'heavy' industries, including machinery, and plant of all kinds, heating, lighting and cooking equipment, building materials, metals and hardware, will be shown as usual at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

In all some 700,000 square feet of stand space will be occupied simultaneously in the various exhibition halls, or 200,000 square feet more than the stand space in this year's Fair, and the wide scope of the exhibits will make the Fair more truly representative of British industry than ever before.

British manufacturers now rely on the Fair for marketing new products, finding new markets and meeting old customers and 60 or 70 countries regularly send their buyers to the Fair—sometimes in teams of eight, nine or ten from a single store—to see in the space of a few days what Britain is making and to place orders for the year.

Through the Trade Commissioners and other officers of the Department of Overseas Trade, arrangements are being made for letters and invitation cards for all sections of the Fair to reach at least 55,000 potential trade-buyers abroad.

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THE RUBBER PROBLEM

TWO SUGGESTIONS

With the eyes of the World focussed on Rubber, in common with other depressed industries of the moment, it seems a strange thing if the producers cannot get together and think out some workable plan for the salvation of the industry—some way out of the maze, caused partly by over-production, partly by worldwide trade depression.

Some months ago I made a few tentative suggestions in a little article entitled 'While Asia Goes Unshod.' The Editor published it with an editorial note that 'he would be glad to receive answers from Planters and others interested in the industry as to the feasibility of the suggestions therein made.' I looked in vain for an answer, and can only suppose either that the Planter does not read his paper, or else that he looked upon my suggestions as too utterly futile for words. Let us hope it was the former.

I have since heard of one Superintendent who tried the expedient of 'giving his coolies an early morning cup of tea at muster,' and the results were not encouraging. 'Quinine at muster to keep off fever,' they had heard of that, but why expect them to drink a cup of bitter tea—sans sugar, sans milk, or indeed anything to recommend it except that it was hot. If the Dorai wanted to give them something, what's wrong with a little extra cass. They are paid to pluck and cultivate tea, but to drink it perish the thought, so that is the result of trying to popularize tea with the coolie !!

STOP EXPORTING SCRAP

But let us return to rubber. All sorts of suggestions have been put forward, some of them sound so simple and surely feasible to carry out. Take for instance prohibiting the export of scrap. It has so much to recommend it, and is surely so feasible of being put into execution, that it is difficult to see why it has not already been adopted—as anyway a partial remedy. I have heard it said (as an argument against its adoption, that—'scrap being harvested free is therefore an asset, and why should you throw away something that you get for nothing ?') Against that I would say—surely one can afford to scrap (forgive the pun, it was too obvious !) what one obtains free of charge.

It has to be garnered in to insure the trees being kept clean, but after that could it not be sold locally at a nominal price as fuel, or could it not be turned to account as fuel in our own factory furnaces.

Eliminate the manufacture of scrap in your factories, and you save something (not inconsiderable) in wear and tear on your machinery, you also save the cost of manufacture. And though its loss may be said to put up the cost of production, what matter if it put up the price in the markets of the world !

NO SUNDAY TAPPING

Why not also eliminate Sunday tapping, that much worried over bone of contention—do that and you have a seventh part of the world's crop of

rubber automatically restricted. Make it illegal to tap on the Sabbath. Everyone needs a day of rest once a week; one sometimes wonders why a seven-day week should ever have crept in to a well-run industry? I understand that a very efficient business man, (who has made the car that bears his name, a byword for efficiency) believes in a four-day week, and he and his staff must be 100 per cent. efficient, if we are to judge by results.

The staff would welcome the cessation of Sunday tapping, and I think even the cooly who gets paid for 'the Day's Work' would not be sorry to have an enforced holiday one day in seven. I am well aware that neither of these recommendations is original, but as an onlooker—I just wonder why there is such a lot of palaver, and why two such very simple solutions are not tried out for what they are worth?

—A correspondent to the 'Madras Mail.'

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U.P.A.S.I. NOTES

LABOUR DEPARTMENT, U.P.A.S.I., MANGALORE

THE FOLLOWING change in personnel has been made at the Sullia Agency, in the Uppinangadi taluk, South Kanara District, the services of Mr. J. D. Coelho, late Agent having been dispensed with. The new Agent's address is Mr. T. A. D'Souza, Agent, Labour Department, U.P.A.S.I. Sullia P.O., South Kanara District.

OOTACAMUND,
October 3, 1930.

(Sd.) C. H. BROCK,
Director.

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ERRATA

THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Rubber Experimental Station, U.P.A.S.I., desires to point out an error in his Administration Report for 1930. This occurs on page 6 under the heading of 'Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co.' Redlynch and Nenmeny Estates are the property of Mr. J. R. Vincent, and have no connection with the 'Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co., Kutikul Estate.'

The mistake is regretted and apologies are tendered to Mr. J. R. Vincent.

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FREE SERVICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

AS A RESULT of the numerous requests received every year from parents and guardians for assistance in selecting schools for their charges, Thos. Cook & Son have organized a Scholastic Department. This department will deal with such requests, which come from all parts of the world, through information obtained at first-hand—by visits to the schools, interviews with headmasters, etc.

Thus the Department will be in a position to inform parents in South India who are unable to undertake such a task themselves, of the particular merits of schools, and to give unbiased advice as to which best fits the child's requirements.

This service is rendered entirely free of charge. It is carried on by personal interview or by post from Cook's Head Office in Berkeley Street, London. Enquiries may be forwarded through any of their branch offices,

POLITICAL NOTES

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

The stage is set for the next Act in the tense political drama between Britain and India. After weeks of negotiating on the part of Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, during which the European community became distinctly restless, the expected happened. The Congress leaders placed such impossible conditions on their attendance at the Round Table Conference that the Viceroy had to say that 'this correspondence must now cease.' The published letters between Lord Irwin, the negotiators, and the Congress prisoners show clearly that, owing to the intransigence of Mr. Ghandi and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, there was never any possibility of compromise. The Viceroy went as far as was consistent with his trust, but the further he went towards meeting the demands of the Indian leaders, the more they retreated. Their idea of compromise is what Abraham Lincoln once called 'a woman's idea of compromise.' He illustrated it, as usual, by a story. When he became President of the United States, and went to live in the White House, his wife thought it would be nice to have breakfast in the green-room; but Lincoln thought it would be better to have breakfast in the blue room. And so they argued for weeks, and controversy darkened their home life. 'Finally', Lincoln said, 'we came to a compromise and now we have breakfast in the green room!'

Immediately after the breakdown of negotiations came the announcement of the delegation to the Round Table Conference. The following communities, parties and interests are represented:—Liberals, Moslems, Sikhs, Parsees, Indian Christians, Europeans, Anglo Indians, Depressed Classes, the Justice Party, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Landholders, the North-West Frontier Province, Labour, Burma, the martial races, and women. It is a remarkable list representing much ability and considerable statesmanship. Madras is well to the fore and sends fifteen of its best citizens. The European community is represented by Sir Hubert Carr, one of the ex-Presidents of the European Association, Mr. Gavin Jones of Cawnpore and Mr. C. E. Wood of Madras. It is an able team, though, with the exception of Mr. Wood, it does not represent much experience of legislative work in the country.

The personnel of the British delegation has been announced. It is representative of the three parties in the State. The Government is represented by the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor and three Secretaries of State, Messrs. Wedgwood Benn, J. Thomas and A. Henderson. It is about the best team in the Cabinet. The Conservatives have Lord Peel who is not conspicuous for his ability, Sir Samuel Hoare, ex-Minister of Air, the Marquis of Zetland, one of the ablest Governors of Bengal of modern times, and Mr. Oliver Stanley, one of the outstanding younger Conservatives in the House of Commons. The Liberals have the Marquis of Reading, Sir Robert Hamilton and Mr. Isaac Foote, and the Marquis of Lothian (better known as Mr. Philip Ker) one of Mr. Lloyd George's intimates.

Thus there are fifty-seven delegates from British India, sixteen from the Indian States, and thirteen from the British Government and opposition parties—a total of eighty-six. Then there are five officials from the Government of India, who are attending, not as delegates but in an advisory capacity. It is a galaxy of talent, representing all that is best and most responsible in the public life of both countries.

The task before the Conference is perhaps the gravest that has confronted any body of men for many a generation. It is no less than the discovery of a *modus vivendi* within the British Empire, whereby India may be able to attain Dominion hood and Self-government. It is to find the best way in which Britain can complete the great work which she began in India 170 years ago. Two things stand out in our opinion. The first is that there can be no abandonment of India by Britain until that work is completed. The second is that the three British delegates from India have a great responsibility in watching and securing protection for the vast interests in commerce and trade which their countrymen have sunk in this country.

Every planter will wish the Conference well, and will look with confidence to their representatives in London to defend their interests. On the labours of the Conference depends the future course of India's history, and the position of the Britisher in India. If it succeeds, we can look forward to a time of close co-operation between Britain and India in the development of the country's commerce and natural resources. If it fails, then the future is indeed obscure, with deep shadows of strife and communal disturbance, and chaos and uncertainty everywhere. No wonder that fervent prayers are everywhere offered for its success.

F. E. J.

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DISTRICT NOTES

WEST COAST

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association held in the Mooply Valley Club on Saturday, September 27, 1930, at 2 p.m..

Present :

Messrs. H. J. Walmsley (*Chairman*), C. Burton Wright, B. St. Maur Hill, P. N. Ashby, P. Green, W. F. Campbell, H. W. Dennys, J. A. Bremner, A. Champion, M. S. Calderwood, J. Wilson, T. W. H. Fitchett and J. T. Murray (*Honorary Secretary*).

Honorary Members :

Messrs. J. Grundy, J. S. P. Symons, J. W. Ewing, C. Kershaw, H. M. Milne, J. G. Mitchell.

The Honorary Secretary read the notice calling the meeting

1. *Minutes of last meeting* were taken as read.

2. *Bangalore Delegates' Report*.—Mr. H. J. Walmsley read the Report to the meeting and which is as follows :—

Report of the Delegates of the West Coast Planters' Association to the Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. held at Bangalore, August 18 to 24.

Your Delegates attended the Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. from August 18 to 24. It has been customary to defer the report until the publication of the Book of Proceedings, but as your Association this year took a greater part in the business of the Meeting than usual and as several of the resolutions put forward were amended at the suggestion of other supporting Associations, this Report is issued as early as possible.

Your main resolution on the subject of subscriptions and cesses was amended and put forward as two separate resolutions.

The first part as carried reads :—

'That a remission be made of the balance of the current year's subscriptions for all products.'

This was only altered to read 'remission' in place of 'reduction' to suit the views of those who considered that once the subscription had been reduced, if it became absolutely necessary to raise it again, this would only be done with the greatest difficulty. Your delegates considered that this would be an advantage as the greater the difficulty in obtaining funds, the more likelihood there was of economy, but agreed to the alteration as a compromise.

The second part of the resolution as carried now reads :—

'That the surplus balance of Departments as at the end of last season after crediting scientific cess for the current year with Rs. 27,000 saved, be carried forward in a general fund, and that, from the current year, adjustments be made in the cesses collected in the second half of each year to bring the income raised to the approximate level of expenditure. Any credit or debit balance in the respective departmental accounts at the end of each season in future be carried forward annually in that department's accounts.'

This resolution contains all that was intended to be conveyed by the second part of the original resolution. It has now been agreed to carry forward in a general fund all past accumulated funds to be available, when necessary, for all products, with the exception of last year's surplus of the scientific income, which latter will be carried forward to the present season. In future all cesses for Labour Department or any of the Scientific Departments will be adjusted in the second half of each year to cover the actual running cost only and any balance at credit or debit of Departments at the end of each season will be carried forward to the following year.

In both these resolutions, your delegates have to thank many of the other Associations for withdrawing their resolutions in favour of the above and to all Associations for their assistance and co-operation in amending the original draft and in finally passing these resolutions almost without opposition.

Your Delegates supported the following resolutions :—

'It is recommended that when the budget for 1931-32 is being framed, an effort be made to reduce all cesses.'

'That a half-yearly statement of the U.P.A.S.I. accounts be circulated to the Executive Committee and District Associations.'

'That the general fund contribute a sum of Rs. 75,000 annually to the revenue of the Labour Department.'

The two resolutions of your Association regarding the removal of the offices from Madras to Coimbatore and the employment of an Assistant Secretary were duly proposed and fully debated.

In course of the debate it became evident that the resolutions, if carried, could not be given effect to until the question of the Political Department had been settled, and though nothing put forward altered the opinion of your delegates, that there would be a considerable saving if the office was moved to Coimbatore and that the employment of an Assistant Secretary should not be necessary, at the suggestion of other supporting Associations, the two resolutions were withdrawn and the following proposed :—

'That the Executive Committee goes further into the question of the removal of the Head Office of the Association to Coimbatore and the reduction of staff it will entail and report fully to District Associations as early as convenient.'

The wording of your resolution regarding the Political Department was slightly amended and as carried reads :—

'This Association recognizes the value of the work being done by Mr. F. E. James, but is of opinion that the U.P.A.S.I. is bearing much more than its share of the expenses of this work and considers that other interested parties should be asked to contribute a larger proportion of the expenses if this Department is to be continued on the present lines.'

It was suggested by your Delegates when supporting the resolution that the Chairman be asked to go to Madras and interview other parties likely to be interested and see

If some equitable arrangement could not be made and failing this, that the possibility of the appointment of a whole time General Secretary who should also act as Political Secretary should be examined.

Scientific.—In view of the continued depression in the rubber market and the large number of resignations coming in, your delegates considered that it was probable that it would not remain possible to maintain a separate rubber Scientific Station. They suggested to the Tea interests that it might be possible to combine the Tea and Rubber Scientific departments, as the work in these stations does, to some extent, overlap and some economy, at least, should be effected. This should mean a lesser subscription from rubber. Tea would have the advantage of taking over a fully equipped station, laboratory and bungalows. The meeting instructed the Executive Committee to consider the possibility of combining all the Scientific stations. Your delegates doubt the possibility of combining all Scientific Departments at the present time, but trust you will favourably consider combining with the Tea Scientific Department.

Accounts.—Your delegates suggested the advisability of removing from the Balance Sheet of the U.P.A.S.I. the assets and liabilities of the Benevolent Fund which is separately incorporated and also the placing of the funds of the Provident Fund in the hands of trustees. It is understood that these recommendations will be considered.

Details of the sum of Rs. 12,855 advances for motor-cars were asked for and given. It was understood the sum outstanding has been much reduced.

A question was asked regarding the present value of the investments of the U.P.A.S.I. which it was stated was close to the figure at which the investments stand in the Balance Sheet.

A question was asked regarding the heavy charge under superintendence in the *Planters' Chronicle* account. We were informed that this included six months' bonus paid to the late Assistant Secretary, but that Mr. James had kindly edited the *Planters' Chronicle* for the last few months free of expense to the U.P.A.S.I.

A question was asked regarding the proposal to charge part of the Assistant Secretary's salary against the Buying Agency, but as it was elicited that Rs. 100 per mensem was already charged and that it was only intended to raise this charge to Rs. 150, the matter was not pressed.

The remaining business of the Meeting was not of particular importance to your Association.

The meeting was a satisfactory one in that the chance of a further large excess of income over expenditure was stopped and that the adjustment in future of income raised to cover expenditure only in all departmental accounts was decided on. The long outstanding disagreement about the distribution of the Accumulated Fund to different products has been finally settled and the thanks of your Association are due to Messrs. Wallace, Nicholls and Davenport for serving on a sub-committee and patiently considering the claims made by the Rubber Associations.

The unsatisfactory feature of the meeting was that though subscriptions and cesses for the year have been reduced and some drawing on the accumulated funds has been sanctioned, no real economy whatever was decided on.

In spite of the wholesale resignation of estates due to their incapacity to pay the current rates of subscription, the U.P.A.S.I. will continue, at any rate for the present, to maintain two offices in Madras and another in Ootacamund, and as you are aware, have again added to the heavy cost of the staff by the employment of an Assistant Secretary at a time when most plantations are of necessity reducing their staffs.

Your delegates consider the charging part of the salary of any Head Office officials to a particular heading, such as the *Planters' Chronicle* and the *Buying Agency* or the *Scientific departments*, effects no economy and is apt to be misleading and think that in future, full details of salaries should appear under their proper Departments and that these Departments be subsequently credited with a certain percentage of the total cost to be charged against a particular sub-head of expenditure if considered necessary.

The Delegates emphasized that they had done their utmost to effect economy in the running of the U.P.A.S.I. but were unsuccessful, the accumulation of surplus funds however had been stopped.

The Meeting showed their appreciation of their care and trouble the Delegates had gone to in presenting the Association's case to the U.P.A.S.I. and a hearty vote of thanks was passed by the meeting, and expressed their entire agreement with the Delegates' Report.

The delegates' expenses of Rs. 300 each was sanctioned, and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to pay the same.

3. *Resignations.*—The Honorary Secretary reported that the following resignations had been tendered :—

On March 31, 1930 and already given effect to	...	...	970 acres
To come into effect on March 31, 1931	...	...	1,530 ,,
" " 1932	...	...	5,730 ,,
Total ...			8,230 ,,

It was intimated at the meeting that unless conditions improved very considerably, a further acreage of 5,196 acres would tender their resignations before the end of the current financial year.

4. * * * *

5. *Amendment of Articles of Association.*—Proposed from the Chair and unanimously agreed to that Article 16, of the Articles of Association be amended to read as follows :—

' Seven days notice of a meeting of the Committee specifying the object for which the meeting is convened shall be given to the members of the Committee.'

The amendment to be confirmed at a meeting to be held on October 25, 1930.

6. *Rubber Advisory Committee.*—The Association's Member gave a brief report on the working of the Committee.

After much discussion, the following suggestion was proposed from the Chair and carried :—

' That the Rubber Advisory Committee be requested to go very thoroughly into the question of combining the Tea and Rubber Scientific Departments and report to the District Associations.'

7. *S.I.P.B.F.*—The Honorary Secretary reported that he had received a good response to his appeal for subscriptions.

8. *Upasi Sports Club.*—The Honorary Secretary read to the meeting a letter from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., regarding the proposal passed at the Annual Meeting held in Bangalore and after discussion, Messrs. J. S. P. Symons and Green proposed :

' That the Sports Club be disbanded and the credit balance be given to the S.I.P.B.F.'

Carried.

9. *Roads and Communications.*—The Honorary Secretary was instructed to write to the Travancore Combined Planters' Association and ask them whether Mr. B. St. Maur Hill had been accepted as a member for the Alwaye District on the Travancore Road Board.

The Planting Member of the Cochin Legislative Council was requested to enquire whether the Cochin Government receives a share of Special Road Fund raised by means of the special tax on petrol.

10. *Correspondence* was laid on the table.

11. *Resignation of Chairman.*—At this point Mr. H. J. Walmesley tendered his resignation and Mr. J. T. Murray was appointed in his place.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Walmesley for his work as Chairman.

12. *Resignation of Member on R.A.C.*—Mr. J. T. Murray was appointed in place of Mr. H. J. Walmesley.

13. *Election of Office Bearers.*—Mr. W. F. Campbell was appointed Honorary Secretary in place of Mr. J. T. Murray. Mr. R. Lescher was elected as Member of Committee.

With a vote of thanks to the Mooply Valley Club for the use of the room, the meeting terminated.

(Sd.) W. F. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Secretary.

(Sd.) J. T. MURRAY,
Chairman.

CORRESPONDENCE

U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

In the copy of the debate on the above, which took place at the Annual General Meeting, Bangalore, mention is omitted of my proposal, put forward on behalf of the Kanan Devan P. A., that a short meeting limited to four days be held at Coonoor, for Tennis Golf and Rugger only.

One of the reasons the Ooty Meet has fallen from favour is on account of it being a long drawn-out affair. A short meeting as suggested and held at Coonoor, provided the Coonoor and Wellington Clubs grant facilities, might be more successful.

High Range Ruggerites are still quite prepared to play at Wellington, as I stated.

I doubt very much if Districts will be able to send teams to Madras for the 'Carver Cup' on account of the expense.

GRAHAMSLAND ESTATE,

MUNNAR,

September 23, 1930.

Yours, etc.,

H. CROLY BOYD,

Honorary Secretary.

Complaints

The Editor 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

The following taken from the *High Range Quarterly Magazine* and referring to a letter by 'Pip' in your issue of June 21, 1930, is too good to be missed :—

'Is there really a demand amongst your readers for descriptions of dresses worn at an entertainment? I cannot believe that there is and so trust that we may be spared any further manifestations of this objectionable form of "padding".'

From a letter in the 'Planters' Chronicle'

'In defence of the ladies of the district, we don't believe (except perhaps in one or two instances) there was any padding at all and what there was, was by no means objectionable.'

MUNNAR,

September 25, 1930.

Yours, etc.,

'B'

S.I.P. Benevolent Fund

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

In your editorial of September 27, you conclude your remarks about the Benevolent Fund 'We therefore appeal to those holding good posts today, on behalf of their less fortunate colleagues, and ask them to contribute handsomely to the South Indian Planters' Benevolent Fund. Never before in its history, are such large demands likely to be made, as there will be in the near future.'

You are in possession of the facts, and I am not, but your remarks seem to me to imply that employers are discharging their men so utterly regardless of their fate that many of these men will have to apply to the Benevolent Fund for help.

If this is so, is your appeal to more fortunate planters, all you have to say on the subject? Is not a scathing attack on such employers called for—preferably in a form that will reach their Shareholders? One knows that employers must economise but they should be prevented from doing so at the expense of the Benevolent Fund, to which, one may add, they have not shown any remarkable generosity in their days of prosperity. Apparently it has been well said that 'it's the poor that helps the poor', but I hope the U.P.A.S.I. will not take the present state of affairs lying down. It should put up a fight for 'the ordinary working planter', as he was recently scornfully called, even though he is deprived of his work.

Yours, at the moment, fortunately,

September 29, 1930.

CYMOC.

The Rubber Experimental Stations Report for 1929-30

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

On page 3, Mr. Frattini, attributes the increase of yield on the Aneikolan station of 292·30 per cent. to 'no other cause than efficient spraying.'

From the yield per acre 1925-26, I take it this must be very young rubber. One must therefore expect a considerable increase for the next three or four years. The height of cut is also of importance and the average number of trees tapping each year. The area of blocks 11 and 14 which were manured, is not given either. I mention these few details as I consider that to attribute 292·30 per cent increase to spraying is misleading, and I am sure Mr. Frattini does not really mean it.

Yours truly,

October 1, 1930.

X.Y.Z.

Rubber Restriction

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

I enclose a copy of a cutting culled from the *Ceylon Observer*, which I trust you will publish in the *Chronicle* in the hopes that it may catch the eye of rubber company directors who are contemplating reduction of costs by the dismissal of their European staff, without even the option of being retained on a living wage.

I do not think that the purport of this cutting can be made too widely known among rubber company shareholders and directors, and if it should be the means of keeping one single man in employment, who otherwise would have been dismissed, it will have served its purpose.

Yours, etc.,

October 5, 1930.

AN UNFORTUNATE.

EXPORT OF COFFEE, RUBBER & TEA FROM SOUTH INDIAN PORTS DURING JULY. 1930

	From	To	India	Ceylon	United Kingdom	Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	Asia (excluding India and Ceylon)	Africa	America	Australia
<i>Coffee—</i>										
Madras	306	...	...	1 303	5	...	...	...
Calicut	1	2 479	...	...	...	...
Cochin	2 252	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1	...	...	...
Total	...	Previously	306 4,066	...	1 56,422	785 13,417	257 236	3	...	301 1,757
Total cwt.s since 1-1-30.	77,601	...	4,372	..	56,423	14,202	543	3	301	1,757
<i>Rubber—</i>										
Calicut	116,966	102,815 49,940	369,932	...	...	...	44,800	...
Cochin	2,079	126,520 135,211	67,498	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin
Alleppey
Total	...	Previously	119,045 100,670	414,486 3,472,837	457,430 3,954,132	80,801	...	...	44,800	...
Total lbs. since 1-1-30.	8,649,349	...	219,715	3,887,423	4,411,562	80,801	500	...	44,800	4,548
<i>Tea—</i>										
Madras	2,361	7,330	36,556	1,435	...	...	...	...
Calicut	27,928	20,092	3,986,637	722	...	...	19,731	100
Cochin	43,849	246,241	1,374,932	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	23,598	60,271	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey
Total	...	Previously	74,138 167,258	306,262 915,055	5,388,416 11,188,218	2,157 4,015	596	...	19,731 120,685	100 1,885
Total lbs. since 1-4-30.	18,109,116	...	241,396	1,221,317	16,496,634	6,172	596	600	140,416	1,985

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.				
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending Sep. 18, 1930	January 1 to Sep. 18, 1930	January 1 to Sep. 18, 1929	
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, September 18, 1930)		s d.	N. India.	s. 1 4·70	s. 1 2·45	s. 1 4·70	
(a) Anamallais—			S. India.	a 1 0·44	b 1 2·63	c 1 4·27	
Kallyar ...	71	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ceylon ...	1 6·39	1 6·37	1 7·22	
*Eeteear ...	140	1 1	Java ...	10·11	10·01	1 0·46	
High Forest ...	76	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sumatra.	10·75	11·12	1 2·60	
(b) Central Travancore			Nyassa-land	9·16	9·29	1 0·49	
Twyford and Ash. Est.—			Total..	d 1 4·26	e 1 3·05	f 1 4·94	
Vembanaad ...	92	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Stagbrook ...	120	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Munja Mallay ...	104	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Wallardie ...	76	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Carady Goody ...	100	1 0					
Pasumallay ...	89	1 0					
(c) Kanan Devans —							
Upper Surianalle ...	67	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Yellapatty ...	124	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Sevenmallay ...	66	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$					
Kalaar ...	108	1 3					
Surianalle ...	159	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Guderale ...	140	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Nullatanni ...	107	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$					
(d) Nilgiris—							
Prospect ...	200	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$					
*Craigmore ...	251	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Chamraj ...	81	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$					
(e) Nilgiri-Wynaad—							
Wentworth ...	73	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$					
(f) South Travancore—							
*Braemore ...	45	1 1					
(g) Wynaad—							
Tanga Malla ...	74	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$					

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—

a 5,629 b 245,928 c 255,484
 d 83,866 e 2,943,169 f 2,834,111

(B) RUBBER :—

The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, October 7, 1930, was 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

London Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, October 7, 1930, were 81,544 tons, a decrease of 1,592 tons on September 30, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, October 7, 1930, were 36,378 tons, an increase of 1,520 tons on September 30, 1930 inventory.

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, October 9, 1930

Planting.—There has been very little change in the prices for Raw Rubber, and Spot was quoted at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound in London last night. There have been isolated transactions in rubber shares at low prices but the quantity of business is negligible. Sterling Rubbers have been completed neglected. There has been a small enquiry for a few Tea Shares but business is very difficult to bring about.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			or — on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£	1	0 3 6	- 6d.
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£	1	0 13 9	...
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£	1	0 16 0	+ 1s. 6d.
4. Merlinau Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3d.
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£	1	1 12 6	...
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£	1	0 6 3	...
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	0 5 3	+ 1s. 3d.
9. Ruber Plantations Investment	...	£	1	1 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	0 15 6	+ 1s. 3d.

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	4
Cochins Rs. 15	10	15
Devasholas Rs. 7	...	6
Halleyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	...	25
Kalasas Rs. 15	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malankaras Rs. 30	35	40
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	...	8
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	95
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy Rs. 10	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	95
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	20	21
Peria Karamalaik Rs. 15	...	40
" (Rs. 15) Rs. 14 paid	...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Periasholas Rs. 10	...	2
Periyars Rs. 10	5	6
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	...	4
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	...	10
United Nilgiris Rs. 100 ..	...	96
Vellamalaik (Rs. 15)	17	18

III. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on September 30, 1930)

TEA.—The quantity offered on September 30, Auction totalled 1,719,906 lbs. The market was firmer. *Nuvura Eliya and Maturata* :—Quality was rather inferior. Demand was active however though on a lower basis of value. Orange Pekoes provided an exception being fully firm and in some cases dearer. *High Crown Teas* :—Quality generally was satisfactory though Uva teas were not quite so good. There was a fair general demand with prices about steady at last rates. *Medium Crown Teas* :—Quality was rather more interesting, and a useful selection was available. These offerings provided the feature of the Sale. Broken grades met with keen competition and advanced 3 to 5 cents. Orange Pekoes were 2 to 4 cents higher while Pekoes remained fully firm. *Low Crown Teas* :—Black leaf descriptions were well supported and quotations marked an advance of 2 to 4 cents. Commonest kinds were also in request and tended dearer. *Fannings and Dusts* :—The former met with rather poor enquiry but dusts especially good liquoring sorts were wanted at fully firm rates.—(As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.)

South Indian Teas in auction of September 23, 1930, obtained the following prices :—

	Estates				Breaks	Averages
Rob Roy	2,640	83
Kanniamlay	14,589	82
Chittavurrai	11,642	74
Sothuparai	15,520	62
Kinsale	1,520	50
Murikallumpuram	4,413	29

RUBBER.—About 307 tons were offered at the Auction held on September 25, 1930. There was again a good general demand but prices were slightly easier than those ruling at last week's Auction. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold steadily at 15½ cents per pound showing a drop of one cent on previous rates. Fair and off quality sheets were well competed for and showed a fall of about a half cent while inferior quality sheet was about steady. Contract Crepe sold at the same price as Sheet namely 15½ cents showing a decline of a half cent on last week's prices. Off and Mottled sorts were well supported but showed a similar decline. Demand continued good for all grades of Scrap Crepe but these fell away about a half per cent per pound. There was a weaker market for all grades of Scrap, good sorts being about 2 cents easier and inferior sorts were about one cent easier.

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

September 21, 1930, to October 4, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	...	37·94	37·94	24. Coonoor	0·33	15·36	15·69
2. Kalthurity.	1·45	74·27	75·72	25. Kotagiri	1·20	24·37	25·57
3. Kallar Bdge.	5·39	95·87	101·26	26. Ootacamund.	0·66	32·34	33·00
4. Koney ...	5·87	86·03	91·90	27. Yercaud	4·71	41·13	45·84
5. Pattanapura.	3·75	77·35	81·10	28. Mango Range	0·35	92·06	92·41
6. M'kayam ...	...	88·35	88·35	29. Devala	7·53	61·60	69·13
6a Peravanthan.	7·04	132·82	139·85	30. Devarshola.	1·86	54·68	56·54
7. Peermade ...	...	155·00	155·00	31. CALICUT	7·87	86·22	94·09
8. Twyford ...	5·23	191·24	196·47	32. Kuttiyadi	0·96	85·81	86·77
9. V'periyar ...	...	66·40	66·40	33. Vayitri	1·37	131·53	132·90
10. Kalaar ...	4·35	190·49	194·84	34. Manantoddi.	1·95	83·04	84·99
11. Chittuvurrai	3·13	28·93	32·06	35. Billigiris	5·17	52·96	58·13
12. BODI'KANUR	...	4·47	4·47	36. Sidapur	...	32·75	32·75
13. COCHIN	7·45	78·74	86·19	37. Pollibetta	0·63	60·38	61·01
14. Mooply ...	6·70	104·34	111·08	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	2·80	91·33	94·13	39. Sakiaspur	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	4·77	151·70	156·47	40. Kadamanie	3·18	213·93	217·11
17. POLLACHEL	0·80	25·66	26·46	41. Ballupete	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	1·26	97·29	98·55	42. Balehonnur...	1·68	57·56	59·24
19. Karapara ...	5·62	128·26	133·88	43. Merthisubgey.	...	91·53	91·53
20. Pullengode ..	...	...	...	44. Kelagur	...	88·63	88·63
21. Nilambur ...	2·00	70·71	72·71	45. Durgadbettta.	1·52	87·10	88·62
22. Naduvattam	2·05	99·01	101·06	46. MANGALORE	7·40	118·88	126·28
23. Nilgiri Peak.	4·06	97·77	101·83	47. MADRAS	2·72	19·08	21·80

F—During the Fortnight.

P—Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930)

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 24]

October 25, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 155, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

TO all those interested in the tea planting industry, the publication of the Tea Producing Companies' Handbook, 1929-30, should prove of real value as most useful information is embodied therein. Mr. L. G. Stephens, who for many years was responsible for '*Stephens' Tea Share Manual*' which enjoyed a wide circulation, is the compiler of the Handbook, the contents of which are on similar lines to his Manual. A comprehensive study of the various companies and a comparison of the results achieved over a series of years can readily be made, as the details are given in such a form to facilitate this and amongst the particulars are included directors, secretaries, capitals, estates, capitalization per acre, reserves, tabulated details of the last four years' results with an analysis for each year showing yield per acre, percentage of profit on capital, profit per acre, reserve per acre, liquid assets, etc. In his preface, Mr. Stephens states that a few Companies were able to show larger profits and distribute increased dividends, some paid the same as the previous year but the majority of companies showed reduced profits and in a few cases some recorded losses. The Handbook is published by the Financial Times, 72, Coleman St., E.C.2 at the price of 3s. 6d. net.

IN congratulating the Anamallai-High Range Planters' XV on their draw with the Lancashire Fusiliers in the final of this tournament, thus jointly holding the trophy, we are very pleased to think that we have the privilege of being the first Editorial, in the history of the Chronicle, to be able to do this.

A full report of both their matches is given elsewhere in this number, so we will not enlarge on them here, but we are sure that the team's success will arouse the greatest enthusiasm amongst Planters throughout South India and inspire a determined effort to go even one better next year and win the trophy outright.

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NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

OXFORD COFFEE STALLS PROHIBITED

Coffee stalls are now prohibited in the streets of Oxford, the famous University town—writes a correspondent to 'The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal'—by an order made by the City Council. Though the order was made for different reasons, a correspondent has suggested that the Council is following the example of King Frederick the Great, who, feeling sure that coffee was inferior to beer, issued a proclamation in 1779 deplored the increased consumption of coffee and the increasing amount of money going out of the country in consequence. He pointed out that everybody was drinking coffee, but that it must cease. He had been brought up on beer, innumerable battles had been won by soldiers nourished on beer, and he did not believe coffee drinking soldiers could be relied on. He therefore proclaimed coffee-roasting to be a state monopoly, set a prohibitive price on the berry, and appointed 'coffee-smellers' to check illicit roasting. He succeeded so well that for a time coffee became almost an unknown drink in Prussia.

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HAYTI. EXPORT DUTY ON COFFEE REDUCED

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Order, dated August 9 and effective on September 1 which reduces the duties levied on the export of coffee from Hayti to the following rates:—

Coffee of standard type No. 1—export duty, 15 centavos per kilog.
 Coffee of standard type No. 2—export duty, 20 centavos per kilog.
 Coffee of standard type No. 3—export duty, 25 centavos per kilog.

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LABOUR IN CEYLON

The increase in the number of Indian labourers in Ceylon year by year, and their help in building up and maintaining the plantation industries, is remarked upon by the Controller of Indian Immigrant Labour in the course of his Administration Report for last year. Indian labour is employed on 1,962 estates, of which there are about 10,000 over 10 acres in Ceylon. There are about 216,000 Indian residents in estates in the Kandy District, 143,000 in the Nuwara Eliya District, and 120,000 in Uva. A definite answer as to whether the supply of labour in the island is adequate is almost impossible. There will always be estates short of labour even when the majority are over supplied. The Planters' Association, in their annual report stated that labour was about sufficient for present needs in view of the depression now being experienced. Labour conditions have never been better than in recent years, either from the point of view of the employer with regard to adequacy and settlement, or of the labourer and the conditions under which he works.

MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT

SEMI-FINAL

MADRAS GYMKHANA v. ANAMALLAI-HIGH RANGE PLANTERS XV

The above semi-final match of the Madras Rugger Tournament took place on Wednesday, October 9.

The Planters had a walk-over in the previous round as the Mofussil were unable to raise a team, while the Gymkhana had beaten the S. T. O. A. T. S. from Wellington by 14 pts. to 6.

It was generally recognized that this match would not only produce one of the best games of the series but also that plenty of open play would be the order of the day.

The defence on both sides however was so much better than the attack that outside movements were never allowed to materialize and very few combined efforts by the outsides reached the wing three-quarters.

The game opened with the Gymkhana making every effort to open out the game and some pretty passing by the three-quarters soon took play to the Planters '25'.

Here Stone was prominent with some excellent kicks to touch and eventually a breakaway by Aitken and Coleridge relieved the pressure.

After each side had pressed in turn, the Planters again had a good chance of showing what their outsides were like, but faulty handling by the centres nullified their efforts.

In some give-and-take play, we noticed Swayne putting in some remarkably good tackling, and this player is to be congratulated on the ease with which he held Palmer, the Gymkhana's most dangerous outside, in subjection.

Half time arrived shortly after with no score.

After the resumption, the game definitely took a turn in favour of the Planters who pressed continuously but could not round off their efforts. The forwards were doing more than could have been expected of them, getting the ball out frequently and being splendid in the loose. Aitken played excellently but was not too well supported in attack though the defence of all the backs was extremely good.

In the last five minutes a great forward rush by the Gymkhana forwards nearly resulted in a score but an equally fine one in return by the Planters, relieved play to half way where play was when the whistle blew for 'No side'.

In the extra time of five minutes each way, each side attacked in turn, good touch kicking by Laird and Brooke gained a footing near the Madras line but the Madras forwards each time regained the lost ground by wheeling and rushing away with the ball at their feet.

Innes, the Gymkhana Captain, had to retire with a damaged shoulder at this stage and it looked certain that the match would have to be replayed when one of the Gymkhana outsides, near his own line, foolishly threw the ball in a line out straight to Aitken who was unmarked and he was over the line in a 'flash' to win the match for the Planters by 3 pts.-nil, the try being unconverted.

If we have not mentioned many players individually, it is not because they did nothing worthy of note.

The forwards were all excellent and splendidly led by Walker who also inspired the team by his energy and skill, without wasting his breath on vocal efforts.

The three-quarters were as previously stated, better in defence than attack, although Coleridge was handicapped in the latter owing to an injured finger. Laird kicked and saved well but his passes from the scrum lacked height and direction. Stone at full back did all he had to do safely and well. On the whole a well-balanced side and one, which with more opportunity of playing together, should turn out a really good team.

The Gymkhana as a side were ordinary ; they started well but the close marking and quick following up of the Planters, put them off their stride and they lacked the fire and inspiration to break through their defence. The forwards were the best part of the team and didn't let their side down but collectively the whole team lacked 'ginger'. We sympathize with Innes, who in spite of damaging his shoulder in the first half pluckily continued to play up to the end and rallied his side splendidly in the second half until he was compelled to retire through further injury just before 'No side'.

E. L. H.

FINAL

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS v. ANAMALLAI-HIGH RANGE PLANTERS XV

The above match took place on Saturday, October 11, resulting in a draw of 3 pts. each after extra time. Owing to heavy rain the previous night, the ground was very heavy and in places practically under water. It was surprising therefore, under the wretched conditions, that such an excellent exhibition should have been given by both sides who never relaxed from the kick off till the whistle blew at the end of extra time.

It is a difficult game to describe, though full of incident, which however was either in the nature of a stirring forward rush, a neat pick up and kick to touch, or some plucky bit of defence. Passing movements were few and far between though each side in turn endeavoured to open up the game wherever possible.

The Planters kicked off and soon gained a footing in the Lancs. '25' but three penalty kicks for minor infringements within the first five minutes took play up and down the field, when the Fusiliers first became dangerous by a really good passing movement all along the line which ended by their left wing being forced into touch ten yards from the Planters' line. Good forward play relieved the situation and with the ball coming out from a loose scrum in the Lancashire half, Coleridge had a great chance with his wing unmarked but elected to punt instead and the ball went dead.

From the drop out, the play settled down in mid-field but once again the Planters' forwards well led by Walker, rushed the ball back but another good chance was lost through one of them kicking into touch with a clear field ahead. The Fusiliers now came more into the picture and some fumbling by the Planters' three-quarter's nearly laid them open to possible

scores from the opposition but Stone was safe as a rock, and his neat picking up and well-judged touch kicking extricated his side from critical situations time after time.

The next incident was a drop at goal by Stone who however failed to rise the ball and after some scrambling play, Dalton the Lancs. scrum half broke away finely and opened up a promising round of passing by their threes, while was only checked by determined tackling.

Half time arrived with the Fusiliers pressing strongly.

After the resumption they were not to be denied and within five minutes had scored through Abbott, who following a high kick and combined rush by the forwards, secured and crossed near the corner. West made an excellent attempt to convert, but the ball went just wide. It was not long however that the Planters were in arrears, for within three minutes they were awarded a penalty kick for some infringement, from which Coleridge dropped a truly magnificent goal from 35 yards out. Considering the muddy state of the ground and with a wet ball, from an angle, it was one of the finest 'drops' the writer has seen.

From this moment with the sides again on level terms, the game became more exciting than ever and as time progressed, the lighter Planters' forwards were hard put to keep the Fusiliers out.

The heavier Lancashire pack were getting the ball and Dalton and Smith made many commendable efforts to get their threes going but always somehow they were frustrated by the close marking and tackling of their opponents. Laird showed up well at this point by going down to every rush, and his defence throughout was splendid. Aitken, if not quite so prominent as in the semi-final, did all he had to do efficiently and more than once intercepted well.

Both defences held out however and 'No side' came with the score unaltered.

Extra time of five minutes each way was then played with the Fusiliers attacking strongly for the majority of the time, their pack wheeling and rushes being extremely well controlled but they could not penetrate the splendid defence of the Planters' and the end came with the score 3 pts. all —a very fitting result and a true reflex of the game.

Each team will thus hold the trophy for 6 months. One hesitates to criticize or carp unjustly after seeing a match played with such spirit under very trying conditions, but the chief fault one noticed in the Planters' side was the packing. It was not low enough and their hooker was observed several times in an upright position with his head sticking out of the set scrums.

Packing low and compactly, and getting a shove on, would improve the side immensely.

Walker, both by his leadership and forceful play, stood out as the best forward on the field, and was well supported by Radford, Nicholson and Cayley though all the forwards played splendidly.

Mention has been made of the excellent work done by Stone and he again proved to be the best full back in the Tournament. We should have liked to see the Planters threes in action on a dry day opposed to the Lancashires as the latter in their previous match had pleased greatly.

The Fusiliers extremely well led by their Captain, Lieut. West, were a very well-balanced side and excellent in their team work as a whole. Their scrum half Dalton was excellent and has real Rugger sense and in Lieut. Langlands they have a splendid drop kick and a very fast runner. The Lancashire pack to a man, played a great game and their wheeling and dribbling showed how well they had been trained. The threes handled well and tackled splendidly and their full back, Bracken was almost the equal of Stone, which is high praise indeed.

E. L. H.

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A COMPARISON BETWEEN POLITICAL ECONOMY IN ENGLAND AND INDIA

Reviewed by

A CORRESPONDENT

In a letter addressed to the Editor of 'The Planters' Chronicle,' our Correspondent writes as under :

On returning from England, one finds a state of things similar in kind, though not so severe in degree, universal depression mainly due to low commodity prices. This was the very ideal of the old Political Economists, leading to universal well-being and happiness and in old times this was probably the case. What is the reason for this difference? In England, among other contributing causes, it is mainly due to artificially raised wages. Under a system of spurious so called education, our people are utterly ignorant of most things, especially of political economy, and the difference between real and money wages. The trade unions, and Government interference have raised wages and keep them at an impossible level. We have few or no statesmen, and the politicians, brittle folk, driven like chaff by every wind, and the newspapers, dare not tell the people the truth, even if they know it. Having driven millions into unemployment by their policy, they then proceed to keep them quiet and induce them to vote for themselves by ever-increasing doles and pensions, robbed, in true Robinhood style from those who by their industry have made anything for their country on themselves.

The only way of temporarily staving off ruin, under this policy, is by artificially raising prices by heavy protective duties, or still further depleting the resources of the country by bounties and grants-in-aid.

Fortunately we, in India, are not yet entirely under the thumb of the politicians and in some respects India can still be called a free country. The time still allows of us doing something to help ourselves. The prices of our commodities, as well as of food and of cost of living are down to or below pre-War level. Experience has proved that no organization can restrict wages by law or rule, but common sense can do much and the object of this somewhat long winded letter is to say, in short: What about calling a conference with the object of reducing wages 1 anna or so, all round? The wages of mechanics, writers, servants, and so on might also come under review.

L. N.

(The Planters' Chronicle is not responsible for its Correspondents' views—Ed.)

U.P.A.S.I. NOTES

LABOUR DEPARTMENT—PALAMCOTTAH DIVISION

Attungal Agency, Palamcottah Division, South Travancore.

Notice is hereby given that the above agency has been closed.

A. G. A. DUNNING,
Superintendent, Labour Department, Palamcottah.

* * *

SOUTHERN INDIA PLANTERS' BENEVOLENT FUND

AT THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Fund held at Bangalore on August 22, 1930, it was decided to publish a quarterly report regarding finances of the Fund. The 30th September being the end of the quarter next after the Annual Meeting, the following account is published for general information :—

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

April 1 to September 30, 1930

INCOME	Amount	EXPENDITURE	Amount
	RS Á P		RS Á P
To Subscriptions received From Atamalais ...	840 0 0	By Assistance granted Case 1 Widow ...	450 0 0
C. Travancore ...	435 0 0	2 do. ...	300 0 0
Coorg ...	265 0 0	3 Child ...	300 0 0
Kanen Devans ..	50 0 0	4 Education 2 boys ...	675 3 0
Mundakayam ...	17 12 0	5 Do. 2 girls ...	381 13 0
Mysore ...	185 0 0	6 Invalid Planter ...	611 2 0
Nelliampathies ...	60 0 0	7 Do. do. ...	336 15 3
Nil.-Wynaad ...	430 0 0	8 Education 1 girl ...	72 0 0
Shevaroys ...	50 0 0	9 Planter ...	300 0 0
S. Travancore ...	75 0 0	10 Education 1 boy and 2 girls ...	825 0 0
West Coast ...	325 0 0	11 Passages Planter and Wife ...	1,480 8 0
Wynaad ...	535 0 0		
Firms ...	325 0 0		
U.P.A.S.I. ...	20 0 0		
	3,612 12 0		5,732 9 3
To Interest received ...	915 6 9	By Expenses	
To Balance being excess of expenditure ...	1,221 4 6	Postages ...	13 11 0
		Bank charges ...	3 3 0
Total ...	5,749 7 3	Total ...	5,749 7 3

From the above it will be seen that up to September 30, over Rs. 1,200 had been spent in excess of the total income.

H. WADDINGTON,

October 14, 1930.

Secretary.

DISTRICT NOTES

MYSORE

The Proceedings of a Quarterly General Meeting of the Mysore Planters' Association (Incorporated) held at the Kadur Club, Chikmagalur, on Thursday, September 19, 1930.

Present :

Messrs. E. W. Fowke (*Chairman*), E. H. Beadnell, H. Browne, F. Cannon S. H. Dennis, A. L. Hill, R. C. Lake, G. W. Mayow, Minkley, R. C. Morris (by proxy), S. L. Mathias (by proxy), R. O. Oliver, E. W. Rutherford, A. D'Souza, C. C. Couchman (*Secretary*).

Visitors :

Messrs. W. W. Mayne, H. Watson, A. S. Venkatachela Mudaliar.

The Secretary read the notice calling the Meeting.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were taken as read, and confirmed.

Report of the Executive Committee for the period June 6, 1930 to September 10, 1930.

Meetings.—One Quarterly General Meeting, one Extraordinary General Meeting and one Committee Meeting have been held.

References.—The Secretary has made eighteen References to the Committee, fifteen of which have been dealt with.

Roads.—Representation has been made to the Chief Engineer, The Mysore State, regarding the Mysore Section of the Charmady Ghat. Reference was made to the large sums the South Kanara Authorities are about to spend on their Section, and a request for an increase in the allotments for various works on the Mysore Section was put forward.

Postal Communications :—

(a) *Santaveri-Chikmagalur Mails.*—The introduction of a mail bus service on this route was taken up with the Economic Superintendent who investigated the matter. This officer elicited a reply from the Authority concerned reporting that statistics did not warrant the introduction of such a service. The average number of articles being given as six per day. This was brought to the notice of the U.P.A.S.I. at the Annual General Meeting.

(b) *Bantwal-Mudigere.*—The introduction of a mail bus service between these two towns, thereby completing the service between Chikmagalur and Mangalore, was once again taken up with the Postmaster-General and the Superintendent of Posts, Mysore.

It was pointed out that bus service between Chikmagalur and Mangalore had been running regularly for some years, and that by the present arrangements mails were taken off the bus at Bantwal, carried by runner to Mudigere, and there put on the next day's bus. The importance of this postal route to the industries and commerce of the Malnaad, Bababoodan and Chikmagalur areas was made clear.

Hassan District Board.—The curtailment of our long-standing privilege of a seat on this Board was brought to the notice of the Secretary to Government, who has replied that orders have been issued allowing the Association to return a Member. We are further directed to take action in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.

Rates of pay.—A suggestion was made to the Executive Committee that the rates of pay of coolies be reduced in view of the cheaper cost of living. Your Committee examined this matter and decided that the position did not warrant a reduction.

Benevolent Fund.—One case for help under this heading has been brought to the notice of the Committee, and the matter is under consideration.

Stephanoderes—A. Preventive Measures.—As a result of a new regulation introduced by the Government of Madras regarding the importation of coffee into the Madras

Presidency Ports, it is necessary for all shipments of Mysore Coffee made via Marmagao to be covered by a Certificate of Origin. This certificate can only be issued by the Director of Agriculture,

Your Secretary is in communication with the Director of Agriculture with a view to arranging some definite plan for the issue of certificates.

B. Importation of Coffee into Travancore.—The importation of coffee from places outside India into the Travancore State is still possible. The matter has been reported to the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I.

C. Deputation to the Government of India.—The Billigirirangan Planters' Committee have suggested that a Deputation be sent from the U.P.A.S.I. to wait on the Government of India and urge for the total prohibition of imports of unroasted coffee into India. The matter has been referred to your Executive Committee.

Coffee Conference.—Your Committee agreed to the proposal from the U.P.A.S.I. that representatives of the Indian Planters' Associations be invited to the Coffee Conference with Sir Vijayaraghavacharya to be held at Bangalore during the U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting. The North Mysore Indian Planters' Association were invited to send two delegates.

Inter Estate Labour Dispute.—A dispute between two subscribing estates was referred to this Association for settlement. The matter is under consideration.

Shipment of Coffee from Stations between Hassan and Arsikere to Mangalore via Marmagao.—Proposals re this subject having been put before the Association, the matter has been deferred to the Quarterly General Meeting on September 18, 1930.

Auditors for the Association Year 1930—31.—Messrs. Fraser and Ross have been elected as Auditors for the current year.

New Dharkast Rules and Upset Price of Lands.—The Secretary to Government was asked to reconsider our original suggestions regarding Rules 6 and 16, and a reply has been received stating that the matter is receiving attention. The Secretary to Government has been asked whether, in view of the depressed state of the markets and the burden imposed on the industry in connection with the Stephanoderes campaign, the Government will reconsider a reduction in the upset price of land.

Income-Tax.—Your Committee represented to the Income-Tax Commissioner the inconvenience caused to members by the payment of income-tax monthly instead of annually as hitherto. It is now permitted to pay this Tax quarterly.

(Sd.) E. W. RUTHERFORD,
 " R. C. LAKE,
 " H. BROWNE,

} Members.

(Sd.) E. W. FOWKE,
 Chairman.

The Billigirirangan Planters' Committee's proposal that a deputation from the U.P.A.S.I. wait on the Government of India to urge for the prohibition of all imports of unroasted coffee into India was discussed.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. Fowke and seconded by Mr. Hill was put to the Meeting.

'That this Association is of opinion that a deputation be sent to wait on the Government of India to urge the total prohibition of imports of unroasted coffee into India.'

Carried unanimously.

Shipment of Coffee to Mangalore via Marmagao.—A scheme, at present in the nucleus stage, whereby the Railway and the Shipping Companies will grant a through concession rate for coffee to Mangalore, was put before the Meeting. A discussion ensued. It was suggested that an effort be made to obtain a concession rate for Cardamoms and Pepper also.

The Secretary was instructed to obtain full details and circulate all Members. . . .

Certificate of Origin. Coffee imported into British India.—The Secretary was asked to ascertain whether this was needed in the case of Coffee from Mysore.

Mr. Oliver pointed out to the Meeting that it might be possible for the issue of a Certificate of Origin to be delayed, thereby rendering it impossible to land the Coffee in Mangalore.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Oliver and seconded by Mr. Rutherford, was put to the Meeting

'That this Association considers delay is likely to arise in the issuing of Certificates of Origin unless three Members of the Association are given powers to sign such certificates.'

Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to approach the authorities concerned.

Report of the Delegates of the Mysore Planters' Association to the U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting, Mr. Fowke read the Delegates Report.

**REPORT OF THE DELEGATES OF THE MYSORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION
TO THE U.P.A.S.I. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1930**

GENTLEMEN,

Mr. Dennis, Mr. Morris and I attended as your representatives the 37th Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. held at Bangalore from August 18 to 22, 1930.

As you will have seen in the Press and the *Planters' Chronicle* of August 30th the Resolutions passed and will also see the Book of Proceedings, we will make this report as short as possible and confine our remarks to matters which are of particular interest to this Association.

Santaveri-Chikmagalur Mails.—The resolution *re* the above Mails being taken direct by bus instead of *via* Tarikere was carried. So we now have the assistance of the U.P.A.S.I. in this matter. Mr. Dennis moved the Resolution and Mr. A. E. J. Nicolls seconded.

Stephanoderes Hampei.—It was much regretted that owing to the sudden death of his son, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, President of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was unable to attend the conference arranged for him. Two members of the N.M.I.P.A. attended as representatives of the Mysore Indian Planters.

The Coorg Resolution regarding the importation of raw coffee into India was amended and read as follows:—

Proposed by Mr. A. E. J. Nicolls and seconded by Mr. E. W. Fowke:—

'In view of the fact that this pest has been found alive on imported Coffee, this Association would, once more, press upon the Imperial Government the extreme urgency of the immediate total prohibition of the import of all coffee, in the raw state, into India,—with the exception of such consignments as are imported for experimental purposes only through the Director of Agriculture, Madras. It desires to express its strong dissatisfaction with the Government of India for not applying earlier the Destructive Insects and Pests Act of 1914 to the import of raw Coffee into India, in spite of repeated representations made by this Association from 1925 to 1930. And further, this Association would urge upon the Imperial Government the justice of financing, entirely, such schemes for stamping out this pest, as may be decided upon by the Agriculture authorities of the Government concerned.'

I supported this resolution and the matter was *carried*.

The Mysore Planters' Association Resolution.—Our Resolution complaining of the inactivity of the Government of India in connection with the Stephanoderes pest was withdrawn.

Mr. Dennis proposed that in view of the delay which is likely to occur before any definite decision can be reached regarding help by the Imperial Government, and in view of the extreme urgency of the case, the U.P.A.S.I. asks all South Indian Governments concerned to co-operate and to take such steps as are necessary to control and ultimately eradicate the Pest known as Stephanoderes Hampei. Coorg supported the resolution which was *carried unanimously*.

Coffee Propaganda.—No definite decision was reached on this subject.

Staff.—The proposal to amalgamate the Office of the Secretary the U.P.A.S.I. with that of the Director of the Labour Department in Coimbatore was deferred to the Executive Committee for further examination.

Subscriptions.—This Association's resolution *re* the amount of Coffee Cess paid the U.P.A.S.I. being reduced to two annas per acre less than that of other Districts was supported by Coorg and passed.

It was decided that a remission be made of the balance of the current year's subscription for all products to the U.P.A.S.I. and that the General Fund contribute a sum of Rs. 75,000 per annum to the revenue of the Labour Department.

As a further means to economy all Control and Advisory Committees were abolished.

Planters' Chronicle.—Our resolution *re* the *Planters' Chronicle* was withdrawn. We appear to be the only Association wishing this paper to revert to a weekly issue. In this connection the Advertisement Contracts being made annually precludes any sudden alteration.

Rates of freight.—Our suggestion that Coffee and Cardamoms should be added to the resolution regarding the reduction of freights on Tea and Rubber was agreed to and the amended resolution was carried. However, even if the Lines do agree to a further reduction those of us who ship *via* Bombay will not benefit as that Port, although on the West Coast, is not included.

Charges on the Encashment of Cheques.—This resolution was passed and the U.P.A.S.I. is taking up the matter.

We now thank you, gentlemen, for the honour you did us in asking us to represent you.

Mr. Hill asked why the Mysore Resolution regarding the inactivity of the Government of India in connection with Stephanoderes was withdrawn. The Chairman explained that the Mysore Resolution was to a certain extent a repetition of that from Coorg, and that no Seconder could be found.

Mr. Browne, seconded by Mr. Rutherford, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Delegates.

Carried.

Coffee Propaganda.—The Propaganda Scheme by the Coffee Board of Great Britain was discussed. The Chairman, Messrs. English, Oliver and Hill spoke in favour of our supporting this scheme, on general principles. All speakers were unanimous in their opinion that the amount proposed for South India was too high, and out of proportion.

The following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Oliver and seconded by Mr. Hill, was put to the Meeting.

'That this Association is favourably inclined to the Coffee Board's scheme but wishes the U.P.A.S.I. to investigate the contribution suggested.'

Carried unanimously.

Hassan District Board.—The Chairman explained that, as a result of our representation, the Government of Mysore has made it possible for us to continue our privilege of a seat on the Hassan District Board by increasing the number of Members therein.

Mr. Hill was elected as the Association's Representative.

Mr. Oliver considered that the thanks of the Association were due to the Secretary for his efforts in this direction.

Accounts.—The Audited Accounts for the year 1929-30, were placed on the table. The Secretary explained that all Members had received copies, and that he would be pleased to answer any questions. The Executive Committee were asked to go into the question of depreciation on buildings.

After questions the Accounts were passed.

Hassan Goods Shed.—Mr. Hill spoke on the subject of the Hassan Goods Shed and in support of his resolutions, copies of which had previously been sent all Members.

The first resolution, proposed by Mr. Hill and seconded by Mr. Lake, reading as follows, was put before the Meeting.

'It shall be a recognized convention that all matters concerning the Hassan Goods Shed be voted on by those Members alone whose Estates subscribed to the Goods Shed Fund on an acreage basis, and that this convention shall be applied to the voting on the present resolutions.'

Withdrawn.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Hill and seconded by Mr. Lake, was put to the Meeting.

'That all decisions concerning the Hassan Goods Shed come to since the resolution of the Association passed on December 5, 1929 be and hereby are rescinded.'

Lost.

The remaining resolutions were withdrawn.

Election of a Personal Member.—Proposed by Mr. Fowke, seconded by Mr. Browne, 'That Mr. Watson be elected a Personal Member of this Association.'

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then asked the Officer in Charge of the Hook Worm Unit to address the Meeting.

Mr. Venkatachela Mudaliar explained to the Meeting the preventive measures being undertaken by the Mysore Government, and suggested practical measures for reducing infection to a minimum on Estates. He pointed out that the Unit had been formed to help planters and that he would be very pleased to visit any Estate and carry out the treatment. The Mysore Government was bearing the whole cost of the staff and apparatus, and the only charge made was one of 1½ annas per case to cover costs of medicines. He added that some 15,000 cases had been treated in the Kadur District in the last six months and that he hoped the public would make even greater use of his Unit in the future.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Venkatachela Mudaliar for his interesting and constructive address.

Date of the Next Meeting.—The next Quarterly General Meeting was fixed for Thursday, December 18, 1930.

With a vote of thanks to the President and Members of the Kadur Club for the use of the room, the Chairman declared the Meeting closed.

C. C. COUCHMAN,
Secretary.

E. W. FOWKE,
Chairman.

COORG

Minutes of a Quarterly General Meeting of the above Association held in the Bamboo Club, Pollibetta on Monday, September 29, 1930, at 11 a.m.

Present :

Messrs. A. E. J. Nicolls (*Chairman*), P. G. Tipping, J. Aird, A. L. Alexander, S. P. St C. Raymond, W. A. F. Bracken, W. R. Wright, H. S. Mullins, H. F. Murland, D. J. Duncan, G. A. Tippetts-Aylmer, J. H. Sprott, J. Murphy, D. N. Pitcairn, E. N. Whittaker, G. Scotland, W. P. Scott, B. S. Bucknall, E. C. H. Morgan, C. R. Jessop, R. J. Devaz, I. Bull, R. P. W. Potter, H. J. Cheesley and A. M. Webb (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitors :

Messrs. P. W. O'Brien, R. E. L. Luard and C. S. Iron.

Before opening the meeting, the Chairman referred to the death of Mr. J. T. Morgan. A vote of condolence was passed, and the Honorary Secretary was requested to convey the sympathy of all members of the Association to his nearest relatives.

The notice calling the meeting was read.

The minutes of the last meeting having been published in the *Planters' Chronicle* were taken as read and confirmed.

UPASI Delegates' Report.—The report which had been circulated, was more fully explained by the Chairman, and then duly adopted.

Mr. Raymond on behalf of the members thanked Mr. A. E. J. Nicolls and Lt.-Col. H. F. Murland for having represented this Association.

Coffee Propaganda.—In opening this discussion the Chairman referred to the aims of the Coffee Board of Great Britain as laid down in their letter to the Secretary, Upasi, of August 8, 1930, (as circulated to all members) and also to the proposals of Mr. C. S. Iron which were explained in the pamphlet just issued. 'The Coffee Outlook' explained that a Pool for all coffee produced in India might be formed with a business manager at its head.

The Chairman after introducing Mr. O'Brien, Manager of the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore, requested him to address the meeting.

Mr. O'Brien in a short but very interesting speech gave his opinion that Coffee Planters were always busy trying to increase their crops, but had never concentrated on improving the sale of their product, which in his estimation was of just as much vital importance; he begged all members to give their serious support to a scheme which would enable the Indian Market to be of direct material benefit to the Producer.

The meeting then went into Committee for further discussions.

In open meeting, it was decided that the Chairman should write and inquire from the Secretary, Upasi, what proportions other parties were being asked to subscribe towards £ 50,000 as required per annum for 5 years for the advertising campaign of the Coffee Board of Great Britain.

With regard to Mr. Iron's scheme, the Chairman agreed to circulate the pamphlet *The Coffee Outlook* to all Coffee District Associations and at the same time to request the aforesaid Associations, to elect a representative to be in readiness, so that a Committee could be formed to discuss the matter in due course.

Exhibits—India House.—The Honorary Secretary again referred to the Commissioner's letter enquiring whether this Association desired to take advantage of the opportunity of sending samples of Coorg Coffee, Pepper and Cardamoms with necessary information for exhibit in the Commercial Sample Room at India House.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to reply that certain members of this Association desired to take advantage of the offer and were arranging to send samples to India House individually.

* * *

Cart rates.—Proposed by Mr. J. H. Sprott and seconded by Lt.-Col. H. F. Murland:

'That the Honorary Secretary calls for details from all districts in Coorg of present cart rates paid to and from the Coast, and that the Committee be asked to revise these to what they consider a fair rate.'

Carried unanimously.

U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club.—Read letter No. 5821 from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., re the proposal to close down this Club.

The meeting were in favour of this being done, and the Life Members present suggested that any amount standing to the credit of the club should be given to the S.I.P.B. Fund.

Correspondence.—Read extracts from Proceedings of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the U.P.A.S.I.

Read letter No. 5960 from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I. re rates of subscription for the second half of 1930-31.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Coorg in reply to enquiry re expiry of agreements under Coorg Labour Act.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Coorg re Round Table Conference.

Read letter from the Director of the Labour Department mentioning the appointment of Mr. J. Grundy as Superintendent of Labour Department, Mysore.

Read letter No. 5975 from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., re Stephanoderes and the chances of infection through second-hand bags. Prices were given for new gunny bags as supplied by the Neelimala Jute Mill.

The meeting decided that, subject to the curing firms disinfecting all bags after arrival from estates, the members of this Association were not prepared to purchase and use their own bags.

Before closing the meeting, the Chairman thanked Mr. P. G. Tipping for all the strenuous work he had done as Coffee Member of the U.P.A.S.I. Executive Committee for the past several years, and also Mr. O'Brien for having addressed the meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair, and to the President and members of the Bamboo Club for the use of their room.

(Sd.) A. M. WEBB,

Honorary Secretary.

(Sd.) A. E. J. NICOLLS,

Chairman.

WYNAAD

Proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Association held at Meppadi Club, at 2-30 p.m. on October 8, 1930.

Present :

Messrs. R. N. W. Jodrell, (*Chairman*), P. A. Naylor, E. A. Cowdrey, E. R. Peacock, T. Ryan, C. Stewart, C. A. Rendle, H. Winterbothan, R. M. Morrow, C. E. A. Ewart, H. S. Lake, R. W. M. Hay, B. St. J. Boulbee and G. Bayzand, (*Honorary Secretary*).

1. The notice calling the meeting was read.

2. The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

3. *Udas Sports Club.*—The debate prior to the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held at Bangalore in August of this year suspending the activities of the club was read, and after a short discussion, the following resolution proposed by Mr. Ryan and seconded by Mr. Lake was

Carried.

'That this Association recommends to the Executive Committee that the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club be suspended indefinitely and that the surplus cash balance be placed on Fixed Deposit.'

The above resolution to be communicated to the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I.

It was the wish of the Association to place on record its great appreciation of the very hard and valuable work put in by Mr. Fulcher during his eight years' connection with the Club and trusts that when the Club is resuscitated his help will again be available.

4. *Benevolent Fund.*—The Chairman addressed the Meeting on the very urgent necessity of everyone supporting this Fund. Owing to the very hard times through which the Planting industry is now passing, the calls have been unprecedented and unless we all subscribed to the best of our ability it would become impossible to assist very many deserving cases.

All Members at the meeting who had not already subscribed promised to do so at once and the Honorary Secretary was asked to send out further reminders in the hope that there would not be a single delinquent.

5. *Correspondence :—*

Mysore Labour Department.—Read letter from the Director, U.P.A.S.I., Labour Department stating that Mr. James Grundy is taking over this division.

Coffee Board of Great Britain.—A letter from the Board was addressed to the U.P.A.S.I. suggesting that the sum of £6,000 be subscribed out of the funds over a period of five years for the purpose of increasing the sale of coffee.

Your Committee replied that we did not approve of the proposal and considered that a special cess on coffee should be levied in the same way as the present Tea Cess, if those interested in coffee were in agreement with the scheme.

The Meeting approved of the reply given by its Committee.

Rates of Subscriptions.—Read circular from the U.P.A.S.I. giving the calls of subscriptions and cesses for the second half-year in accordance with the resolutions passed at the last Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I.

Anti-rabic Treatment.—Read correspondence showing the progress made in obtaining the refunds requested. The last letter stated that a reminder had been sent to the Surgeon-General by the D.M.O., Government Hospital, Calicut.

District Board Member.—Read letter from Dr. Govindan Nair, District Board Member, expressing regret for his error, as requested in Minute number 6 of the last meeting. His reply was considered satisfactory.

Late Mr. S. H. Powell.—Read letter from Mrs. Powell thanking the members for their sympathy in her great loss.

Tea Scientific Officer's Tour.—Read letter No. 6403 from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., regarding the tour of Dr. Shaw in the Wynads next December. It was proposed from the Chair and carried:—

'That the Honorary Secretary writes to the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., stating that at the present moment, there is no necessity for Dr Shaw to tour this district as proposed.'

6. *Other Competent Business.*—To elect a committee member in the place of Mr. H. C. Davies proceeding on home leave.

Mr. F. H. Farmer was unanimously elected.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

G. BAYZAND,

Honorary Secretary.

R. N. W. JODRELL,

Chairman.

NELLIAMPATHY

Minutes of the Second Quarterly General Meeting of the above Association held at Lily Group Bungalow, at 9-30 a.m. on October 9, 1930.

Present:

Messrs. E. G. Cameron, (*Chairman*), P. W. Davis, Arthur Hall, A. C. White and R. F. Bowles (*Honorary Secretary*), and by proxy Mr. C. A. Reid.

The minutes of the last quarterly general meeting and of the extraordinary general meeting of July 26, having been circulated to all members, were taken as read and confirmed.

Bangalore Meeting.—The Delegate read his report on the proceedings of this meeting, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the delegate for his hard work in the Association's interests.

Finance.—The recommendation of the Committee that the annual subscription to this Association be raised from two annas to three annas per acre was confirmed. A Resolution proposed by Mr. Davis and seconded by Mr. Hall, 'that the new cess be collected as from July 1, 1930' was

Carried.

A Resolution was proposed by Mr. Hall and seconded by Mr. Bowles 'That the Delegate's allowance while at Bangalore be increased by Rs. 75 with retrospective effect as from August 1930'

Carried.

A Resolution proposed by Mr. Cameron and seconded by Mr. White, 'That this Association agree with the propriety of guaranteeing their delegate's club bills for the period of the U.P.A.S.I. meeting at Bangalore' was

Carried.

Coffee Propaganda.—The correspondence on this subject was read, and the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. Cameron and seconded by Mr. Hall. 'That in the present depressed circumstances of coffee we are unable to consider any suggestion for raising further funds.'

Carried.

Coffee Transport Agreements.—Mr. Davis brought up the question of the advisability of standardizing the rate of allowances to be made for short deliveries, but after

some discussion this was found to be impracticable. He then proposed the following Resolution which was seconded by Mr. Cameron. 'That every manager do submit a copy of his agreement for coffee transport to the Honorary Secretary who is instructed to circulate the same.'

Carried.

Articles of Association.—It was decided that the Articles of Association be placed before the Committee for revision and brought up again at the next General Meeting.

U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club.—With regard to the reference of this matter to District Associations, it was unanimously decided that this club be suspended for one year and that the payment of the annual fees be also suspended.

Roads and Railways.—The correspondence with the Cochin Chamber of Commerce and the Anamallais Planters' Association on this subject was read, and it was proposed by Mr. Cameron that 'A deputation be sent to the Dewan of Cochin to discuss the question of Roads and Railways, and that the Honorary Secretary be instructed to co-operate with the Anamallais Planters' Association in the matter. Seconded by Mr. Davis and

Carried.

It was unanimously agreed that expenses of the deputation will be sanctioned at Rs. 30 each, and mileage at As. 8.

Messrs. Cameron and Davis were appointed to form the deputation.

This constituted all the business put before the meeting which closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair and to Mr. Davis for his hospitality.

R. F. BOWLES,

Honorary Secretary.

E. G. CAMERON,

Chairman.

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CORRESPONDENCE

S. I. P. Benevolent Fund

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

In reference to your editorial comments on the S. I. P. Benevolent Fund in your issue of October 11 :—

Since I wrote my former letter I have learnt that the Fund has already had to send two men Home and you yourself mention 'a few isolated instances.' I regret therefore to say that I am not altogether reassured as to the methods being used by employers in reducing their staffs. 'An Unfortunate's' letter in the same issue seems relevant.

I do not want to know who are the victims in the few isolated instances but I should much like to see published in the *Chronicle* the names of the employers whose ex-employees have had to be helped by the Benevolent Fund. It should act as a safeguard to the Fund incidentally.

To put it plainly, is the U.P.A.S.I. to sit with folded hands if employers in reducing their staffs or closing down their estates, throw their employees out to sink or swim in this country? They can, if they really wish to, raise enough to pay their men's passages Home and there is every possible reason that they should. The point seems to me to need no labouring. It further seems to me that this scandalous treatment of employees has begun.

By the way, the present arrangement of the 'Contents' of the Chronicle relegates District Associations' Proceedings to an obscure position under 'District Notes'. This is no help when one wants to look up any Association's minutes, and it is a recent introduction. I hope that you will revert to showing in 'Contents' what Proceedings are published.

Yours, etc.,
CYMOC.

October 13, 1930.

[With regard to the last paragraph of Cymoc's letter, it will be noticed that his suggestion re contents Table has been acted upon in this issue, and we hope it will simplify matters for reference purposes.—Ed.]

S.I.P. Benevolent Fund

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

I have read with surprise a letter in your issue of October 11, 1930, signed 'CYMOC'.

It seems to me that he, in this case, has been rather hasty in the conclusions to which he has come; these have been more or less suitably dealt with by you, in your Editorial of the same issue.

Perhaps our friend is under the impression that *all* Planters contribute to the P.B.F. hence his remarks with regard to employers, and their want of generosity in the past.

This is by no means the case I regret to say; and I consider that until a hundred per cent of Planters contribute to this Fund, remarks of this description are unnecessary and liable to alienate the sympathies of those employers, who in the past have done so, as many have.

I am convinced that employers do not dismiss men wholesale without good and sufficient cause, and where men have already lost their billets, their services have been dispensed with, no doubt, through lack of funds, and not in an attempt to take advantage of P.B.F.

I made mention in a recent letter of 'The working Planter' but not with 'Scorn' being one myself and proud of the fact; nor, did I use the adjective, 'ordinary' though I can see no cause for umbrage, in its use.

I remain,
Yours, etc.,
J. H. C.

Soil Analysis

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

It is stated in Dr. Shaw's Annual Administration Report for 1930 that many of the soils of South Indian Tea Estates are, manifestly, not as acid as might be desired, and that such deficient acidity is a factor predisposing to specific diseases.

Detailed evidence of this is lacking, nor are we informed to what this deficient acidity is due, nor how such harmful results accrue therefrom.

It may however be surmised that in the absence of any detailed soil analyses—it being claimed that a knowledge of soil reaction renders the latter unnecessary—deficient acidity is owing to an excess of lime in the soil.

Dr. Rudolph Anstead published a Bulletin at Bangalore in 1915 entitled : 'Coffee—Its Cultivation and Manuring in South India.' On page 42 he says, after describing the value of lime, that South Indian Coffee soils are deficient in lime, and re-advocated its application at the rate of a ton, and, if possible, two tons per acre to remedy this deficiency.

Discrepant results of analyses may result from different methods of taking soil samples. For instance, for the pH testing of soils in England where fruit farming is contemplated, it is considered necessary to take samples with the 'auger' from depths of one, two, and even six feet, and the same seems desirable in the case of Tea Estates, or where it is intended to cultivate tea, as the tap root of tea may penetrate to twenty feet, or even more ; so that an examination confined to the surface soil may be vitiated by an alkaline content of the soluble alkalis (soda and potash) as well as of alkaline earths (lime).

Surely this subject merits full discussion and treatment, as well as at greater length than an Annual Report admits of.

I suggest that interim reports as to what the Tea Scientific Department is doing would, if published in the *Chronicle* from time to time, be of much advantage to the Planting community.

44, PRIMROSE HILL ROAD,
N.W. 3, September 25, 1930

Yours, etc.,
W. A. LEE.

[Referring to the above letter from Col. Lee, the following is the extract from the 'Times' of September 22, to which he refers regarding the samples of soil taken by fruit soil investigators in England.—Ed.]

It seems that the fruit soil investigators are now securing much knowledge and experience as to the soils that are suitable (or unsuitable) for fruit growing, and armed with their 'augers' for boring to take samples of soil 1 ft., 3 ft., and 6 ft., down, they are able to give intending planters a fairly accurate idea of the growth and cropping that fruit trees would make if planted in any soil. Surely such help must prove valuable in the future.

Campaign for Increasing Tea Sales

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

I enclose 2 cuttings from *Times of Ceylon* of October 10, which may be of interest at the present time.

Everyone realizes the importance of a really energetic 'live-wire' campaign for increasing the sale of tea with the exception apparently of the Indian Tea Cess Committee.

As far as South India is concerned at any rate very little interest seems to be taken and I think it could fairly be said that if the Upasi were given the spending of the share of the cess funds allotted to S. India by the I.T.C.C. very much better results could be obtained.

As to N. India the writer cannot speak but results of the I.T.C.C. work appear to be very slow.

In the U.S.A. there is so far very little to show for the £50,000 spent annually.

Hoping you will publish the letter.

Yours, etc.

October 14, 1930.

CAPTIOUS CRITIC,

THE FUTURE OF TEA

The resolution passed by the Nuwara Eliya District Planters' Association urging the necessity for a more vigorous campaign of advertising tea is one which, if we are correct in our interpretation of the principle underlying it, deserves the widest possible support. Anyone who has studied the situation at all cannot fail to realize that there must be unswerving loyalty to the restriction pact for this year and next year, and that there can be no weakening in this connexion until a largely increased market is in sight. An advertising scheme is in no sense an immediate substitute for restriction, but is intended to create increased consumption which will make restriction unnecessary. For many years this journal has consistently urged the vital necessity of increasing the consumption of tea by advertising. The campaign has met with varying success. When tea is booming there seems to be a general opinion that there is no need to advertise : when tea is depressed those responsible bemoan the fact that there is no money, for advertising. There is only one sensible course—to initiate a vigorous advertising campaign and maintain it, year in and year out, irrespective of the conditions of the market. Side by side with the ordinary advertising, however, we are glad to note that the Chairman of the Nuwara Eliya District Planters' Association appreciated that it is not enough merely to tell people to drink tea. They must be taught how to make the 'cup that cheers'. This need is a very great one. It was forcibly demonstrated to us the other day when an American tourist called at this office and said : 'My visit has been a great surprise. I have always associated Ceylon with tea but I find that it has many other even more attractive features.' Asked how it was that he associated Ceylon primarily with tea, he replied : 'Drink Ceylon Tea' is a well-known slogan in my country'. Then, after a pause, he sorrowfully added : 'But I must confess it is a beverage I do not like'. It was pointed out to him that the fault did not lie so much with tea, but with the inability of people in America to make it as it should be made. The reply was distinctly disconcerting. 'That may be so', he said, 'but the tea I have had in Colombo has been just as unpalatable as that in the States.' Later, an opportunity was afforded him of tasting tea as it should be made. He frankly confessed that he was surprised and delighted, and said : 'If we could get tea like that in America many of us would stop drinking coffee'. We are afraid that the experience of our visitor is not confined to would-be tea drinkers in America, but is one that disappoints many who visit these shores. Side by side with any advertising campaign nothing would be more helpful both in Ceylon and elsewhere, than practical demonstrations of how to make a cup of tea. The value of advertising must be seriously restricted if, when people having been persuaded to buy tea, they, through ignorance of how it should be dealt with, are faced by a beverage which they find to be unpalatable. Practical demonstrations in Colombo would be a useful starting off point for a campaign of this description.

An important factor in the market situation in Russia. In 1912 Russia imported from Ceylon 13,754,112 lbs. of black tea and 2,631,679 lbs. of green tea. In 1929 Russia imported from Ceylon 2,833,165 lbs. of black tea and 775,230 lbs. of green tea. Before the war Russia was an invaluable market for Ceylon tea, but since the war there has been, by comparison, practically little tea drunk in Russia, and there is a grave danger that the generation which is now growing up, never having tasted tea, will not realize what it is missing. Unfortunately, the difficulty of financing the sale of tea on any extensive scale in Russia appears to be insurmountable. Arrangements have been made whereby British producers supply to Russia a variety of commodities, with varying terms of credit, and a guarantee for payment at the expiration of the credit period. It has not been possible to make similar arrangements in regard to tea. After protracted negotiations, Russia expressed its willingness to 'buy' tea if it were given 12 months' credit but was not compelled to guarantee payment at the expiration of that period. The proposal was held to be impracticable. A certain number of people have suggested that so long as there was any surplus stock of tea it would not be a bad idea to send it to Russia, even on the one-sided terms suggested. It was argued that even if the tea was not paid for it would be a well-worth while investment, in that it would encourage the rising generation to drink tea until, having realized its virtues, they would insist on

having tea and paying for it. This is an argument on which there must necessarily be widely divergent views. It is, however, the world at large to which one must look. At the present moment, when the capacity to produce is in excess of the willingness to consume, it is essential, if the future is to be safeguarded, that vigorous methods should be employed for making known the existence of tea and teaching people how to use it, and we trust that the proposal made by the Nuwara Eliya Planters' Association will be taken up in all the other planting districts and that all concerned will be convinced of the need for action and take steps to prepare a practical scheme for ensuring a successful campaign. In the meantime, however, as we have already emphasized—and we cannot too strongly emphasize it—it must be clearly understood that the restriction scheme for this year and next year must be loyally supported. Any failure in this direction cannot fail to be attended by serious losses.

The actual wording of the resolution referred to above is as follows :—

'This Association of working tea planters would strongly urge on the Directors of all tea producing companies, especially London producers, the urgent necessity for advertising tea as a means for improving the present position of the tea industry rather than restriction of output, which at best can only be regarded as a temporary expedient.'

The Chairman then put his resolution to the Meeting and it was carried with only two dissentients.

In the course of his speech, the Chairman made *inter alia* the following remarks which we give below in detail :—

With regard to advertising tea I should like to say a few words, as I think it is a most regrettable position. You are all aware that Mr. H. A. Webb has worked for a long time to try to get advertising taken up and at last succeeded—(hear, hear)—and the C.E.P.A. were practically unanimous in agreeing to the cess and now we hear that London interests turn it down.

I had not intended to say anything on this subject, but while looking through some papers last night I saw the cable from London, 'Producers strongly in favour of tea restriction during 1931.'

There have been recently one or two letters and articles in the *Times of Ceylon* on this subject, and I am bound to say that it seems as though restriction has not helped very much. I believe the London tea stocks at the end of August were 215 million lbs., as compared with 191 million lbs., at the same date last year, while it was calculated that restriction for the year would amount to 57 million. From these figures it does not appear that there has been much restriction.

It seems to me that the only way to better the position is by increasing consumption, and to do this it is necessary to advertise. Restrict certainly for the present, but restriction is only a temporary expedient. Supply appears to be always ahead of demand. Advertising is being undertaken in a small way in America, but it is no use advertising an article unless you make it attractive. I am told that the tea, one is given to drink in America is practically undrinkable, while the coffee is as good as you can get.

Tea should be properly made, and I put forward a suggestion which I think has been made before, that some of the men who are out of billets through the present depression might with advantage be employed in seeing that the tea is properly made. Help is to be given them. Why not turn that help to advantage in America, in other countries, and in Ceylon. No wonder visitors are not attracted to tea when they judge it by what they get in the hotels in Ceylon.

Why not start a small place in Colombo near the Jetty, looked after by planters and their wives, where really good tea, properly made, could be obtained and enjoyed. Messrs. Lyons, at Home, always give you a cup of good tea. Could not something on their lines of making it be introduced here? I have talked far too long, but I do feel that we are on the wrong tack in always talking about 'Restriction.' What is wanted is increased consumption.

It may be said that with the possibility of tea slumping further, it is not the time to spend more money, but we have delayed long enough; when times are good and prices are good it is said why worry, tea is booming, when times are bad and prices falling it is said we cannot spend money now. A scheme will take time to work out. Let us get to work at once to increase consumption and then do away with restriction. ED.

EXPORT OF COFFEE, RUBBER & TEA FROM SOUTH INDIAN PORTS DURING AUGUST, 1930

From	To	India	Ceylon	United Kingdom	Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	Asia (excluding India and Ceylon)	Africa	America	Australia
<i>Coffee—</i>									
Madras	221	...	...	7	...	...	...
Calicut	64	...	...	...	...
Cochin	40	...	...	...
Bombay
Total Previously	...	4,372	221	64	175	47	3	301	1,757
Total cwt. since 1-1-30.	78,108	4,593	...	56,423	14,202	543	3	301	1,757
<i>Rubber—</i>									
Calicut	1,346	115,651	...	...	...	44,800	...
Cochin	6,839	495,590	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	149,533	191,724	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	121,441	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Previously	...	219,715	7,339	447,800	802,965	...	...	44,800	...
Total lbs. since 1-1-30.	9,952,253	227,054	4,335,223	3,887,423	4,411,562	80,801	500	44,800	4,548
<i>Tea—</i>									
Madras	3,612	22,598	20,473	1,150	...	...	...
Calicut	13,827	62,226	572,553	...	192	...	...
Cochin	26,963	1,749,393	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	117,513	1,392,909	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	16,845	54,548	...	...	...	...
Total Previously	...	241,396	44,402	219,182	3,789,876	1,150	192	14,105	560
Total lbs. since 1-4-30.	22,178,583	285,798	1,440,499	20,286,510	7,322	788	600	140,416	1,985
								154,521	2,545

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.					
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending Octr. 2, 1930	January 1 to Octr. 2, 1930	January 1 to Octr. 2, 1929		
		s. d.	N. India.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, October 2, 1930)			S. India.	a 1 4·70	b 1 2·55	c 1 3·98		
(a) Anamallais—			Ceylon...	1 8·32	1 6·43	1 7·19		
Mukotti Mudi	138	1 4½	Java ...	11·89	10·04	1 0·34		
Thoni Mudi	165	1 3½	Sumatra.	11·08	11·13	1 2·44		
Pachaimallai	22	1 3	Nyassa-land	9·17	9·28	1 0·38		
Kallyar	63	1 2½	Total...	d 1 4·63	e 1 3·14	f 1 4·82		
*High Forest	70	1 2½						
(b) Central Travancore								
*Twyford and Ashley Vembanaad.—	208	1 1½						
Cheenthalaar	123	1 1½						
Chenkara	92	1 1½						
Stagbrook	158	1 1						
*Wallardie	105	1 1						
Bon Aini	101	1 1						
(c) Kanan Devans—								
Upper Surianalle	134	1 5½						
Surianalle	76	1 4						
Periavurrai	243	1 3½						
Chundavurrai	129	1 3						
Talhaar	105	1 2½						
Kalaar	85	1 2½						
*Guderale	175	1 2						
(d) Mundakayam—								
Yendaray	156	1 0½						
(e) Nilgiris—								
Parkside	63	2 2½						
Prospect	161	1 8½						
Glendale	105	1 7½						
*Chamraj	88	1 4½						
Singara .	133	1 4						
*Katary	71	1 2½						
(f) Nilgiri-Wynaad—								
Wentworth	98	1 1½						
Mayfield	93	1 1						
*Sea forth	99	1 0½						
(g) South Travancore—								
Merchiston	35	1 3						
Arundel	85	1 1½						
Nagamally	55	1 1½						
Koney	88	1 0½						
(h) Wynaad—								
Perengodda	64	1 1						
Pootoomulla	50	1 0½						

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—

a 6,963 b 263,452 c 276,892
d 80,769 e 3,111,434 f 3,021,283

(B) COFFEE.—

London Prices (Seven days ending September 27, 1930).

District	Bags	s. d.	Grades
Nilgiris—Hallacarry	42	77 11	All (including Extra)

(C) The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, October 21, 1930, was 4½d.

London Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, October 21, 1930, were 83,102 tons, an increase of 857 tons on October 14, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, October 21, 1930, were 37,211 tons, a decrease of 13 tons on October 14, 1930 inventory.

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, October 23, 1930

Planting.—As compared with recent weeks, the period now under review was more cheerful, though business was still very restricted. There were some sales in Dollar Scrips at prices which reveal the weakness of the Rubber market and locally *Thodapuzhas* changed hands at Rs. 2 : Raw Rubber after touching 4½d. was easier at 4d. at the close. *Teas* appeared to be healthier though business is still difficult to negotiate. *Peermades* have improved to Rs. 22 bid, after business at this rate.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or — on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£ 1	0	3 6	...
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£ 1	0	13 3	- 6d.
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£ 1	0	15 9	- 3d.
4. Merlinau Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 1½	...
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£ 1	1	12 6	...
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 9	- 1½d.
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£ 1	0	5 0	- 1s. 3d.
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	0	5 0	- 3d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£ 1	1	3 9	+ 4½d.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1	0	15 0	- 6d.

Rupee Companies		Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	...	4
Cochins Rs. 15	...	10	15
*Devasholas Rs. 7	...	...	6
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	...	...	25
Kalasas Rs. 15	...	...	6½
Malankaras Rs. 30	...	35	40
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	...	...	8
7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	...	95
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordv. Rs. 10	...	...	5
7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	...	95
Peermades Ordv. Rs. 10	...	22	23
Peria Karamalais Rs. 15	...	...	40
(Rs. 15) Non Participal	...	...	27½
Periasholas Rs. 10	...	...	2
Periyars Rs. 10	...	5	6
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	...	...	2
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	...	...	10
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	...	...	96
Vellamalais (Rs. 15)	...	17	18

* Second call of Rs. 2 per share due on or before December 1, 1930.

III. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on October 14, 1930)

TEA.—The sale on October 14, 1930, amounted to 1,823,029 lbs. Demand was rather irregular, but quotations remained materially unchanged, except in the case of common Orange Pekoes which were easier, and common Black Leaf Pekoes which were much dearer. *Nuvera Eliya and Maturata* :—Quality was fair but hardly maintained. Demand was good and prices realised showed little change. *High Grown Teas* :—Quality, generally, was not so good. Demand was fair, and prices were on a par with last, except for Uva sorts which were easier, due to a more apparent falling off in quality. *Medium Grown Teas* :—Demand for Broken Orange Pekoes and Leaf grades was irregular, with quotations barely maintained. Broken Pekoes, however, were difficult of sale, and a more substantial decline in rates for this grades was established. *Low Grown Teas* :—Orange Pekoes tended easier, while Pekoes were stronger at 3 to 5 cents advance. Brokens were fully steady at last prices. *Fannings and Dusts* were irregular but sold without quotable change.—(As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.)

South Indian Teas in auction of October 7, 1930, obtained the following prices :—

Estates		Breaks	Averages
Kanniamallay ...	...	12,803	81
Do	...	18,089	80
Sothuparai ...	...	17,285	67
Pullivasal ...	...	10,694	64
Warwick ...	...	2,296	61
Balamore ...	...	3,096	56
Churakulam ...	...	5,020	55
Chulika ...	...	9,120	46

RUBBER.—About 148 tons were offered at the Auction held on October 9, 1930, out of the 324 tons originally catalogued, the balance being sold prior to the sale. Demand was not quite so general for the small quantity offered but the market showed an advance and all grades were well supported. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet of which only a limited quantity was left on offer sold well at 16½ cents showing a rise of 2 cents on last week's prices. Fair and Off quality Sheet met with good competition and showed a similar rise while inferior quality sheet was one cent dearer than previously. Contract Crepe was a good market at 16 cents showing an advance of 2 cents on last week's rates. Off Crepe was in good demand and showed a similar advance, in many cases slightly Off Crepe realized the same price as Standard. Mottled Brown sorts were well supported and were 1½ cents dearer. There was a good demand for all grades of Scrap Crepe, good sorts being one cent dearer while Black and inferior sorts were 1½-2 cents dearer. Demand for Scraps showed no change and these sold at steady rates.

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

October 5, 1930 to October 18, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order, approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	6·19	40·23	46·42	24. Coonoor ...	15·20	16·41	31·61
2. Kalthuritty.	4·61	81·53	86·14	25. Kotagiri ...	13·11	25·57	38·68
3. Kallar Bdg.	13·70	101·26	114·96	26. Ootacamund.	6·65	33·00	39·65
4. Koney ...	7·75	91·90	99·65	27. Yercaud ...	4·90	45·84	50·74
5. Pattanapura.	7·61	81·10	88·71	28. Mango Range	...	92·41	92·41
6. M'kayam ...	...	88·35	88·35	29. Devala ...	4·31	69·13	73·44
6a Peravanthan.	15·80	139·86	155·66	30. Devarshola.	5·91	56·54	62·45
7. Peermade ...	6·57	158·97	165·54	31. CALICUT ...	3·14	94·09	97·23
8. Twyford ...	7·24	196·47	203·71	32. Kuttiyadi ...	4·01	88·76	92·77
9. V'periyar ...	5·78	68·73	74·51	33. Vayitri ...	8·40	132·90	141·30
10. Kalaar ...	8·98	194·84	203·82	34. Manantoddi.	4·54	84·99	89·53
11. Chittuvurrai	8·25	32·06	40·31	35. Billigiris ...	5·61	58·13	63·74
12. BODI'KANUR ...	...	...	...	36. Sidapur ...	...	32·75	32·75
13. COCHIN	10·49	86·19	96·68	37. Pollibetta ...	5·80	61·01	66·81
14. Mooply ...	8·08	111·03	119·16	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	10·46	94·13	104·59	39. Saklaspur ...	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	8·79	156·47	165·26	40. Kadamanie ...	3·37	221·29	224·66
17. POLLACHIE	8·60	26·46	35·06	41. Ballipete ...	...	...	...
18. Neill'pathy...	3·43	100·55	103·98	42. Balehonnur ...	7·87	59·74	67·61
19. Karapara ...	4·26	133·88	138·14	43. Merthisubgey.	7·28	94·41	101·69
20. Pullengode ..	9·15	99·20	108·35	44. Kelagur ...	6·27	91·87	98·14
21. Nilambur ...	13·72	72·71	86·43	45. Durgadbettta.	...	88·62	88·62
22. Naduvattam ...	6·55	101·06	107·61	46. MANGALORE	5·36	126·28	131·64
23. Nilgiri Peak.	7·40	101·83	109·23	47. MADRAS ...	7·26	21·80	29·06

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 25]

November 8, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 155, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

IT will be remembered that a short while ago proposals were put before the U.P.A.S.I. inviting them to participate in a scheme organized by the British Coffee Board with a view to increasing Coffee consumption in the United Kingdom.

Similar proposals were placed before various foreign Governments and from statements in the London Press, we understand that the delay that has occurred since the inaugural dinner of the Board held a few months ago, is due to the fact that the Board are awaiting replies from the Governments concerned, before proceeding further with their plans.

The Secretary of the Board has stated that there is no foundation for the suggestions appearing in certain London papers, that any hitch has occurred in their plans but rather, on the contrary, they have received keen support from the producers, who are expected to provide the major portion of the quarter of a million pounds required for the campaign.

So far as the contribution from the U.P.A.S.I. is concerned, namely, £6,000 per annum, the planters interested in coffee are anxious to know how these figures have been arrived at and we are publishing in this issue a letter from a correspondent dealing with this question, in which he analyses the subscription of £8,000 representing India's share per annum in relation to the figures on which it is understood the Coffee Board of Great Britain based their proposals.

THE sale of Indian teas during the past two or three weeks shows a continued improvement, and the prices realized to date this year *Tea* are overtaking those for the same period last year.

Whilst those plantations, who produce tea of good quality, are obtaining remunerative values, the outlook for producers of a lower quality tea is not so rosy.

A glance at the figures of a few of the important Companies will illustrate this, and it is satisfactory to note that, although South Indian teas are down in sales somewhat, their average value is higher..

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS**SCRAPPING SCRAP RUBBER**

Yet another suggestion for helping towards an adjustment of production and consumption was advocated by Mr. W. J. Cotterell when presiding at the annual general meeting of the Kuala Geh Rubber Company last month. We prefer to give it in his own words without comment. He said: 'Some years ago, when restriction was being discussed, I suggested that the simplest way to restrict would be to stop the export of all scrap rubber. The effect of this would be to restrict every producer—native and European—in practically equal proportions, and the control in this direction would be simplicity itself, as it would give a most clearly defined line for everyone to work to. In round figures the proportion of scrap produced is 10 per cent of the total production, or in other words, if the collection, shipment and manufacture of scrap were stopped, it would curtail the rubber production by over 80,000 tons per year, without injury to anyone whatever, so far as I can see. The only objection to this scheme of prohibiting the export of scrap that I have heard is the difficulty of checking the exports. This objection applies to any excise or import duty, but the tracing of any attempts to handle scraps would be much simpler than illicit dealings in most goods or commodities, as the market has to be found for them and they would be traced easily at the port of arrival apart from the local checks.'—*Rubber Age*.

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'IF'—1930 VERSION

If you can keep your health when all about you
 Are losing theirs and blaming it on age ;
 If you do all the things you know you ought to,
 Then you don't need to wander down the page.
 If you can hike and swim and fish and paddle,
 And conquer some big job from day to day ;
 If you can pitch a tent and pack a saddle,
 You know it's health makes life and work all play.
 If you can have a plain and balanced diet ;
 Know sun and water can't be had too much ;
 It's free ; don't fool yourself and try to buy it,
 Good health puts on 'the skin you love to touch.'
 If you can sleep all night with windows open,
 And walk ten miles w/out an ache or pain ;
 You'll find you need no pills or other dope'n ;
 You'll live long years to do it oft again,
 If you can curb the vain desire to hurry
 And calmly walk while others madly run ;
 Go slow, keep cool, relax, let others worry,
 Then you'll be going strong when they are done.
 If you can make health rules a daily habit
 And yet don't let them be your only aim ;
 To live life to the full those years you have it
 Is better far than honour, wealth or fame.

ACIDITY DETERMINATION AND SOIL ANALYSIS

We publish below a further article on the subject of Soil Acidity which, in view of Col. Lee's article on the same subject in our previous issue, should prove of interest to our readers especially as it opens up a new line of thought on this question.

The letter of Col. M. A. Lee, published in the last edition of the 'Planters' Chronicle' raises several points in connection with the practical importance of the methods of soil analysis, which are of much interest to planters. Whilst therefore this article does not aim at criticizing Col. Lee's letter or the report of Dr. Shaw mentioned there, it is thought that some further observations on the points which have been brought up, are not out of place.

Col. Lee has commented on Dr. Shaw's statement that many South Indian tea soils are not as acid as might be desired. At the outset it might be suggested that the term 'deficient acidity' is in the nature of a double negative, and some term such as 'inadequate acidity' would convey better the meaning which is intended. Dr. Shaw in his book on the manuring of tea states that the crop needs a certain degree of acidity, which is measured by a pH valuation of about 5·0. This is a much greater degree of acidity than the majority of crops can tolerate, and whereas tea may find such a soil condition entirely satisfactory, a crop such as coffee probably produces far below its maximum possible yield under the same conditions.

There is, however, great danger in attaching too great a reliance to a single constant such as pH value. pH determinations give one a measure of the direct balance between the acidic and basic constituents of the soil. Most crops prefer a perfect balance or state of neutrality, which is measured by a pH value of about 7, but whereas tea prefers a predominance of the acidic factor, it does not mean that one should pin complete faith to this measure of acidity.

Acidity is only one of the factors in soil 'sourness'. Acid soils are 'sour' to most crops (though not tea), but all sour soils are not acid. Sourness or the inability to support a satisfactory crop is controlled by a number of factors, physical, chemical and biological. Two soils of equal pH value or acidity are not necessarily of the same sourness. One could digress at much length on this subject, but the main point which evolves is that many of the causes of sourness, other than acidity, can be countered by the use of lime. It is this fact presumably which has enabled small doses of lime to be of material benefit to tea crops, even though the soils may be in the region of 'adequate acidity' and a fertilizer such as Cyanamide containing 60 per cent lime is in many cases preferred by planters to a fertilizer supplying nitrogen without lime.

pH value or acidity is only one of the indirect methods of soil analysis, and soil analysis, no matter in what form, has a very limited practical application. Agricultural Scientists have for long attempted to find a reliable basis for the application of soil analysis but are quite prepared to admit that no method of analysis yet—whether it be chemical, mechanical, mineralogical or the determination of various constants in soils, has attained an infallible practical significance. Although it is generally acknowledged that analysis when carried out on comparable soils can give a line on which to work, the words of Sir John Russel in 1921 still hold :—

'If one soil has a known agricultural history, another soil that is strictly comparable (in type) can be tolerably well compared with it after

both are analysed, but little or no useful information can be obtained from the examination of a single soil'.

This indicates the great necessity for examining soils with all possible factors in view.

Col. Lee has raised an additional point of interest in advocating the 'auguring' of soils to obtain samples for pH determination. It is doubtful whether pH values have yet attained any very extensive importance for planters, but there is no reason why they should not do so in the future. The method of sampling then becomes of great importance and it may be necessary to carry out a good deal of research before the depth of sampling which is necessary for tea is settled. This applies not only to the question of acidity, but also to the many other factors which affect growth and crop production, since it is very reasonable to assume that an examination of top-soil alone is not of the utmost value with a deep rooting plant. It is rather remarkable that this point has not received greater attention in the past, for connected with it are many problems of manuring and cultivation. As an example one can bring forward the work of Waynick and Leavitt in California on the penetrating capacities of various forms of combined phosphoric acid. Work in America has led agriculturists to assume that the water-soluble phosphoric acid of Superphosphate is 'fixed' in the top-soil, and in confirmation of this, one can quote the experiments at Rothamsted, in which wheat has been manured with Superphosphate for fifty years and 83 per cent of the phosphoric acid is still present in the top nine inches of the soil after deduction is made for the phosphoric acid removed by the crops. Waynick and Leavitt have found that with an ammonium phosphate (Ammo-phos), the soluble phosphoric acid has been found after several applications to have penetrated as much as 34 inches in a clay loam. This suggests an advantage in the use of phosphoric acid which is combined with ammonia, but the actual importance of bringing the phosphoric acid more easily within the root-zone of plants cannot be definitely gauged, until one knows the significance of all soil factors at depth as well as in top-soil.

Another interesting point bearing on this and the acidity question has been brought up by some recent work in Derbyshire in England. In some pot experiments neutral soil was placed in pots to within two inches of the top and then filled with acid soil. Barley plants failed in this soil, but when the process was reversed, i.e., when the pots were filled to within 2 inches of the top with acid soil and then with 2 inches of neutral soil, the plants grew satisfactorily although here the acidity of the soil, taken as a whole, was much greater than in the first case. Thus it will be necessary to establish for each particular crop the case for sampling by auguring to a depth, for in this experiment auguring beyond 2 inches would give an acid result, which would suggest the reverse of what actually occurs in practice.

Experiments on such points as these, are no doubt in progress at the Tea Experimental Stations in India and will in time give information to supplement that which those Scientists in India who are connected with the tea industry have already given to planters.

SAFETY DEVICES IN MOTOR DRIVING

NEW AUTOMATIC CLUTCH

The following extract is from a recent number of '*The Motor*'

A new way of combining orthodox motor car transmission units with a free wheel and an automatic mechanism controlling the clutch has been patented in all principal motoring countries by Mr. Edward Gillett, M.I.A.E. (the chairman of Reduction Gears, Ltd., 66, Victoria Street, S.W.1) who can claim the distinction of having been connected with power-driven vehicles since 1895. He is an engineer of great experience and ability.

SAFETY DEVICES IN MOTOR DRIVING

An outstanding feature of the new system is that only two pedals are required, one being an accelerator worked with the right foot and the other a brake pedal operated by the left foot. Driving is therefore reduced to the simplest possible terms, another point being that the provision of a free wheel entirely removes any difficulty with gear-changing.

This system is at present undergoing tests in the hands of the experimental staffs of many important car-manufacturing concerns, and has been fitted for demonstration purposes to a well-known six-cylinder chassis, on which we recently gave it a thorough trial on the road.

Motorists in general will probably be more interested in the impressions we gleaned on the road than in the mechanism which makes the results possible, so that we will commence by describing the road performance.

With the car at the kerb and the engine idling, we got into the driver's seat, impressing upon our mind the fact there was no clutch to operate and that the left foot controlled the brake. A low gear was engaged by means of the usual central lever, without touching any other control. The accelerator pedal was then depressed in the normal manner, and as the engine picked up, the clutch came into action automatically and very smoothly, enabling the car to get under way.

Before going farther, we may mention that we tried this starting process under a variety of conditions, and found that even when the throttle was suddenly opened wide, the characteristic of a smooth start was fully maintained. Furthermore, mishandling of this kind failed to make the engine race, nor could the clutch be induced to slip.

Another advantage was brought home by starting the car up a severe gradient. The ease with which this can be done is very noticeable, as the driver simply maintains the pressure of his left foot on the brake pedal while depressing the accelerator with his right foot. As he feels the clutch pick up the load, he releases the brake and the car gets away without hesitation. Similarly, the frequent stopping and restarting necessitated by driving in thick London traffic is very greatly facilitated by the new system, driving fatigue being proportionately reduced.

When the car is on the move, the process of changing up to a higher gear simply consists of releasing the accelerator pedal, pausing an instant and then shifting the gear lever rapidly into the required position, whereupon the throttle can, of course, again be opened. Exactly the same

process is carried out when changing down, as the use of a free wheel behind the gear-box, plus the automatic disengagement of the clutch which follows upon closing the throttle, completely frees the gear-shafts and enables any speed ratio to be engaged with the utmost facility.

RAPIDITY IN GEAR-CHANGING

In addition, a clutch stop is provided which quickly reduces the speed of the spinning parts; this accounts for the rapidity with which gear-changes can be carried out. Consequently when slowing down for a corner the driver can simply push the gear-lever from top to second in readiness for rapid acceleration a few seconds later—a form of preselection which is delightfully simple and convenient.

In common with all free wheel transmissions this new system naturally provides for coasting whenever the throttle is closed. It goes farther than this, however, by remedying certain small drawbacks ordinarily associated with free wheels such as have caused some drivers to criticize them. For example, we have heard people complain of a feeling that the car is running away when it commences to coast at high speeds. This impression is removed in the Gillett transmission, because the driver always has his left foot in readiness on the brake pedal and so is not continually shifting his foot from the accelerator to the brake and vice versa.

Incidentally, we found that after a quarter of an hour on the road one becomes absolutely accustomed to the new control and we formed the opinion that it would undoubtedly tend to reduce the chances of accident.

Another point in connection with freewheeling is that ordinarily, after coasting there is a slight pause while the engine speeds up before acceleration commences. This is really only felt as a disadvantage when driving in traffic. With this new system, however, it is possible to maintain the engine speed by the use of the right foot while braking with the left foot (when a temporary check occurs) so that the subsequent getaway is instantaneous.

In the course of a test extending over about 75 miles, we traversed a variety of roads and also drove the car through London. No difficulty in handling was experienced under any of these conditions. There is nothing likely to go wrong with the mechanism and it operates with great certainty and consistency.

FREE WHEEL ARRANGEMENT

Turning to the mechanism itself we must first explain that a normal friction clutch and an orthodox gear-box are retained unaltered. The additions consist of a free wheel behind the gear-box, a clutch stop and a device controlled by the accelerator pedal, which operates the clutch automatically when the throttle is closed. Any suitable type of free wheel can be used, but on the car tested, a somewhat novel mechanism was employed consisting of an expanding spring of square section, which when caused to uncoil slightly, exerts great pressure on the surrounding casing so conveying the drive.

In order to commence the uncoiling process, a small auxiliary one-way clutch is provided acting as a pilot. When the torque is reversed, the coils close and the mechanism runs freely. Dogs are provided whereby the device can be locked either to obtain the use of the engine as a brake in emergencies or for the purpose of driving in reverse.

Mounted in a convenient position on the engine, there is a control box, upon which depends the automatic operation of the ordinary friction clutch. The withdrawal gear of the clutch is pulled towards the disengaged position by a strong coil spring, and a force is exerted in the reverse direction by a pull-rod operated from the control box. The motive power is derived from a piston and cylinder (in the box), supplied with oil from a pump connected to the lubricating system of the engine.

It would be quite feasible to use the engine oil pump for the purpose, but for convenience in fitting the mechanism to an existing car, an auxiliary pump was employed driven from the engine. The action of this device is controlled by a valve worked by the accelerator-pedal, as will now be explained.

The following description of the mechanism should be read in conjunction with the diagrammatic drawings reproduced. The first of these shows the conditions which obtain when the car is being driven normally with the throttle partly or fully open. The control valve connected to the accelerator-pedal is then maintained in such a position that oil delivered from the pump passes into a cylinder and keeps a piston (fitting therein) at the top of its stroke. The oil escapes continuously through release ports formed in the cylinder walls.

The piston carries a crosshead, guided by rollers which take the side thrust, and additional rollers operate double levers connected to the pull-rod. When the parts are in the position just described, this pull-rod keeps the strong coil-spring extended, so that the clutch-withdrawal gear is perfectly free and the clutch plates transmit the power in the usual way. It is important to notice in passing that owing to the 'dead-centre' position of the double levers, a very small pressure suffices to hold the piston at the top of its stroke.

When the driver releases the accelerator pedal, closing the throttle, the control valve is moved in such a way as to by-pass the oil delivered from the pump and to release the oil contained in the cylinder. The piston therefore falls rapidly to the bottom of its stroke, releasing the pull-rod and enabling the coil-spring to exert a pressure on the withdrawal-gear sufficient to disengage the clutch. This happens whenever the car is coasting, but as the engine is then turning at only a very low speed, there is no likelihood of undue wear of the withdrawal race.

The third mode of action of this very ingenious device is that which occurs when the throttle is once again opened. The control valve then connects the pump to the cylinder and cuts off the ports through which the cylinder was exhausted. In the course of about twenty-five engine revolutions sufficient oil is metered into the cylinder by the pump to complete the upward stroke of the piston, by which time the coil-spring is fully extended and the clutch consequently re-engaged.

The cam surfaces on the levers operated by the crosshead rollers of the piston are so shaped that the preliminary engaging movement necessary to bring the clutch plates together, takes place quickly. The final movement, during which the clutch actually picks up the load, is executed much more slowly.

We think that this system, which would add very little to the cost of making a car, is deserving of great commendation, and is one which facilitates driving to such a marked degree that it would undoubtedly be fully appreciated by the majority of motorists.

PLANTING PRODUCE

IN THE

LONDON MARKET

July—September, 1930

Messrs. Leslie and Anderson send us the following very interesting review dated September 30, 1930, of the London Market for planting produce during the third quarter of the current year.

Coffee

When we issued our last Review on June 30, markets both here and on the Continent showed signs of satiety, which was not surprising, considering the quantity that had changed hands during the first six months of the year, as indicated by the figures we furnished. We experienced the quiet time usually ruling here during the summer months in July, but a marked change to activity came over the market in August, due to a demand for export, which has continued in evidence, resulting in a very satisfactory reduction of stocks of all medium and, to a lesser extent, fine quality grades. It is reported that the destination of upwards of 20,000 bags, chiefly East Africas, at prices ranging from 50/- to 70/- per cwt., has been San Francisco, but Canada has also taken a fair quantity. The shipments to the Pacific Coast Port are made to buyers whose natural sources of supply are the Central American States and Columbia, but the East African coffees, at the lower range of values appear to have been attractive. Provided the steady reduction of supplies here continues during the remainder of the year, and we see no reason why it should be otherwise, we anticipate a market relatively bare of good quality coffee at the end of December as occurred last year. Moderate arrivals of East Africa (New Crop) will be available, as customary, before the Costa Rica and East India New Crops can reach London, but these are unlikely to affect the satisfactory statistical position. We therefore consider the prospects for good prices for mild coffees for the early months of 1931 are favourable, taking into consideration that the East India and Costa Rica crops are both expected to be less than in 1930. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to all planters of mild coffees to contemplate, from the experience of the 1930 season, that their better quality coffees should have shewn, by an increased consumption, independence of the Brazil growths, and of the collapse in price of the latter, and the obvious conclusion is, we think, that a larger community the world over has preferred the better descriptions of milds, and is willing to pay what must be considered handsome premiums for these coffees according to their fancy, at prices ranging from 250/- per cwt. for the Blue Mountain Jamaicas to 75/- per cwt. for the less attractive Arabicas against say 55/- per cwt. for Superior Santos. We consider the statistical figures stated below are specially interesting this year.

EAST INDIAS.—There is no special feature to be reported regarding these at the moment, the recent satisfactory demand for export has enabled importers to clear a considerable proportion of the coffees held by them, for which offers in May-June were considered inadequate, and it is satisfactory that sales of these stocks have been made at about the valuations

placed on them when first offered in Auctions. The quantity still to be disposed of, chiefly fine quality, is small, and is held for better prices, which should be forthcoming before long. We are pleased to have lately received more encouraging reports from correspondents, stating that owing to the light monsoon, coffee generally was looking well, with crop showing up better on many estates than was at first expected. While, exceptionally, some plantations appear to have very satisfactory crops, the outturn of the whole East India growth appears likely to be 25 to 40 per cent less than in 1930. We are already receiving enquiries for new crop, which is another hopeful sign of the times, but we would recommend planters to be in no hurry to sell forward at present, for we are confident that prices in December and January will be much higher than the bids made to-day.

COSTA RICAS.—The statistical figures in regard to this crop are interesting, for while the imports have been considerably in excess of 1929, and prices have been eminently satisfactory, especially for the best known marks, the stock to-day is as much as 15,000 bags below the figures of a year ago.

EAST AFRICAS.—We have referred above to the very satisfactory exports of this coffee to San Francisco and Canada during the past two months, and it is a matter of some satisfaction to have found a fresh outlet for the increasing supplies of this growth. It must sincerely be hoped that a permanent new market has been attained, but it cannot be overlooked that the relatively low prices of the B's and C's initiated the demand. Whether it is altogether satisfactory for the East Africa planter to accept so low an average price as 60-per cwt. ex London warehouse for a considerable proportion of his crop is, however, problematical. We have recently seen some of the moderate arrivals of the intermediate crop in Auctions. The general appearance of the coffee looks well, but it does not come out so well in the roast, lacking point in the liquor. Improvement is expected in later shipments. As regards weight of crop for 1930-31 we are informed that owing to excess rainfall, the outturn may not be so large as at first estimated, but still in excess of the 1930 figures.

BUKOBAS.—Until the middle of July a fair business was put through in both plantation and native at declining prices, but a halt was called when the latter touched 26/6 per cwt. c.f.i., and shippers decline to follow the parity of the low levels reached by poor grade Rios and Palembang Javas. With better prices obtainable in Eastern markets and possibly an oversold position, prices in Mombassa have advanced and are to-day several shillings per cwt. above ideas of values in Western markets so that business is at a standstill. It seems probable much of the crop will be held back for a time owing to the present unremunerative selling price.

BRAZILS.—Contrary to general expectations the satisfactory conclusion of the Coffee Realization Loan has not succeeded in bringing about any appreciable improvement in local trade conditions, for, despite the fall in values, the world's deliveries of these coffees for the first two months of the crop year show a decrease of 254,000 bags, compared with last year. With a serious fall in the Exchange the price of Superior Santos declined early this month to 46/6 c. & f., but a sharp recovery has occurred and the

closing quotation to-day is 55/- per cwt. The stock in up-country Government warehouses at June 30, was stated to be 21,000,000 bags. In addition to this total there were probably more in store on estates, plus considerable stocks at shipping ports, so that at a modest computation the Visible supply in Brazil is in excess of a full year's world consumption. On the other hand, it is reasonable to infer that Invisible stocks in dealers and retailers hands are relatively small, making for a steady market when price is believed to be about bottom.

Taking the long view, however, it is difficult to see that conditions warrant a permanent improvement in prices, and it seems probable that the weight of the huge stocks in Brazil will eventually make itself felt.

We quote spot prices in London and give the statistical position at date below :—

EAST INDIA—Good to fine	...	95/- to 140/-	per cwt.
Do Low to Medium	...	70/- to 90/-	
COSTA RICA—Good to Fine	...	115/- to 155/-	
Do. Low to Medium	...	65/- to 85/-	
KENYA—Good to Fine	...	85/- to 105/-	
Do. Low to Medium	...	25/- to 65/-	
BUKOBIA—Plantation, C.F.I. nominal		40/-	
Do. Native	"	30/-	
JAVA ROBUSTA, F.A.Q., C.F.I.	...	42/-	
JAVA PALAM BANG, F.A.Q., C.F.I.	...	28/-	
SANTOS SUPERIOR (soft,) C. & F.	...	57/-	
do. do (ordinary), C. & F.	...	52/-	

	Landed		Home Con.		Export		Stock		
	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1928
COFFEE—									
British West India .. tons	70	63	29	39	1	20	71	41	50
British East India ...	4,190	1,121	1,298	885	1,674	348	1,612	691	1,354
Total British Plantation...	4,260	1,184	1,327	924	1,675	368	1,683	732	1,404
Mocha ..	844	892	521	529	99	101	605	562	324
Foreign East India ...	158	260	213	337	33	25	155	161	275
Brazil ...	252	437	183	291	106	205	67	386	346
Colombian ...	962	1,665	647	928	648	550	454	1,007	679
Costa Rica ...	14,606	11,870	7,285	5,438	6,565	4,673	3,247	4,282	3,584
Guatemala, etc.	1,075	886	390	346	589	427	216	338	418
African ...	12,383	7,997	6,423	5,926	4,967	1,401	2,953	2,641	1,649
Total Foreign...	30,280	24,007	15,662	13,795	13,007	7,382	7,697	9,377	7,275
Grand Total ...	34,540	25,091	16,989	14,719	14,682	7,750	9,380	10,109	8,679

Tea

The market has not presented any new features; quality has been followed closely and prices generally have kept fairly steady. With improved quality from India and Ceylon there has been a more general demand during the last few weeks resulting in dearer rates for practically all descriptions, more especially for low price tea; clean common Indian B.P.S. is now 9½d. per lb. as compared with 8½d. per lb. during August. The statistical position shews a little improvement. At the end of August the London stock was 215 million lbs. an increase of 23½ million lbs. over the same period 1929, the increase at the end of August last year over 1928 was 30 million lbs. Exports from India and Ceylon shew a slight decline, otherwise there is nothing much to record. Though the stock will increase, as is usual during the autumn when Indian shipments are heavy, it is not likely to cause any fall in the market as crop restriction should begin to have some effect on the position, the Northern Indian crop being 24½ million lbs. less at the end of August; generally speaking, prospects are rather brighter than they have been for some time.

Rubber

The outstanding feature of the last three months has been the long awaited decision of the Government as regards their restriction policy. The announcement was issued early in September, stating that after consultation with the Government of the Dutch East Indies, it had been decided not to impose any form of restriction on the output of rubber, and that the economic laws were to be allowed to take their course. As a result rubber fell sharply, and to-day's quotation of around 4d per lb. is the lowest in the history of the industry. Several Estates have already announced their decision to cease tapping, and it is expected that many more will do so in the course of the next few months, but in the meantime the supply is considerably in excess of the demand and heavy increases continue to be made in London and Liverpool stocks week by week. Consumption in America and the rest of the world is also on a low scale and there seems little prospect of any improvement on this side of the industry for the time being.

Under the circumstances, we can see little in the outlook for rubber to justify a hopeful view of the situation and we expect to see a continuance of extremely low prices for some time.

We quote :—

PLANTATION SMOKED SHEETS	Spot	... 3½d. per lb.
Do.	October/December.	3½d. "
Do.	January/March	3½d. "
LONDON STOCKS	83,136 Tons—same date last year	42,077 Tons.
LIVERPOOL STOCKS	34,858 Tons	10,161 "

LESLIE & ANDERSON, Ltd.,

14, Billiter Street,

LONDON, E.C. 3.

September 30, 1930.

DISTRICT NOTES

ANAMALLAIS

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Anamallai Planters'

Association held at the Anamallai Club on Wednesday, October 22, 1930,
at 2-30 p.m.

Present :

Messrs. J. E. Sampson (Chairman), F. R. Imray, C. L. Napier, A. de. Stroumillo, W. F. Mills, G. R. T. Congreve, E. Hardy, R. C. Bulteel, H. S. Collett, J. L. H. Williams, H. Gerry, R. Walker, C. F. Clark, E. E. Ranicar, F. J. B. Diaper, E. V. Hammond, A. V. Dahagher, B. M. Behr, J. H. Ireland Jones, J. C. Blackham, J. Hatton Robinson, H. H. Stuart, T. Davenport, E. Johnson, R. V. Hankin, R. Bentley, J. Paterson and G. B. Reade (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitors :

Messrs. C. A. G. Thomson and H. G. Budd.

The Notice, convening the meeting, was taken as read.

The following minutes were confirmed *en cons* :—

(a) The twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting held on July 16, 1930.

(b) General Committee Meetings of July 31, 1930; August 13, 1930; and October 1, 1930.

Minutes of a Special Labour Committee Meeting held on October 1, 1930.

Mr. Sampson, having been a contestant in this case, vacated the Chair, whilst the subject was under discussion, his place being taken by Mr. Mills.

Mr. Behr expressed the opinion that the finding of the Special Committee was out of order in that he, as Group Manager, had not been notified of the day of the meeting.

Both contestants in the case stated that they had accepted the finding of the Committee.

The meeting found that the finding of the Special Labour Committee was in order.

Election of New Members.—The following New Members were proposed and duly elected :—

Mr. S. P. O'Rourke, proposed by Mr. F. J. B. Diaper, seconded by Mr. C. B. Maggs.

Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, proposed by Mr. C. B. Maggs, seconded by Mr. F. J. B. Diaper.

Report of the Delegates Attending the thirty seventh Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I.—Mr. Davenport spoke as follows :—

'Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

As appointed by you at the Annual General Meeting held on July 16, 1930, Mr. Martin and I had the honour of representing you at the U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting held at Bangalore in the third week of August.

I regret that the Book of Proceedings has not yet come into your hands, as it may happen that in my attempting to deal briefly with the various aspects of the activities of our organization, I may omit points which you may consider of major importance.

The tone of the meeting was largely governed by the present market depression in most of our products, and the pressing need for economy in all directions where possible, and by a feeling that to some extent we should raid the accumulated reserves.

As this Association tabled no resolutions other than that pressing for the immediate construction of the Pollachi-Vannanthurai Railway line, which was carried with the full support of the meeting, I shall limit my remarks to a reminder of those resolutions which were passed, which affect interests represented in this Association.

Coffee. Stephanoderes Hampei.—Under this heading three resolutions were passed deplored the inaction of the Imperial Government in not affording assistance earlier to stamp out this pest, and, in view of the probability of there being further delay before effective help is given by the Imperial Government, urging full and immediate co-operation on the part of all South Indian Governments.

Propaganda.—The Secretary brought to the notice of the meeting, correspondence dealing with enquiries, possibilities and difficulties of marketing a straight Indian Coffee in England. There was further discussion about extending the market in India, but this led to no resolution being made on this subject.

The main item of contention under Tea was the future of its Scientific Department. The following resolutions were passed :—

(1) 'That the Executive Committee negotiates with the Ceylon Tea Research Institute as to our Tea Scientific Department being received as a Branch of that Institute.'

(2) 'In the event of negotiations with the Ceylon Tea Research Institute being unsuccessful, the Sub-Committee are of opinion that the Nellasotta Station should be continued, but that further extension, not necessarily in the neighbourhood, is desirable. That all the U.P.A.S.I. Scientific Departments be amalgamated under one administration, and for this appointment a Scientific Officer with experience in Tropical Agriculture and administration be selected. Further as far as the Tea Scientific Station is concerned, in place of the Tea Advisory Committee a small Committee consisting of the Active Member, and Member-in-waiting for tea, and one other with experience in tea to be nominated by the Chairman of the U.P.A.S.I., but preferably one holding, or who has held, office on the Executive Committee, be appointed to inspect the Station in conjunction with the Director of Agriculture, and report on the working of the Tea Department to the Executive Committee at least twice a year.'

The above resolution was carried with the addition that the Executive Committee enquire as to the possibility of combining all U.P.A.S.I. Scientific Departments.

One further resolution was carried, namely that the Executive Committee be empowered to negotiate with the Indian Tea Association with reference to the continuance of the affiliation of the U.P.A.S.I. with the Tea Scientific Station at Tocklai, on a reduced subscription.

Budget.—Under this item there was considerable discussion, and the following resolutions, which were passed, embody the conclusions reached :—

(a) 'That the remission be made of the balance of the current year's subscriptions for all products.'

(b) 'That the surplus balance of departments as at the end of last season, after crediting Scientific cess for the current year with Rs. 27,000 saved, be carried forward in a general fund, and that, from the current year, adjustments be made in the cesses collected in the second half of each year to bring the income raised to the approximate level of expenditure; any credit or debit balance in the respective departmental accounts at the end of each season, in future be carried forward annually in the department's account.'

(c) 'That the General Fund contribute a sum of Rs. 75,000 annually to the revenue of the Labour Department.'

These resolutions, Mr. Chairman, appear to me to summarize the result of the week's deliberations as far as this Association is concerned. Mr. Waddington has kindly supplied me with a Printer's Proof of the Book of Proceedings, and I shall be pleased to supply any further details, which any member may require to know.'

No questions being asked, the Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the delegates for attending the meeting.

Carried with acclamation.

Proposed from the Chair that way expenses to delegates attending the Bangalore Meeting be sanctioned at the usual rates.

Carried unanimously.

Pollachi-Vannanthorai Railway.—The Chairman asked the Honorary Secretary to give his report on the meeting, which took place at Coimbatore on September 13, between the deputation sent by the Association and the Chief Commissioner of Railways, the Financial Commissioner of Railways and the Agent, S. I. Railway.

The Honorary Secretary, on rising, said that they had met with sympathy, but that the Financial Commissioner of Railways had explained that owing to the present unsettled condition of the country, the rate of interest required on money was such as to preclude any further construction work being put in hand for the time being.

'The Traffic Survey Report next came up for discussion and your deputation pointed out that certain of the figures contained in it were now out of date. Mr. Brown, as a consequence, was asked to submit up-to-date figures, and the Financial Commissioner told the Agent, S. I. Railway that if he (the latter) was satisfied that the new figures would show a profit of 6 per cent, then the Pollachi-Vannanthorai Railway might be put to No. 1 on the list of future S. I. R. projects.

He further went on to say that if they were assured in their own minds that this line would pay 6 per cent, then they would waive the question of a guarantee.'

The Honorary Secretary expressed the opinion that the discussion had helped matters considerably, and when the country again returned to its normal state, he hoped that the construction of the line in question would be put in hand.

The Chairman thanked the deputation for attending the Railway meeting, and requested that the usual travelling allowances be paid to them.

Carried unanimously.

U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club.—Letter No. 5819 dated September 20, 1930, from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., with its enclosures having been circulated prior to the meeting, the Chairman called for opinions.

After some discussions Mr. Behr proposed and Mr. Davenport seconded,

'That this Association is in favour of the activities of the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club being suspended until the next Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. when the position can be again considered, and we trust that such further consideration will be in favour of the Club being carried on.'

Carried—1 Dissentient.

The Chairman here stated that whilst on the subject of the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club, he would like to extend very hearty congratulations to Mr. Walker and to the men of the 'Planters XV', who had so distinguished themselves in Madras.

Carried with acclamation.

Taluk Board.—Letter dated September 23, 1930 from the Planting Member, and letter D.O. No. 30674-1A2-H.M., dated September 4, 1930, from the Secretary to Local Self-Government Department were read and recorded.

'ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION' OF THE ANAMALLAI PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION Nos. 4(a), 9, 10 AND 11

The meeting were of opinion that Articles Nos. 4(a), 9, 10 and 11 should be altered to read as follows:—

4 (a) Any Company, firm, or person, who is the proprietor of a planting estate either directly or through an authorized agent of any such Company, firm, or person, may become a Member of the Association on being admitted by a majority of votes of the Committee taken by ballot. On seeking election each intending Member shall inform the Secretary in writing of the estate or estates and its or their respective total planted acreage in respect of which such intending Member seeks admission to the Association. Notice of any change in the planted acreage of Members' estates shall be

forthwith notified in writing to the Secretary. The expression 'planted acreage' in these presents means all planted areas including buildings and Estate paths but excluding cart roads, swamps and rivers.

9. The affairs of the Association shall be administered by a Committee of Management, such Committee to be comprised of one Member of each Group of Estates of not less than 1,500 acres of cultivated land under one control, together with the Chairman and Secretary of the Association as ex-officio Members. In the event of the Chairman and/or the Secretary being chosen to represent the Groups of Estates by which they are employed, they shall cease to be ex-officio.

10. The Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, and shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting. Each Group of Estates shall elect its own representative only. Any casual vacancy shall be filled by the Group of Estates previously represented by its retiring Member.

11. The Chairman and Secretary shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting, by the voters present or represented at the Meeting.

Auditors.—The Honorary Secretary requested the meeting to re-appoint Messrs. Fraser and Ross as Auditors for the current year at the same rate of remuneration as previously.

Carried unanimously.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE COMBINING IN BOOK FORM OF THE MINUTES OF A. P. A.

The Honorary Secretary explained that some of the original minutes of the Anamallai Planters' Association, which dated from 1904, were in a very bad state and that, if they were to be preserved, immediate action was necessary. He went on to add that he had called for quotations, and that the lowest he had received was from Messrs. Peirce, Leslie and Co., Ltd., who quoted Rs. 800 for 50 copies.

Mr. Clark here inquired whether, if the book was printed, Mr. Congreve would be so good as to write a preface.

Mr. Congreve in reply said that it would mean a great deal of work, but that he would give the matter his consideration.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to circulate all members and find out which of them would take copies at Rs. 16 each.

Shoranur-Eranakulam Railway.—Read letter dated October 17, 1930 from the Honorary Secretary of the Nelliampathy Planters' Association.

Read telegram dated October 20, 1930 from the Honorary Secretary, of the Nelliampathy Planters' Association.

Mr. Congreve expressed the view that the Trichur-Kollengode line would not be constructed for many years.

Mr. Paterson said that this was also the opinion of Mr. Richards, Engineer in charge of the construction of the Pollachi-Palghat line.

This being the case, Mr. Congreve's suggestion that the Association press for provision being made for the laying of a third rail from Palghat to Eranakulam was endorsed by the meeting, who requested Mr. Congreve and Mr. Reade to join the deputation being sent by the Nelliampathy Planters' Association to meet the Dewan of Cochin on November 1, 1930.

This they agreed to do.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned.

Sd. G. B: READE,
Honorary Secretary.

Sd. J. E. SAMPSON,
Chairman.

CORRESPONDENCE

Rainfall

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

I do not know if the following weather record would be of general interest to the readers of the *Planters' Chronicle*, but if you think so, please make use of it. Rain gauged at Brooklyn for October 1930 was 16"·85 cts. being the heaviest rainfall for that month during the 50 years that a register has been kept on this estate. In October 1885, 16"·32 cts. was gauged and again in 1916, 16"·20 cts. After reading the accounts from the Nilgiris, these amounts seem trifling, but they show how abnormal the monsoon has been so far. 'May its shadow grow appreciably less' is, I am sure, everybody's wish.

BROOKLYN ESTATE, YERCAUD,

November 2, 1930.

Yours, etc.,

V. A. LECHLER.

Coffee Board Scheme

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'.

SIR,

How did the Coffee Board arrive at the figures of £ 6,000 from the U.P.A.S.I. and £ 2,000 from the rest of India as fair contributions to ask in support of their scheme per annum.

In the letter from the Coffee Board of Great Britain it is stated that they have based their proposals on (i) Total export of coffee from India (ii) Percentage imported into Great Britain relative to imports from other countries (iii) Importance of coffee to South Indian planters.

Item (ii) of the above is simply a rule of three sum and presents no difficulty, but how is one to know how they gave weight to the other items.

Item (i) Total export of coffee.—In 1928-29, the total exported was,—

To United Kingdom	...	...	...	40,777 cwts.
,, France	...	...	...	56,157 "
,, Germany	...	...	...	23,264 "
,, Netherlands	...	...	...	15,464 "
,, Norway	...	...	...	13,665 "
,, Iraq	...	...	..	10,834 "
,, Bahrain Islands	...	...	...	12,885 "
,, Other countries	...	...	...	24,583 "
<hr/>				197,629 cwts.

From this it will be seen that only about 1/5th of the total crop goes to the United Kingdom, but of course if, by an advertising campaign, prices in the United Kingdom are raised, then prices on the continent and elsewhere will likewise be raised. How can these figures be used to affect the contribution which India should make to the scheme put forward by the Coffee Board?

Item (ii) Percentage of Indian coffee relative to total imports into United Kingdom. The following is a statement for the six years ending 1928, which is the last figure I have available, of the total imports into United Kingdom. Figures in cwts.

Source.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Central America	156,301	228,204	248,350	221,101	260,460	312,171
Columbia	21,171	23,834	37,168	18,783	39,731	38,560
Brazil	8,294	39,841	31,327	12,473	19,973	9,589
East Africa	130,707	180,209	188,809	152,471	234,862	262,474
India	76,012	32,425	93,058	25,961	80,163	55,976
West Indies	3,230	3,084	5,082	4,724	3,943	2,930
Others	28,824	77,578	66,982	42,468	42,537	52,574
Total Cwts.	424,539	585,175	670,786	477,981	681,669	734,274

From the above, it appears that in six years the total import was 3,574,424 cwts., of which there came from India 363,595 cwts., on which basis the share of India of £50,000 per annum should be £5,086-1-3, so that the difference between that figure and £8,000 must be due to the influence of items Nos. (i) and (ii) ?

Item (iii) Importance of Coffee to S. India.—The value of the total exports of coffee from India during the six years ending 1928-29, according to Indian customs figures was £8,073,467 or an annual value of £1,345,578. It is not of practical use to work out the value of the total production on this basis as we all know that a much greater proportion of triage and broken is sold in India than exported. But the amount of coffee consumed in India in 1928-29 was 50,126 cwts.

Conclusions.—Would any useful purpose be served by arguing that on the basis of imports into the United Kingdom India's fair share of £50,000 per annum is £5,086, and as the U.P.A.S.I. represents 46,805 acres out of a total of 160,848 acres, its fair share would be £1,480, say £1,500.

Yours, etc.,

H. W.

Rubber as Motor Fuel

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'.

SIR,

Some years ago during a previous state of depression in the Rubber market, when the price went down to what then was a very low figure namely 8d. per lb., certain experiments were carried out, I understand, on a rubber estate, to convert scrap rubber into a fuel fit for use in motors. I understand that a motor cycle was actually run on the fuel thus obtained from the experiment. I remember it being stated that as long as rubber was down to 8d. per lb., it would pay to utilize it for this fuel and it seems to me, now that the price of rubber is far below that figure, that the time has come when this experiment could be of some use in clearing the atmosphere in the rubber market, besides competing with and reducing the scandalous profits made out of Petrol in this country and elsewhere.

As one who is indirectly hit by the present slump in Rubber, I give this suggestion for what it is worth and hope it may lead to some good. Perhaps our Rubber expert can enlighten us on the subject?

Yours, etc.,

DAGA.

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.					
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending Oct. 16, 1930	January 1 to Oct. 16, 1930	January 1 to Oct. 16, 1929		
(A) TEA (<i>Week ending Thursday, October 16, 1930</i>)		s. d.	N. India.	s. 1 3·75	d. 1 2·71	s. 1 4·47		
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —			S. India.	a 1 1·39	b 1 2·52	c 1 3·78		
Peria Karamalkai	245	1 3½	Ceylon...	1 8·31	1 6·51	1 7·16		
Anai Mudi	208	1 2½	Java ...	10·79	10·06	1 0·29		
*Naduar Estate	126	1 2½	Sumatra.	11·67	11·16	1 2·39		
Gajam Mudi	144	1 1½	Nyassa-land	9·00	9·25	1 0·29		
High Forest	108	1 1½	Total ..	d 1 4·28	e 1 3·21	f 1 4·72		
Kallyar B.	106	1 1						
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i> —								
Twyford and Ashley }	131	1 3						
Vembanaad.— }								
Stagbrook	98	1 2½						
Carady Goody	100	1 1½						
Pasumalay	84	1 1½						
Pirmed	138	1 1½						
Munja Mallay	91	1 1½						
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —								
Upper Surianalle	90	1 6½						
Surianalle	59	1 6½						
Chokanaad	63	1 6						
Sevenmallay	39	1 5½						
*Kalaar	52	1 4½						
Vagavurrai	168	1 3½						
(d) <i>Mundakayam</i> —								
*Valley End	113	1 0½						
(e) <i>Nilgiris</i> —								
Brooklands	103	1 9½						
Glendale	145	1 8						
*Prospect .	122	1 7½						
Sutton	21	1 7						
*Terramia	148	1 5½						
(f) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —								
Sea forth	78	1 3½						
(g) <i>South Travancore</i> —								
*Ambanaad	23	1 2½						
(h) <i>Wynaad</i> —								
Achoor	70	1 0						

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—

a 6,408 b 278,110 c 294,246
 d 81,374 e 3,279,965 f 3,200,200

(B) COFFEE.—

SPECIAL CABLE, LONDON,
 NOVEMBER 5, 1930
 'A' QUALITY 11s.
 MARKET QUIET.

(C) RUBBER.—

The London 'Spot' Quotations for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, November 4, 1930, was 4½d.

London Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, November 4, 1930, were 77,480 tons, a decrease of 4,738 tons on October 28, 1930, inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, November 4, 1930, were 38,941 tons, an increase of 596 tons on October 28, 1930, inventory.

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, November 6, 1930

Planting.—There has been practically nothing doing during the past fortnight, although the undertone in Teas was distinctly firmer, and in Rubbers prices were steady. Peermades are wanted at Rs. 22; but otherwise there are still sellers in all scrips. In Rubbers, no buyers appeared locally at anywhere near quoted rates, although Dolar Rubbers showed some tendency to improve with speculative buyers appearing in the Calcutta market.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			or — on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£	1	0 3 6	...
2. Linggi Plantations	..	£	1	0 13 9	+ 6d.
3. Malayalam Plantations	.	£	1	0 16 6	+ 9d.
4. Merlimau Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 3	+ 1½d.
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£	1	1 12 6	...
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 9	- 1½d.
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£	1	0 5 0	- 1s. 3d.
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	0 5 0	- 3d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£	1	1 3 6	- 3d.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	0 15 0	- 6d.

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	3
Cochins Rs 15	10	15
*Devasholas Rs. 7	...	6
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	..	25
Kalasas Rs. 15	..	6½
Malankaras Rs. 30	35	40
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	..	8
7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	..	15
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	..	5
7 per cent Prefs. Rs. 100	..	95
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	22	23
Peria Karamalais Rs. 15	..	40
(Rs. 15) Non Participating	..	26½
Pernasholas Rs. 10	..	?
Periyars Rs. 10	..	6
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	..	2
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	..	10
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	..	96
Vellamalais (Rs. 15)	16½	17½

* Second call of Rs. 2 per share due on or before December 1, 1930.

III. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on October 28, 1930)

TEA.—The quantity offered on October 28, 1930, totalled 2,069,424 lbs. The market is irregular and easier. *Nuwera Eliya and Maturata* :—Quality was fairly satisfactory; demand was somewhat irregular and prices were easier in consequence. *High Crown* :—Quality from Uva showed a marked falling off but offerings from other districts were well up to the average for this time of year. Competition was not well sustained and quotations generally eased 2 to 3 cents. *Medium Crown* :—Useful coloury Brokens came to a firm market but all other descriptions were irregular and easier. *Low Crown* :—Demand was less active. Quotation for Broken grades receded 1 to 2 cents, Orange Pekoes were about steady but Pekoes met with poor demand and declined fully 4 cents. *Fannings and Dusts* :—All descriptions came to a dull and easier market. (*As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.*)

South Indian Teas in Auction of October 21, 1930, obtained the following prices :—

Estates				Breaks	Averages
Kanniamallay ...	...	...	...	11,787	79
Sothuparai ...	...	...	...	18,840	66
Corrimony ...	...	...	...	6,554	58

RUBBER.—About 370 tons were offered at auctions held on October 23, 1930. There was an active demand particularly for some of the lower grades and in most cases an improvement in prices. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet was a steady market throughout at 17 cents showing an advance of a half cent on last week's prices. Fair quality Sheet met with a good enquiry at about steady rates and Off quality Sheet was about a half cent dearer, but inferior quality Sheet was slightly easier. Contract Crêpe was a good market at 16½ cents showing an advance of a half cent on previous rates. Off and Mottled sorts were well supported at unchanged prices. There was a keen demand for all grades of Scrap Crêpe and these may be quoted a half cent dearer with the exception of inferior Earth sorts which were steady. The small quantity of Scraps offering were in only moderate demand and prices showed no change from the previous week.

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

October 19, 1930 to November 1, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total
1. Thuckalai...	19·91	46·42	66·33	24. Coonoor ...	7·65	31·61	39·26
2. Kalthurity.	3·38	92·97	96·35	25. Kotagiri ...	19·53	38·68	58·21
3. Kallar Bdge.	17·06	114·96	132·02	26. Ootacamund.	12·45	39·65	52·10
4. Koney ...	10·72	99·65	110·37	27. Yercaud ...	11·07	50·74	61·81
5. Pattanapura.	11·65	88·71	100·36	28. Mango Range ...	...	98·83	98·83
6. M'kayam ...	...	88·35	88·35	29. Devala ...	8·30	76·12	84·42
6a Peravanthan.	10·43	155·66	166·09	30. Devarshola.	5·23	62·45	67·68
7. Peermade ...	12·29	165·54	177·83	31. CALICUR ...	9·18	97·23	106·41
8. Twyford ...	11·43	203·71	215·14	32. Kuttiyadi ...	5·42	98·44	103·86
9. V'periyar ...	5·12	74·51	79·63	33. Vayitri ...	9·22	141·30	150·52
10. Kalaar ...	6·36	203·82	210·18	34. Manantoddi.	6·64	89·53	96·17
11. Chittuvurrai	5·36	40·31	45·67	35. Billigiris ...	11·14	63·74	74·88
12. BODI'KANUR ...	...	...	...	36. Sidasipur ...	...	32·75	32·75
13. COCHIN	8·68	96·68	105·36	37. Pollibetta ...	7·53	66·81	74·34
14. Mooply ...	7·80	119·16	126·96	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	8·68	104·59	112·67	39. Saklaspur: ...	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	7·22	165·26	172·48	40. Kadamanie ...	4·31	225·36	229·67
17. POLLACHIK	5·12	35·06	40·28	41. Ballupete ...	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	8·27	103·98	112·25	42. Balehonnur...	3·70	67·61	71·31
19. Karapara ...	6·92	138·14	145·06	43. Merthisubgey.	4·23	101·69	105·92
20. Pullengode..	7·35	108·35	115·70	44. Kelagur ...	...	98·14	98·14
21. Nilambur ...	6·76	86·43	93·19	45. Durgadbettta.	13·13	88·62	101·75
22. Naduvattam	10·63	107·61	118·24	46. MANGALORE	4·41	131·64	136·05
23. Nilgiri Peak.	6·75	109·23	115·98	47. MADRAS ...	20·90	29·06	49·96

F—During the Fortnight.

P—Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

Planters' Chronicle



POSTAGE PAID

Vol. XXV, No. 26]

November 22, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 155, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

MR. Eric Miller's review of the tea and rubber plantation industries in the speech he made at the Annual Meeting of Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, comes at a very opportune time when the outlook for rubber is none too clear. Production still greatly exceeds consumption and Mr. Miller rightly contends that those producers who are still endeavouring to increase their output, are not only adding to unwanted surplus stocks, thus depressing further the price, but are also probably overtapping their trees and encroaching on bark reserves which represent the true capital of every rubber estate. Furthermore by their action they are shaking confidence in the industry at the very time when a steady policy is most needed.

Tea and Rubber In a recent circular, the Rubber Growers' Association gave very clear and definite advice as to the best procedure to adopt in this difficult period but notwithstanding, many companies still allow the 'all-out' tapping policy to continue.

Experience has proved that when a company's finances are not too strong, the restorative is a complete rest from tapping and the estate put on a 'care and maintenance basis'.

Mr. Miller suggests that Governments of the rubber-producing countries would do well to advance financial assistance on easy terms to all growers who definitely discontinue tapping and who desire to carry on their estates through these difficult times, on the above lines.

The position as regards Tea is that production to date shows a decrease of 46 million pounds which by the end of the year should amount to 55 million pounds. This has been brought about by the co-operation of India, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies in restricting output and, as we commented in our issue of October 11, a continuance of finer plucking on these lines is the right policy for producers who by turning out tea of the best possible quality will reduce surplus stocks which at the end of September stood at 233 million pounds against 202 million in 1929. It is

early now that the full benefit of the smaller shipments is being felt and by the end of December, surplus stocks should be very little ahead of those last year.

Dr. Leslie Coleman, who returned to Madras from Java on the 8th instant, has lost no time in giving Planters the benefit of his investigations into the Stephanoderes pest. In a letter to this *Coffee Berry Borer Journal*, Dr. Coleman gives the most important conclusions which have been arrived at to date and we are sure that our readers will greatly appreciate the promptness with which he has acted in letting them have first-hand news as soon as possible.

— : o : —

LATEX TUBE BORE THEORY

'A Reply from Mr. Ashplant to his Critics.'

To

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

My prolonged illness has prevented my keeping in touch with recent literature on rubber. It seems to me however from the extracts that have reached me that the designation of Frey Wyssling's paper as an 'attack' on the Ashplant Theory is utterly misleading.

The tube bore theory is merely going through the healthy process of criticism and investigation by other scientists, which is the lot of every new idea to science. It will be modified, as all new theories are bound to be, by later workers, but that latex tube bore as an important factor in latex yield will ever be displaced, or the main props of the theory overthrown, is to me, and to those who have seen something of the enormous body of evidence accumulated at the Rubber Experimental Station, simply inconceivable. I am glad that Mr. Frattini has reaffirmed this fact.

Rightly understood, and journalistic 'captions' notwithstanding, the investigations of Frey Wyssling, far from attacking the tube bore theory, actually support it. This, the first research into the problem since my own work, confirms the new factor as the most important determinant of rubber yield and at the same time it substantiates the two main claims I have endeavoured to establish:

In the Report of the Experimental Station 1928-9, I claimed to have made two observations,

(a) 'That trees with latex tubes of below a certain average bore are almost invariably poor yielders, and

(b) That good yielding trees just as invariably possess latex tubes of above this average bore.'

and I went on to say: 'Experience shows that from 55 to 65 per cent. of the trees on the average estates or in the average nursery belong to class (a). The recognition in the nursery stage and the removal before planting of this class will enormously increase productivity.'

With regard to the higher class of trees with tube bore above the minimum size, while there is a relation and a very marked relation between the tube bore and yield, the position of any tree in the class cannot be precisely indicated without a pre-knowledge also of the number of rings the tree will develop. No signs are known whereby the ring-forming potentialities of a tree can be determined in its infancy and until we have more

knowledge of this factor, it will be impossible to say whether a nursery plant will grow into a six, eight or ten-pounder tree. The close correlation between tube bore and yield might enable us to place a tree as good or very good in the (b) class with a high degree of probability, but all that I am concerned to claim here for tube bore measurements, is that they enable us to discriminate between the potentially poor and the potentially good. This is a big advance.'

Now, as to the claims made, Frey Wyssling's paper also shows and admits that trees with narrow bore latex tubes are always low yielders.

The second claim that good yielding trees possess latex tubes of above average bore is confirmed by such of Frey Wyssling's measurements as I have seen and it should be noted that the tube bores of all the Avro's buddings examined were found to lie between 16 and 18 microns, all ranked, in fact, as 'A's or 'B's, the two classes in which for practical purposes we have been accustomed to group good yielding trees in South India, it having been observed that good yield was always associated with trees with tube bore of from 15 to 20 microns. The chief difficulty was with trees possessing a tube bore lying between 13·8 and 15 microns, anyone of which might develop into passable yielders, given a high number of latex rings. An average tube bore of less than 13·5 microns seems to be incompatible with good yield, excepting very rare cases where the number of latex rings is phenomenal.

So far as the main principles go, then, the Dutch investigator's researches are a vindication of the tube bore theory, where he diverges from me is in the degree of correlation observed and hence in the utilisation of the theory.

The number of trees examined by Frey Wyssling was absurdly few and I have no doubt that the difference between the correlation coefficient found by him of 0·54 and that by me of 0·75 is partly due to this. It is also partly explained by the selected nature of Frey Wyssling's material. He concluded in his tables no tree with tube bore of less than 14 microns which will seem an unfair assortment when it is pointed out that 128 of the trees figuring in my tables or 50 per cent. have tube bores of from 13·5 down to 10·5 microns.

I am indebted to Mr. G. N. Frattini who has kindly re-examined the tables, for pointing out that if in my correlation material all individuals of less than 14 microns diameter are omitted, a correlation of 0·537 is obtained.

I will not emphasize the close agreement of this figure with that of Frey Wyssling. There will be time enough to discuss correlation values when Frey Wyssling or some other investigator tackles tube bore measurement on a comparable scale.

With regard to the choice between budding and tube bore selection, this depends upon local circumstances. There is no question but that propagation from the few élite trees which have been proved to transmit their desirable qualities of high yield and vigorous growth must be preferable to selection from the common herd, whether the selection is by tube bore or any other test. All that any test applied to the ordinary population can do, is to weed out the unfit. For the real aristocrat among rubber trees may occur but once in ten thousand. The discovery of a mere dozen élite trees has taken the Dutch East Indies over 12 years and even in regard to some of these, much uncertainty prevailed up to a year ago. Outside the Dutch East Indies, no really proven bud mothers of local origin were available, and in the prevailing uncertainty, a method of eliminating the duds, such as that worked out by me was more dependable than budding

adventures with unknown and frequently brown bast tained stock. It was infinitely preferable to the indiscriminate planting still going on when I introduced my method, and when the real test of actual tapping can be undertaken, 'latter-day Buddists' will have no cause for dissatisfaction with the tube bore selected areas.

However, with rubber at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., a discussion of methods of increasing rubber production can have little interest.

If the scientific critics of my theory who are, in the rebound, showing such enthusiasm for budding, had, years ago when budding was unpopular, displayed a little more courage and foresight, the rubber industry might not have reached its present 'impasse'. Up to four years ago I was the only scientific man in British planting circles who foresaw the possibilities of budding and pressed its adoption on the planting community, and it should not be forgotten that it was the bright idea of pruning bud mothers, originated by me, that made budding practicable in South India and Burma, not to mention some parts of Ceylon.

Though sighs for lost opportunities will not now recall them, one cannot help wishing that interest in and research into methods of increased production had commenced five or ten years earlier, instead of with the first serious price decline. Had large highly selected plantations, capable of yielding 700 to 800 lbs. per acre, been in existence by say, the year 1919 it is safe to say that much of the vast native area with its uncontrolled riot of production, would never have been planted. Any fool can plant rubber, and to the far-seeing it has always been evident that a thing that offers an easy profit to anyone would eventually be overdone unless more efficient methods demanding greater intelligence were introduced. The tragedy is that we have waited until the planting of rubber was overdone almost before we generally awoke to the danger. By failing to apply science in the one direction in which European skill and resource could achieve definite superiority, i.e., in securing higher productivity, we have temporarily lost the race.

Nothing can now avert a brutal period of economy and re-adjustment, which is likely to be very prolonged unless rubber producers, like other business men, realize the folly of producing at a loss and rest their plant until demand revives.

We have suffered too much from optimists in the rubber industry, particularly from the prognosticator of 'booms'. If continued production is a form of optimism, the sooner we have a little pessimism the better.

The rubber-planting industry has one unique feature which may be a matter for self-congratulation or otherwise according to whether we think of ourselves or our competitors, but is any way of benefit to the world at large. It has the immense advantage over other industries of a plant that improves when left idle. If there is another consoling reflection, it is the economic truth that no useful commodity can permanently remain below its cost of production.

LONDON,
October 16, 1930.

Yours, etc.,
H. ASHPLANT.

*Note.—*Repeated attacks of fever compelled Mr. Ashplant to abandon his scientific work in South India in the Autumn of 1928 and go to Europe for medical treatment. He returned in June of the following year with the intention of resuming his investigations into Latex Tube Bore and publishing a full report on the subject. On the way out, however, he had

the ill-luck to contract a serious throat trouble which entailed complete loss of voice for months and which failed altogether to yield to local treatment. This and the recurrence of his old fevers necessitated his return to England in February of this year where he has been undergoing an operation. We understand that medical reasons preclude Mr. Ashplant from again residing in the Tropics.

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STEPHANODERES

We publish below the letter received from Dr. Leslie Coleman referred to in our Editorial, in which he gives the latest information available as regards the Stephanoderes pest and the steps which should be taken to prevent it spreading.
(Ed.)

I returned from Java four days ago and have been busily engaged in writing reports of my observations on many different subjects connected with agriculture. I had hoped to have had one dealing with the Coffee Berry Borer ready ere now, but unforeseen difficulties have prevented this. As coffee planters in general should know without delay the present situation as regards this pest, I have decided to give information as concisely as possible through your columns.

1. The question as to the presence of the pest. I took with me to Java beetles believed to be Stephanoderes hampei collected from bored beans and berries both in coffee estates and in stored coffee as well. Beetles provisionally identified as Stephanoderes hampei but found in other plants, were also taken. These were examined immediately on my arrival in Buitenzorg, the head-quarters of the Agricultural Department of the Dutch East Indies, by Dr. S. Leefmans, Chief of the Institute of Plant Diseases and his Assistant Dr. Kalshoven. Dr. Leefmans has, I believe, a more extensive and accurate knowledge of this pest than any other scientific officer in Java to-day and has also published two of what must be looked upon as among the most thorough treatises on Stephanoderes hampei that exist. Dr. Kalshoven is specializing in the group of beetles to which this pest belongs.

After a week's thorough study Drs. Leefmans and Kalshoven informed me that among the specimens we had classed as Stephanoderes two specimens could not be distinguished by them in any way from Stephanoderes hampei, the other specimens belonging to different species. Dr. Leefmans asked me to get for him samples of bored beans as he believed that these would give valuable corroborative evidence of the presence of this pest. I cabled for these at once but unfortunately through a misunderstanding of my instructions they were sent to my address and as I was touring in quite another part of Java, the parcel remained unopened till the day before my departure. I have to-day received the final report on the examination. Dr. Leefmans informs me that one out of the five samples sent had beans with borings very similar to those of Stephanoderes hampei.

Specimens were also sent to the Imperial Institute of Entomology before I left for Java. These were transferred to Mr. Eggers, the German Specialist on this group of beetles, who reported that all the specimens received by them belonged to another species of Stephanoderes, viz., Stephanoderes uniseriatus. It will now be necessary to send to Mr. Eggers the specimens identified by Dr. Leefmans as in all probability Stephanoderes hampei. Along with these will be sent other specimens which appear to belong to this species.

From the above it will be seen that we have probably several species of Stephanoderes attacking coffee in South India. It appears probable that Stephanoderes hampei is among the number but absolute certainty on this point can be obtained only if we get a confirmation of Dr. Leefmans' opinion from the acknowledged systematic authority on this group, Mr. Eggers. This will be obtained as soon as possible.

2. What should be done now? In the first place undoubtedly the black berries both on trees and on the ground, in estates that seem to be infested should be collected and steamed ten minutes. These should be collected by the pickers in a separate bag at the time of their picking rounds. Steaming can be easily done in kerosine tins with an open top in which the bottom has been replaced by a coarse wire mesh. This should be placed over a second kerosine tin in which water should be kept boiling. This method of dealing with an infestation is an extremely cheap one. Wooden pieces fastened around top of the second tin will serve to keep the first one in place. The top tin should be covered with a board cover. The steaming of black beans and one showing signs of borings in this way will serve to prevent danger of spread.

As regards bags, fumigation at the curing works should prove a simple and inexpensive operation and I consider it should be undertaken. Dr. Leefmans assured me that, under conditions that obtain at most of our curing works, where the temperature does not drop below about 75° Fahrenheit, 40 cc. of Carbon bisulphide per cubic metre should be sufficient if the disinfection is continued for 24 hours. According to estimates made in the Entomological laboratory here, this represents a cost of about 1 pie per 35 bags at present prices of Carbon bisulphide. 40 cc. per cubic metre is equivalent to 2½ lbs. per 1,000 cubic feet. The only other feasible method of fumigating bags would appear to be steam, but unless there is a special equipment for the purpose, this is likely to prove more costly. As regards fumigation chambers, if air tight ones are not already available, ones can be easily and cheaply constructed. Dr. Leefmans informed me that several layers of thick paper pasted over cracks and openings gave all the conditions of tightness required for fumigation. He, in fact, informed me that, in Sumatra, they used chambers of closely-woven bamboo matting over which several thicknesses of heavy paper had been pasted. Cracks around the doors can be pasted up in the same way. Fumigation will I think not weigh heavily on the curers and will undoubtedly help to safeguard the coffee interests.

Work on clearing up the doubts and difficulties surrounding this question will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible but planters will, I trust, have patience with us in our difficult and puzzling task.

While, as stated, we are not yet certain that we have among the several species boring into coffee the form known as Stephanoderes hampei. I consider that as thorough field study on coffee estates suspected to be infested should continue. I understand that up to the present, field work has not been possible in the coffee areas in Madras Presidency and I would urge strongly that this should be taken up. We shall also have to take up rearing work for, as far as I have been able to ascertain, no careful investigation has yet been made of the variations that may occur among species of Stephanoderes. We must clear up as rapidly as possible the question as to just what species are at present found boring into coffee berries in South India. It will greatly assist us in our task if planters will send over to us parcels of the dry berries which are collected on their estates for identification of the beetles found in them.

As to the mass of information on coffee and other subjects which I have brought back with me, it was, as will be understood, impossible for me to put this into shape during my absence. I had all I could do to record the impressions and information which poured in upon me from every side. This is being prepared in the form of a series of reports for submission to Government just as rapidly as I can accomplish it. I believe Government will approve of much if not all of this being made available for general information in which case it will be published as early as possible.

BANGALORE,
November 14, 1930.

LESLIE C. COLEMAN,
Director of Agriculture, Mysore.

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THE TEA POSITION

From a Correspondent.

To restrict or not restrict, that is the Tea problem for 1931, which is naturally occupying the attention of all proprietary interests. Crop Restriction in 1930 has undoubtedly saved the market from collapse; but stocks are still so high that Restriction of 1931 crop seems to be the only sound course under the circumstances.

The figures showing the present position are rather interesting. At the end of August the totals of this year's crops from the various growing centres compared with those of 1929 were given on reliable authority as being :

	1930	1929
Northern India (to end of August)	191,400,000	216,000,000
South India (to end of July)	27,403,000	31,263,000
Ceylon (to end of July)	156,238,000	160,197,000
Java (to end of July)	81,720,000	85,134,000
Sumatra (to end of July)	14,381,000	13,048,000
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	471,142,000	505,642,000

Assuming a proportionate falling off for the remainder of the year, the estimated shortage of 60 millions, as the result of restriction, would appear to be fairly accurate.

Amount of crop restriction to end August : 34,500,000 lbs.

The Tea Brokers Association of London gave the London stock figures (estimated to represent 90 per cent of the total for whole U.K.) as

201,000,000 lbs.

add 10 per cent 21,000,000

222,000,000 lbs. total U.K. tea stocks at July '31.

compared with 200,000,000 lbs. in 1929.
 170,000,000 lbs. in 1928.

Working on the crop figures already given, it is fair to assume that by February or March 1931 stocks will be reduced by a further 26 million lbs., when they will therefore stand at :—

196,000,000 lbs.

From the Tea Brokers Association's sale list for March 6, 1930, it is ascertained that the *London Stocks alone* at January 31, 1930 were 267 million lbs. (add 10 per cent to obtain the whole U.K. figure), so that it is

quite evident that restriction and increased consumption together have effected a tremendous improvement in the position.

But it also seems obvious that without Restriction in 1931 this improvement will be largely nullified, as stocks would presumably be back by the end of next year to the 260 million mark; it is to be hoped therefore that the various Tea Associations concerned will be able to arrange to continue crop restriction for another full year, and that Java will again co-operate. It is also to be hoped that there will be far more support from South India in 1931 than was the case this year. From the report of the U.P.A.S.I. Executive Committee for 1929-30 we find that, whereas over 80 per cent of Sterling Companies working in South India came into the agreement, the response from Rupee concerns was very meagre.

It seems to the writer that this is a state of affairs which is very discreditable to the U.P.A.S.I.; and which ultimately might lead to the secession of large areas from the U.P.A.S.I. itself, as under the alternative policy of 'Survival of the fittest' many South Indian Estates producing common tea may close down altogether or be obliged to reduce expenditure to the absolute minimum, when it would be no longer possible to afford the U.P.A.S.I. subscription.

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OUTLOOK FOR RUBBER ESTATES

A Planter's Views

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Several letters have appeared lately in *The Times* in which two very interesting and vital points have been raised with regard to rubber production:—

- (1) The native menace of the Dutch East Indies to European rubber producers;
- (2) Extravagance in respect of excessive European staff in European rubber companies.

Dealing with the alleged menace, which has been so largely talked about and widely believed, a study of the potentialities of European rubber production will prove that this so-called menace is merely a myth.

To-day, after only eighteen years of research, rubber production has reached over 1,000 lbs. per acre, and with intensive cultivation and scientific manuring, combined with further research in seed-selection and bud-grafting, a forecast of 1,800 lbs.—2,000 lbs. per acre is not unwarranted.

Rubber will before very long be produced at under 4d. per lb., and a progressive downward trend will occur until eventually 2½d. or less is reached by such companies that have had the foresight to keep in touch with scientific developments and establish a continuous system of planting up new rubber embodying the most up-to-date knowledge with respect to seed-selection, budding, manuring, and cultivation. With rubber at such a price, the native menace fades into insignificance. In the future, calculation of possible rubber production will not be made on the total mature acreage, but only that acreage (as far as European estates are concerned) which can produce its rubber at under 4d., while the acreage of native holdings and 'ladangs' will not be of any real significance, as they will be tapped only sporadically, if at all, due to their owners reaping a much greater profit growing other produce.

The near future will see rubber cultivation predominantly a European industry—large estates, anything from 10,000—50,000 acres, run on the most up-to-date lines, while the native will turn to the cultivation of spices, paddy, fruits and vegetables. With rubber stabilized below 4/-, and with the definite assurance of still cheaper rubber becoming available as the yield per acre increases, the demand will be equal to the supply for many years to come, owing to the multitude of uses that rubber will be put to as soon as it becomes stabilized at a low price.

The second point, concerning the extravagance of European rubber companies in having more than one European per estate, and the statement that only Eurasian or Asiatic assistants were employed in the old days in coffee, etc., requires a little consideration. To compare conditions on a present-day rubber estate with those existent on the old coffee estates is to conclude that in order to obtain maximum efficiency and profit, all Eurasian and Asiatic (among the Eurasians there are exceptions) persons on the staff should be dispensed with, and an entirely European staff recruited from the best men at home be employed for the following reasons :—

- (1) Estates are tending to become larger and larger, and the work thereon more detailed and accurate, necessitating expert supervision ;
- (2) Labour conditions are becoming increasingly difficult, and as the assistants' work is primarily concerned with the labour, a European, owing to his status and fairness, will be more successful than a Eurasian or Asiatic ;
- (3) The average Asiatic is not trustworthy ;
- (4) If every estate had one European only where would the future European managers be trained ? Present conditions in rubber-planting (and future ones more so) require a fairly long apprenticeship to gain the knowledge and experience necessary to produce a first-class manager.

Yours, etc.,

J. L. SCHOFIELD, B.Sc.

FORTROSE ESTATE, MALAYA.

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U.P.A.S.I. NOTES

THE REV. J. HOWARD PRESTON, (who was Chaplain of Cochin and Munnar up till February of this year) was instituted and inducted to the benefice of Hardraw-cum-Lunds in the diocese of Ripon on Wednesday October 8, the Venerable Archdeacon of Richmond and Canon Garrod, Rural Dean of Wensleydale, officiating, and the vicars from four other neighbouring parishes also being present despite the very inclement monsoon-like weather. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Campbell, of Cochin, were present in the congregation.

The Archdeacon in his address commended the newly-installed vicar to the parishioners in the words of Galatians vi. 6. Padre Preston considers it a happy coincidence that his new sphere is only a few miles from Grinton where Padre Spear has recently settled down upon his return from Kottayam, whilst Asby-with-Ormside, the present habitat of Padre Reynolds (Chaplain of Cochin and Munnar 1921-24) is only some 25 miles away in another direction.

WE HAVE been asked to publish the following notification for the convenience of any Planters travelling through the area in question. The information has been circulated by the Secretary of the Mysore Planters' Association to all their members, as follows :

Charmady Ghat Road, S. Kanara Section.

The Mysore Planters' Association,

No. 29/500

Hirebile P.O., Kadur District,

November, 10, 1930.

TO ALL MEMBERS,

THE MYSORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIRS,

Last night notification was received re. traffic on the above Ghat, and is repeated below for information of Members.

Extensive repairs of the Ghat Road are in progress. Soling, metalling widening are now in hand and traffic is regulated as follows until the end of this month.

From Mangalore side to } Motor traffic between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.
Frontier. } Cart do. do. 6 p.m. and daybreak.
From Frontier to Mangalore } Motor traffic do. 2 p.m. and 6 p.m.
side. } Cart do. do. 6 a.m. and 10 a.m.

From December onwards 118 culverts will be constructed, and it will be necessary to close the road entirely for at least two months.

Any subsequent alterations in the above arrangements will be notified Members.

Yours faithfully,
 (Sd.) C. C. COUCHMAN,
Secretary.

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THE DEANE MEMORIAL FUND.—Friends of the late Mr. W. Deane of Kotagiri and subscribers to his Memorial Fund will be interested to learn that the clock for which donations were invited, has now been fixed in position in the tower of St. Luke's Church, Kotagiri.

The cost of the clock, the charges for fixing it in position and other miscellaneous expenditure, amounted to Rs. 3,806 which was just covered by the donations received and the interest on fixed deposits.

* * * *

ADDRESS LIST.—The Manager, Karakundru Estate, Valparai, informs us, through his letter of November 13, to the Honorary Secretary, Anamallai Planters' Association, that, with effect from and including 1st December, next, the name of the above Estate will be changed to 'Velonie.'

DISTRICT NOTES

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE

Minutes of the Second Quarterly (1930-31) General Meeting of the Central Travancore Planters' Association held at Peermade Club at 10 a.m. on November 1, 1930

Present :

Messrs. W. A. J. Milner, (*Chairman*), J. S. Wilkie, E. C. Sylvester, H. C. Leslie, W. F. Anderson, J. Wedderspoon, A. V. Mawer, M.C., T. A. Kinmond, R. E. C. James, J. C. Strange, I. S. F. Rudd Clarke, R. B. Webb, W. F. Inman, D. I. Gardiner, H. Gibbon, G. Q. Archard, W. S. Scott, B. P. Tailyour, M.C., A. H. J. How, M. W. Hoare, W. M. Stanton, J. L. Hopper, J. H. Cantlay (*Honorary Secretary*).

The Notice calling the Meeting was read.

Correspondence

Adulteration of Tea.—Letters regarding this were read and recorded.

Sanitation.—A letter from the President, District Board, Madura, with regard to the Sanitary measures being instituted at Gudalur was read, and recorded with satisfaction.

Factories Act.—Recorded Honorary Secretary's letter to Mr. V. J. Joseph, B.A., B.L., with regard to the applicability or otherwise of the Factories Act to Tea Factories in Travancore.

Depredation by Wild Elephants.—Read letter from the Chief Secretary to Government with regard to damage by Elephants on Pasumullay Estate. In view of the attitude adopted by Government, a resolution was moved by Mr. E. C. Sylvester, seconded by Mr. J. S. Wilkie and carried by the meeting 'That the correspondence be embodied in the minutes of this meeting for publication' and the Honorary Secretary was instructed accordingly.

Letters between Honorary Secretary and Government.

'At the General Meeting of this Association held on May 24, 1930, a complaint was made by a member, of the damage recently caused to Pasumullay Estate of this District by Elephants.

It was alleged that Elephants had broken down two pumping sheds, a manure shed, and a shed erected to shelter children whilst their mothers were working in the field besides doing considerable damage to the tea. The actual damage done to the above detailed buildings was estimated at about Rs. 1,000 independent of the tea destroyed.

There are no means of preventing damage from this source to Estates in this District as shooting is prohibited and the animals are not intimidated by the usual accessible methods of driving and it is hoped that Government will take steps to protect owners from this source of danger and loss.

The Government's reply : 'With reference to your letter dated May 26, 1930, re: the damage caused by elephants at Pasumullay Estate, I have the honour to inform you that the Conservator of Forests has reported that there is a bit of jungle rich with Elephant fodder between Carady Goody and Pasumullay Estates, that this bit is a registered area belonging to the Pasumullay Estate, and that wild elephants resort to it in summer. It is further stated that unless this bit of jungle is cleared and planted up by the Pasumullay Estate, there can be no effective means of preventing the inroads of wild elephants either into the jungle bit or into the adjoining Estates.'

The Honorary Secretary's letter 'I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your No. 1132-30 Devpt. of August 2.

Whilst agreeing with the Conservator of Forests, that the land consisting of grass, park and jungle, is rich in Elephant fodder, I would point out that the unopened land belonging to Pasumullay is only a small portion of such land, there being a lot of land belonging to Paycannur Estate and Government, which also lies adjacent to Pasumullay, so that though Pasumullay land were opened, Elephants would still continue to feed in the other land.

The damage as a rule on Pasumullay Estate is caused, not by herds of wild Elephants but by a 'solitary', which is said to be a 'Rogue'. Under the circumstances might this particular Elephant be verified, and if it is proved that he is a source of danger to the public, besides damaging property, permission be granted to shoot him?

If this course of action does not meet with your approval, I shall be glad if you will suggest some means by which Estates are safeguarded from damage in future, and if

it is possible for the estates concerned to co-operate with you in this matter, I am sure you can count on their doing so.

It seems only fair and equitable, that when wild Elephants are so well protected, that owners of Estates should be also adequately safeguarded.'

Government's reply: 'I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated August 14, 1930 *re* : the damage caused by elephants at Pasumullay Estate.'

Tea Fluff for Germany.—Letter from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., and an extract from the proceedings of the I.T.A. meeting in Calcutta of October 3, 1930, on this subject, were read and recorded.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to advise the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., in the negative.

U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club.—Read letter from the Secretary with regard to the proposal to close down this club, and after discussing the question in its several aspects, a resolution was moved by Mr. G. Q. Archard seconded by Mr W. F. Inman and carried by the meeting 'That the Wynad Associations' Resolution moved and carried at an extraordinary general meeting October 8, be adopted by this Association,' and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to inform the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., accordingly.

Sri Mulam Popular Assembly subjects.--The Meeting approved of the Committee's suggestion for (1) Depredation by wild elephants and for (2) It was moved by Mr. E. C. Sylvester seconded by Mr. W. S. Scott and carried by the meeting 'That an Act for the prevention of tea thefts be asked for.'

Instructions will be issued by the Committee to the Delegate at a meeting to be held at a later date.

U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting —Delegates' report was read by Mr. J. H. Cantlay as follows :—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Mr. Clarke and I attended the Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. at Bangalore from the 18th to 22nd August 1930. The books of Proceedings have not yet been received, but you will have seen in the press and in the Planters' Chronicle, the results of the Meetings' deliberations on the several questions of a controversial nature, which came before it ; it is therefore unnecessary to inflict you with what can only be repetition.

The chief feature of the Meeting this year was the spirit of co-operation in which the subject of economy was discussed ; the result of which you will have already felt, and we have every hope that our new executive will find the means of affecting real and permanent economies in the future working of the U.P.A.S.I. for which the way has been already paved.

With regard to cesses and subscriptions and the disposal of credit balances, we, after hearing the views of those delegates interested, and having discussed the pros and cons of the various resolutions (including our own) being moved on these subjects, withdrew ours with others, for the common good, in favour of the West Coast Planters' Association's resolution, which was amended and finally moved in the form of two separate resolutions. A further resolution was moved by us, to ensure that the question of the reduction of cesses, when framing next year's budget, should not be over-looked : and was carried. It is a matter for congratulation that these resolutions were adopted with practically no opposition ; and thanks are due to the original movers and to those delegates who so co-operated, as to make it possible for them virtually unopposed adoption.

The Meeting decided to leave the questions relating to decrease in U.P.A.S.I. Staff and the moving of head quarters, to the new Executive for investigation and subsequent report with their recommendations to all Associations.

Mr. Potter, employed by the Indian Tea Cess Committee on Tea Propaganda in Southern India, was invited to attend the Meeting which he did ; it was disappointing however to find that he was unwilling or unable to give us any information with regard to what is being done, to increase the consumption of our teas.

We moved resolutions with regard to the increase of the sale of tea and the sale of adulterated teas, which were both carried.

The Tea Scientific Department and the special Sub-Committee's report thereon, came in for a great deal of discussion, and their recommendation, "D" in its entirety, was finally accepted and a resolution dealing with this was carried by the meeting.

A resolution with regard to ceasing the contribution to the Scientific Department of the Indian Tea Association was lost, but another was carried, in which the Executive Committee were empowered to negotiate with the Indian Tea Association with reference

to the continuance of the affiliation of the U.P.A.S.I. with the Tea Scientific Station at Tocklai on a reduced subscription.

Our resolution with regard to the Kodaikanal-Kuruwanuth Road was carried.

Mr. F. E. James in a statement, made suggestions as to the ways and means of improving the Planters' Chronicle. This question was left for the Executive Committee to go into and decide upon.

We regret that it was found necessary to suspend the activities of the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club temporarily, but we hope that these may be renewed in the near future.

In conclusion we would like to congratulate our Chairman Mr. Milner, on the able manner in which he steered the Meeting to so satisfactory a conclusion; which, so easily might not have been the case, but for his tactful guidance. We shall be pleased to answer any questions members care to put to us.

(Sd.) J. H. CANTLAY.

„ H. CLARKE.

The delegates were accorded a hearty vote of thanks and their expenses for attending the meeting were sanctioned.

Kodaikanal Road Station-Kuruwanuth Road.—Copy of a letter addressed to Mr. F. E. James from the Local Self Government Department was read and recorded, with regard to the re-classification of roads in general, and this road in particular, as a Trunk Road. In view of the opinion expressed therein, the Honorary Secretary was instructed to write and ask the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I. to arrange a meeting at an early date between a member of this Association and the Chief Engineer in Madras, to discuss the question of (a) Its being classed as a Trunk Road and if that is not possible ;(b) the upkeep of the Road in future to be kept in the hands of the P.W.D.

The Honorary Secretary was also instructed to write and inform the Secretary U.P.A.S.I. that the Road, which is a Trunk Road, from Kumili to Trivandrum, is in first-class order.

U.P.A.S.I. Labour Department.—As there was no seconder for Mr Clarke's resolution, it was withdrawn.

Travancore Road Board.—The Chairman addressed the meeting with regard to a Road Board Meeting he recently attended as a visitor, at Peermade; and at his suggestion the Honorary Secretary was instructed to apply for a copy of the proceedings of the meeting for subsequent circulation to Committee members.

The Chairman was thanked by the meeting for his help in the matter.

Tea Export Duty.—Read letter from Mr. Lampard in which he expresses the opinion that it is unlikely that Super-Tax will be introduced into Travancore for some little while, but that we will have to agree to a higher percentage than 40 per cent in Travancore. He stresses the chief point, as the removal of the export duty; but that owing to the whole Administration of the State being behind hand, this question is as far from settlement as it was a year ago. Mr. Lampard hopes to be able to arrange for an interview with the Dewan at an early date.

The Committee after considering the question were agreed that Messrs. Lampard and Wallace were doing all they could to effect a settlement and that no useful purpose would be served by taking any further action in the matter at present.

Fairfield Arrack Shop.—Read and recorded letter from the Excise Commissioner with regard to the removal of this shop to a site near the Rifle Range at Newlands, Bonamui Estate.

Planters' Benevolent Fund.—Recorded letter from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., with regard to the eligibility for assistance of members who through trade depression lost their billets.

Under any other Business Wound Pensions.—The Honorary Secretary was instructed to write and ask Mr. Lampard whether these were liable to Income-tax.

Bazaar Debts.—The meeting approved their Committee's recommendations regarding this question.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair and to the members of the Peermade Club for the use of their Club.

(Sd.) J. H. CANTLAY,
Honorary Secretary.

(Sd.) W. A. J. MILNER,
Chairman.

KANAN DEVANS

GRAHAMSLAND ESTATE,
MUNNAR P.O.,
November 11, 1930.

**Proceedings of the Bi-Annual Meeting of the Kanan Devan Planters' Association
(Incorporated) held at the High Range Club, Munnar, on Saturday,
October, 25, 1930, at 3-30 p.m.**

Present :

Messrs. A. J. Wright, (*Chairman*), J. S. B. Wallace, J. C. Swayne, A. H. Dixson, E. H. Francis, D. MacIntyre, R. Cullen, J. Gray, H. C. Swayne, J. S. Allan, E. G. Strachan, W. P. Laird, F. G. Grandage, P. G. Campbell, J. A. Nicolson, and H. C. Boyd, (*Honorary Secretary*).

By Proxy :

Messrs. W. J. Dixson, E. N. Pinks, C. H. Mitchell, G. D. Marr, A. A. Bond, and A. J. E. Steven.

Visitors :

Messrs. R. S. Keir, and R. S. Imray.

The Notice calling the Meeting was read.

The minutes of the 45th Annual General Meeting held on May 24, 1930, were taken as read and confirmed.

The Chairman before proceeding with the other business of the Meeting cordially welcomed the return of the Honorary Secretary from his recent operation.

He then stated that he wished to take the opportunity to place on record how much the Association deplored the retirement of Mr. H. L. Pinches from active participation in its interests. He felt sure that all present, and in fact all Members of the Association would agree that the loss was no light one. Mr. Pinches had been associated with the working of the K. D. P. A. for more years than some of those present cared to remember, but it was in connection with his activities in the larger sphere of the U.P.A.S.I. work that he would be remembered chiefly and it was gratifying to think that one of the most prominent personalities in planting circles in recent years sprang from their Association. He was sure that all would join in wishing Mr. Pinches many years of health and vigour to enjoy some measure of relaxation after his strenuous time here. All knew that he had not severed his connection with planting entirely and indications were that he would find himself with other occupation in the same direction shortly and South Indian interests could not be in safer hands (applause).

U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting, Bangalore, August 1930, Delegates Report. —

This having been circulated, was taken as read. The Chairman invited questions on it, but none forthcoming. Mr. E. H. Francis proposed its adoption which was seconded by Mr. J. Gray and

Carried unanimously.

Mr. J. C. Swayne proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the delegates, seconded by Mr. E. H. Francis and

Carried unanimously.

GRAHAMSLAND ESTATE,
MUNNAR P. O.
September 16, 1930.

BANGALORE DELEGATES REPORT

DEAR SIR,

We have pleasure in submitting our report upon our attendance at the 37th Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. which commenced on Monday August 18, 1930 at the Mayo Hall, Bangalore.

It is interesting to record that this session was opened by H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore and was also honoured by the presence of H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore.

We think it sufficient to deal only with those items of the agenda which are of direct interest to your Association.

Subscription and Disposal of Credit Balances.—There were many and varied resolutions on the agenda under this heading. The object of all being to afford relief to the three products, Tea, Coffee and Rubber during the present depression. It was a matter of congratulation to find a spirit of reasonableness pervading on this contentious subject and after considerable negotiation, a basis was reached upon which all interests were prepared to agree, thus avoiding what might have been a very controversial subject.

in the General Meeting. This understanding was embodied in the following resolutions :—

1. Proposed by the West Coast Planters Association seconded by the Wynad Planters Association.

'That a remission be made of the balance of the current year's subscription from ' all products.'

2. Proposed by the West Coast Planters Association seconded by the Kanan Devan Planters Association.

'That the surplus balance of Departments, as at the end of last season, after crediting scientific cess for the current year with Rs. 27,000 saved, be carried forward in a general fund, and that, from the current year, adjustments be made in the cesses collected in the second half of each year to bring the income raised to the approximate level of expenditure. Any credit or debit balance in the respective departmental accounts at the end of each season in future be carried forward annually in that department's accounts'

1. This refers to subscriptions only and must not be confused with the cesses for the various Scientific Departments upon the areas of their respective products, which are dealt with in the second resolution, or with the Labour Department cess or subscription which is the subject of yet another resolution. The practical result is that no further subscriptions will be called up for the latter half (two quarters) of the current financial year from any areas.

2. It is the intention of this resolution that no Scientific Department shall accumulate any balance in future but that by adjustments in the amounts called up during the second half of each financial year income and expenditure be balanced as nearly as may be. In practice an actual balancing will be impossible but any small debit or credit balance which may exist when the accounts are closed for the year will be carried forward to the next year's accounts of the Department concerned.

3. In the same way the Labour Department's cess or subscription will be adjusted in the second half of each year to bring the income into line with the expenditure so that here again no accumulation of funds may occur.

It will be seen therefore that for the current year no further subscriptions will be collected and that the cesses for the various Scientific Departments and the Labour Department, may be, and in almost all cases, will be, reduced also.

In future accumulation of funds can occur only from the general subscription to the U.P.A.S.I. and if, and when, such a surplus occurs it will go automatically to General Reserve. For the present, in view of the remission of all subscriptions for the second half of the current year, any sum required to balance income and expenditure will be drawn from the reserves thus affording relief during the present depression from the accumulations of more prosperous times.

Labour Department Control Committees.—Your delegates proposed that these be abolished forthwith, in the interests of economy, which was unanimously agreed to. These Control Committees were brought into being at a time when there was dissatisfaction with the working of the Labour Department and no doubt served a very useful purpose and prevented many Estates withdrawing support from the Department. It was now generally agreed, however, that their usefulness had passed and with little regret and no opposition, the resolution abolishing them was carried.

Tea Advisory Committee.—Your delegate also proposed a resolution abolishing this Committee which was unanimously carried. It has been felt for sometime that the expense of maintaining this Committee has been out of all proportion to the benefits derived from it and that in the interests of economy if for no other reason, it had to go. Your Association was against the appointment and continuation of this Committee throughout and lost no opportunity to express its views at the Annual General Meetings notably last year when a determined effort was made to change the organization of the Tea Scientific Department.

For the future it is suggested in the Report of the Sub-Committee, to which further reference is made below, that the Tea Advisory Committee should be replaced by a small committee consisting of the Active Member of the Executive Committee for Tea, the Member-in-waiting for Tea and one other Tea man preferably who is or has been on the Executive Committee (to be nominated by the Chairman of the U.P.A.S.I.) with the Director of Agriculture, Madras. This Committee should report at least twice a year upon the Tea Experimental Station and the Tea Scientific Department generally. It is to be hoped that this proposal will be adopted, as what may be called an Executive Sub-Committee of this description will be much better able to do what is required than the rather unwieldy Tea Advisory Committee has been found to be able to do.

Increasing sale of Tea in India.—We supported a resolution by the C. T. P. A. asking the U.P.A.S.I. to approach the Indian Tea Cess Committee on the subject and suggesting the formation of a separate Selling Agency if necessary, which was carried. We doubt if the latter part of the resolution will meet with much success as the matter

has been under the earnest consideration of the Tea Cess Committee, but it has already been definitely stated by the Chairman of the I. T. A. that under no circumstances could the Tea Cess Committee take on the duties of sellers of Tea; no doubt for very good reasons. Negotiations by the I. T. A. with distributors in India are still in progress, but there appear to be many difficulties to overcome before agreement is reached.

Sale of Spurious Tea: Delegation of Powers to Food Inspectors.—We also supported a resolution by the C. T. P. A. asking the U.P.A.S.I. to approach the Madras Government to expedite action in this matter, which was carried.

Planters' Chronicle.—This paper is to remain a fortnightly production and shall not resume the 'Personalia' column.

The Assistant Secretary has taken over the duties of Editor.

Staff.—The West Coast Planters' Association's resolution to have the Head Office of the U.P.A.S.I. moved to Coimbatore was fully discussed but did not receive much support; little if any saving appeared likely by the transfer, while the loss in prestige to the Association would doubtless have been great.

The resolution by the same Association to discontinue the post of Assistant Secretary and asking that the Secretary devote the whole of his time to U.P.A.S.I. affairs was discussed.

The resolution not being pressed, it was eventually decided to leave the whole question to the Executive to go into.

We do not think the proposal had much support.

Scientific Department.—A resolution was carried asking the Executive to negotiate with the Ceylon Tea Research Institute as to the U.P.A.S.I. Tea Scientific Department being received as a branch of the Institute. In the event of this falling through, it was resolved to ask the Executive to enquire as to the possibility of combining all the U.P.A.S.I. Scientific Departments. Tea and Rubber Delegates seemed much in favour of this. We think the proposal sound.

It was decided not to cut away altogether from Tocklai, but to endeavour to remain affiliated on a much reduced subscription.

We attach a copy of the report by the Sub-Committee appointed to go into the working of the Tea Scientific Department at Nellakottai, for your information. The proposals it contains are to be very carefully considered by the Executive Committee.

Sports Club.—It would appear there is very little chance of this Club surviving much longer, due to lack of attendance at the Annual Meet at Ooty. The Anamallai delegate stated that his district were definitely against playing Rugby Football at Wellington again. Your delegate proposed holding a short meet of four days at Coonoor, but this was not acceptable to the Anamallai Planter's Association. Mr. Fulcher proposed that the Club be dissolved, but your delegate proposed an amendment to have the matter referred back to District Associations which was carried. It seemed to us that it would have been a mistake to dissolve the club without giving Associations time to consider the matter more. In the meantime the activities of the Club are suspended.

This concludes our report, but should there be any other points arising from the business transacted on which you require information, we shall be happy to give it to the best of our ability.

We trust our efforts on behalf of your Association have your approval.

H. C. BOYD,
Honorary Secretary.

A. J. WRIGHT,
Chairman.

Delay in delivery of Mails.—The Chairman informed the Meeting that his Committee had been agitating for several months for an earlier delivery of Mails. He was glad to say their efforts had been successful and mails were now coming in satisfactorily.

Export Duty on Tea.—The proposals put forward by the Travancore Government, stated the Chairman, were:

A. To increase percentage of profits liable to Income-Tax from 25 per cent to 50 per cent, to introduce Supertax of one anna in the Rupee on incomes above Rs. 50,000, and to abolish the Export Duty entirely, or

B. To increase percentage of profits liable to Income-Tax from 25 per cent to 40 per cent as in British India, to introduce Super-tax as in (A), and to retain Export Duty to the extent of 8 annas per 100 lbs. of Tea.

Neither of these proposals were considered reasonable by the Executive of the Travancore Combined Planters' Association who asked for the British India system of taxation to be adopted. The proposal of Government about Super-tax, the Chairman stated, had since been definitely dropped owing to the very strong opposition from the non-official members of the Legislative Council. The present position being, the

arrangement of a settlement is left in the hands of Messrs. J. S. B. Wallace and L. A. Lampard.

Mr. Wallace stated he had information that the Dewan now proposed to add the Travancore Chamber of Commerce, to the parties concerned in the negotiations and that an interview was likely to be arranged shortly.

Simon Commission's Report.—There was no discussion of this report.

Road Board Devicolam, and Peermade Taluks and portions of Minachil and Changana Cherry Taluks.

This Board formed by the Travancore Government along with other District Boards, as per notification in the Government Gazette of January 28, 1930 was for the purpose of advising Government in matters of opening, improving and maintenance of Roads, Bridges and water ways in the above taluks.

The Devicolam District Board, as the Board is named, consists of 13 members—namely :—

The Commissioner . . .	...	...	Devicolam Division.
P. W. Division Officer	...	...	Alwaye "
"	...	...	Kottayam "
P. W. Sub-Division . . .	...	...	High Range "
"	...	...	Peermade "
S. M. P. Assembly Members	...	...	"
"	...	...	Devicolam "
"	...	...	Minachil Taluk Group 1.
"	...	...	Changanacherry Taluk Group 1.

The Tahsildars of Peermade and Devicolam Taluks.

The representatives in the Sri Mulam Planters' Assembly of the Kanan Devan Planters' Association and Mundakayam Planters' Association.

The Commissioner, Devicolam is the President and the P. W. Sub-Division Officer, Peermade, the Convener of the Board.

Mr. Wright, the Association's representative on the Board, stated there had been only one meeting so far, notice of which had been delivered to him the day before the meeting was called for in Peermade, making it impossible for him to attend. Another meeting was called for the 28th instant when he hoped to find out how the Board proposed proceeding with its duties.

Tea Scientific Department.—The report of the Sub-Committee, appointed by the U.P.A.S.I. on the Tea Scientific Department was discussed. On a proposal from Mr. Wallace it was agreed to postpone further discussion till it was known if the Ceylon Research Institute were willing to allow the U.P.A.S.I. Tea Scientific Department to work with them. Mr. Campbell questioned if conditions in Ceylon were more applicable to South India than those of Tocklai.

U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club.—At the request of the Chairman Mr. Boyd gave a resume of the proceedings, aenent the a bove, at the General Meeting Bangalore. He stated his resolution to have the matter of dissolving the Club, referred to District Associations, had prevented any rash action in the matter being taken. Mr. Fulcher had seemed very keen on wiuding the Club up there and then, but did not receive much support from those present. The question now before the meeting was to consider the resolutions passed at Bangalore, regarding the future of the Club.

Mr. W. J. Dixson (per his proxy) stated 'I have been a member of the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club since its inception, and I think a good many of you here, this afternoon have been too. I deeply regret that it has had to be shut down. It always promoted feelings of good fellowship amongst Districts, one met at Planters' Week many men whom one was never likely to meet elsewhere, and personally, I think every one enjoyed themselves. The chief reasons for the "Week" being discontinued are I think :

1. The difficulty of getting somebody to run it, we have lately had considerable difficulty in getting a Chairman and Honorary Secretary.

2. Finance, owing to the slump in rubber and Tea the meet this year was very poorly supported (Dance and Concert).

The following resolution proposed by Mr. W. J. Dixson's proxy and seconded by Mr. J. S. B. Wallace was then put to the Meeting.

'That this Association deeply regrets the temporary suspension of the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club activities and hopes that it will revive in the near future, when times are better.'

That any balance money left after the expenses of the last meet have been settled, be placed on deposit a/c in the Bank, for future meets.'

Carried unanimously.

Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.—The meeting confirmed the election of Mr. Wright as delegate. Mr. Wright in returning thanks, stated the Committee had been considering the matter and agreed it would be advisable to have another member

accompany him to the ensuing Session in order to become conversant with procedure there, and so be able to take over from him on his retirement.

Mr. Wallace in supporting this proposal stated it was very necessary to have continuity of representation and it was desirable to have some one who would be willing to keep on the post. Mr. Campbell asked the name of the Committee's nominee. The Chairman said it was proposed to send Mr. Boyd. Mr. Allan then proposed the name of Mr. G. R. Strachan which was seconded by Mr. J. C. Swayne. Mr. Campbell proposed and Mr. E. G. Strachan seconded the name of Mr. R. S. Keir.

There being no further business the Chairman declared the meeting closed.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair and to the Club for the use of a room, the proceedings terminated.

(Sd.) H. CROLY BOYD,
Honorary Secretary.

(Sd.) ALBERT J. WRIGHT,
Chairman

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CORRESPONDENCE

'Venue for Annual Meeting'
The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'

SIR,

Having read through the recently published 'Book of Proceedings of the U.P.A.S.I. 1930' I notice many omissions in the report of delegates' speeches. I put this down, mainly, to the appalling acoustic properties of the Mayo Hall. I am sure those who have attended Annual Meetings will agree to the great difficulty experienced in trying to catch the speeches of the various speakers. The Chairman comes in for greatest sympathy in this respect.

I commend to the Executive Committee the desirability of obtaining a more suitable Hall for future Meetings.

Yours, etc.,
'DELEGATE.'

November 5, 1930.

Rubber as Motor Fuel
The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'.

SIR,

As the one referred to in 'Daga's' letter in your issue of November 8, who conducted the experiments in connection with motor fuel used among other things for running a motor-cycle; I feel it incumbent upon me to give my opinion of the commercial possibilities of this fuel.

Frankly, these so far as I can see, are nil. The experiments were carried out in June 1924 in collaboration with J.M.M. who was my S.D. at that time. We found that the best results that we could obtain were on a ratio of about a gallon of spirit from about 20 lbs. of scrap. Granted that a really efficient apparatus might slightly increase the proportion of spirit, the possibilities would still be meagre unless the scrap as rubber was entirely valueless.

It might be urged that the compulsory prohibition of the export of scrap which has already been suggested as a method of rubber restriction, would automatically supply us with a raw material valueless in other respects, but capable of giving us a modicum of profit by its conversion into motor fuel; but it must be borne in mind that capital would be required to erect the necessary apparatus for conversion on a large scale, and this apparatus would have to be jettisoned as soon as the price of rubber rose to a remunerative figure.

LAHAI ESTATE,
VADASERIKARA P.O.
November 12, 1930,

Yours, etc.,
F. HAWKINGS.

EXPORT OF COFFEE, RUBBER & TEA FROM SOUTH INDIAN PORTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1930

From	To	India	Ceylon	United Kingdom	Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	Asia (excluding India and Ceylon)	Africa	America	Australia
<i>Coffee—</i>									
Madras	100	23,130	7	...	...	...
Mangalore	2,902	...	239	...	...	...
Tellicherry
Total	...	542	...	3,002	23,130	246	...	3	301
Previously	...	4,593	...	56,487	14,377	590	3	301	1,757
Total cwt.s. since 1-1-30.	105,028	5,135	...	59,489	37,507	836	3	301	1,757
<i>Rubber—</i>									
Calicut	19,389	35,670	100,434	...	...	...	...
Cochin	92,848	560,965	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	1,000	146,267	91,129	...	...	...	...
Alleppey	93,797	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	20,389	368,582	752,528	...	...	...	89,600	4,548
Previously	...	227,054	4,335,223	5,214,527	80,801	500	...	...	...
Total lbs. since 1-1-30.	11,093,752	247,443	4,703,805	5,967,055	80,801	500	...	89,600	4,548
<i>Tea—</i>									
Madras	5,216	48,643	1,030	1,320	...	...	...
Calicut	15,249	67,956	443,463	192	...	...	...
Cochin	28,851	...	79,811	...	11,033	...	200
Mangalore	594	...	...	...
Tellicherry
Tuticorin	377
Alleppey
Total	...	49,316	287,649	2,593,392	...	2,106	...	11,033	577
Previously	...	285,798	1,440,499	20,286,510	7,322	788	600	154,521	2,545
Total lbs. since 1-4-30.	25,132,656	335,114	1,738,148	22,879,902	7,322	2,884	600	165,554	3,122

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Best prices realized.			Average prices obtained for tea.				
Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Week ending Oct. 30, 1930	January 1 to Oct. 30, 1930	January 1 to Oct. 30, 1929	
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, October 30, 1930)		s. d.	N. India.	s. 1 3·11	d. 2·74	s. 1 4·32	
(a) Anamallais—			S. India.	a 1 2·13	b 1 2·49	c 1 3·66	
Peria Karamalai	231	1 4½	Ceylon...	1 8·17	1 6·56	1 7·12	
Thay Mudi	138	1 3½	Java ...	11·30	10·08	1 0·24	
Thoni Mudi	121	1 3½	Sumatra.	11·60	11·19	1 2·28	
Sekaliparai	45	1 2½	Nyassa-land	9·97	9·26	1 0·29	
*Sholayar	125	1 2½	Total...	d 1 3·57	e 1 3·24	f 1 4·63	
*Naduar Estate	36	1 1½					
Stanmore	227	1 1					
(b) Central Travancore—							
Stagbrook	53	1 4½	<i>N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—</i>				
Munja Mallay	116	1 3½	<i>a</i> 6,067	<i>b</i> 290,468	<i>c</i> 306,545		
Pirmed	108	1 2½	<i>d</i> 77,922	<i>e</i> 3,439,533	<i>f</i> 3,380,419		
Ladrum	142	1 2					
Kolie Kanum	117	1 1½	(B) COFFEE.—				
Tanga Mullay	75	1 1½					
Pambanbaar	101	1 1					
(c) Kanan Devans—			SPECIAL CABLES LONDON, 'A' QUALITY NOVEMBER 19, 1930 110s. MARKET QUIET.				
Yellapatty	112	1 10½					
Chokanaad	27	1 8½					
Upper Surianalle	102	1 7					
Surianalle	51	1 6½					
*Grahamsland	93	1 5					
*Periavurrai	212	1 4½					
Gundumallay	133	1 4					
(d) Nilgiris—							
Bhawani	36	1 9	(C) RUBBER.—				
Prospect	163	1 6½					
Woodlands	146	1 6½					
(e) Nilgiri-Wynaad—							
Seaforth	150	1 3½	The London 'Spot' Quotation for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, November 18, 1930, was 4½d.				
Wentworth	89	1 1½					
Mayfield	85	1 1					
(f) South Travancore—							
Arundel	70	1 2½	London Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, November 18, 1930, were 76,042 tons, an increase of 883 tons on November 11, 1930, inventory.				
Nagamally	65	1 1½					
Poonmudi	80	1 0½					
(g) Wynaad—							
Pootoomulla	72	1 2½	Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Tuesday, November 18, 1930, were 40,003 tons, an increase of 667 tons on November 11, 1930, inventory.				
Chundale	107	1 1½					
*Perengoda	56	1 1½					
Tanga Mulla	110	1 1½					
*Arrapetta	110	1 0½					

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, November 20, 1930

Planting.—Although *Kaw Rubber* has improved to 4 $\frac{9}{16}$ d. during the fortnight, the share market in this section, was again lifeless and prices did not show any material improvement. *Teas* were firmer without much dealing to report. *Periakaramalais* have recommended a final of 5 per cent making 15 per cent for the year.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price <i>L s. d.</i>	+ or — on the last fortnight
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£ 1 0 4 0	+ 6d.
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£ 1 0 13 9	...
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£ 1 0 17 0	+ 6d.
4. Merlimau Rubber	..	2s. 0 1 4 ½	+ 1½d.
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£ 1 1 12 6	...
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s. 0 1 9	...
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£ 1 0 5 0	...
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1 0 5 0	...
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£ 1 1 4 9	+ 1s. 3d.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£ 1 0 15 0	...

Rupee Companies		Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	...	3
Cochins Rs 15	...	10	12½
*Devasholas Rs. 7	...	...	6
Hailevburis Tea Estates Rs. 10	...	...	25
Highland Produce Rs. 10	...	...	11½
Kalasas Rs. 15	...	...	6½
Malankaras Rs. 30	...	35	40
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	...	...	8
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	...	95
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy. Rs. 10	...	...	5
" 7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	...	95
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	...	22	23½
Peria Karamalais Rs. 15	...	...	37½ C.D.
" (Rs. 15) Non Participating	...	...	25
Pernasholas Rs. 10	...	...	2
Periyars Rs. 10	...	...	6
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	...	1½	3
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	...	...	10
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	...	94	96
Vellamalais (Rs. 15)	...	16½	17½

* Second call of Rs. 2 per share due on or before December 1, 1930.

III. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on November 11, 1930)

TEA.—1,669,341 lbs. were auctioned on November 11, 1930. Quality showed a drop, especially in Uva sorts. There was a strong demand for all low grades, but other kinds were irregular and generally easier, with prices following the course of quality. *Nuwara Eliya and Maturata* :—Quality showed a falling off and quotations declined in consequence. *High Grown Teas* :—Quality was not so good in the case of Uva teas and other growths were hardly as useful. Broken Pekoes were firm, but other sorts were irregular and generally lower. *Medium Grown Teas* :—Quality was fairly useful. Demand for Broken Orange Pekoes was irregular and many lots were withdrawn. Where sales were effected sellers were obliged to make considerable concessions. Leaf grades were about steady on last quotations. *Low Grown Teas* :—These grades came to a very strong market, and prices for Brokens and Pekoes were about 2 to 4 cents

higher, Orange Pekoes however, while in good request sold at last rates. *Fannings and Dusts.* Good descriptions were rather easier, but other grades were fully firm. (*As issued by the Colombo Tea Traders' Association.*)

South Indian Teas in Auction of November 11, 1930, obtained the following prices :-

Estates				Breaks	Averages
Kanniamallay ...	...	...	...	14,366	73
Manalaroo ...	...	...	...	4,620	58
Connemar ...	...	...	...	7,140	50
Chinar ...	...	...	...	4,972	50

RUBBER.—About 221 tons were offered at the auctions held on November 16, 1930. There was an active and general demand but an easier market for practically all grades. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet was nearly all taken out at 17½ cents—showing a drop of 2 cents on last week's prices. Fair quality Sheet was well supported but showed a similar drop while Off quality Sheet was a cent and a half down. Inferior quality Sheet was fully steady and in some cases showed an improvement in prices. Contract Crepe was taken out at 17 cents bid showing a decline of 2½ cents on previous rates. Off Crepe sold well but showed a similar decline and Mottled sorts were 2 cents easier. Scrap Crepes showed the least drop and met with good competition, prices however, declined about a half cent to one cent. Scraps were fairly steady although No. 1 was slightly easier and earth sorts a little better.

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

November 2, 1930 to November 15, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total.
1. Thuckalai...	5·81	66·33	72·14	24. Coonoor ..	3·57	39·26	42·83
2. Kalthuritty.	3·13	106·56	109·69	25. Kotagiri ..	3·77	58·21	61·98
3. Kallar Bdg.	10·95	132·02	142·97	26. Ootacamund.	3·91	52·10	56·01
4. Koney ...	7·24	110·37	117·61	27. Yercaud ...	1·84	61·81	63·65
5. Pattanapura.	2·34	100·36	102·70	28. Mango Range	3·98	105·19	109·17
6. M'kayam ...	..	88·35	88·35	29. Devala ...	1·82	84·42	86·24
6a Peravanthan.	12·67	166·09	178·76	30. Devarshola.	6·49	67·68	74·17
7. Peermade ...	7·13	177·83	184·96	31. CALICUT ...	8·79	106·41	115·20
8. Twyford ...	12·03	215·14	227·17	32. Kuttiyadi ...	6·83	110·00	116·83
9. V'periyar ...	9·29	79·63	88·92	33. Vayitri ...	2·54	150·52	153·06
10. Kalaar ...	6·92	210·18	217·10	34. Manantoddi.	5·18	96·17	101·35
11. Chittuvurrai	4·54	45·67	50·21	35. Billigiris ...	...	74·88	74·88
12. BODI'KANUR	...	...	...	36. Sidapur ...	...	32·75	32·75
13. COCHIN	3·23	105·36	108·59	37. Polibetta ...	2·08	74·34	76·42
14. Mooply ...	3·63	126·96	130·59	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	4·14	112·67	116·81	39. Saklaspur ...	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	9·65	172·48	182·13	40. Kadamanie ...	0·12	229·82	229·94
17. POLLACHIE	6·47	40·28	46·75	41. Ballupete ...	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	2·03	113·13	115·16	42. Balehonnur ...	...	71·31	71·31
19. Karapara ...	4·28	145·06	149·34	43. Morthisubgey.	4·13	106·37	110·50
20. Pullengode..	8·85	115·70	124·55	44. Kelagur ...	5·25	102·11	107·36
21. Nilambur ...	5·11	93·19	98·30	45. Durgadbettta.	0·69	101·30	101·99
22. Naduvattam	5·71	118·24	123·95	46. MANGALORE	0·15	136·05	136·20
23. Nilgiri Peak.	4·15	115·98	120·13	47. MADRAS ...	3·58	49·96	53·54

F—During the Fortnight.

P—Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

Planters' Chronicle



~ INST AGRES.

Vol. XXV, No. 27]

December 6, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 155, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

A CYCLONE of unusual intensity, being the fiercest experienced in South India within the past sixty years, swept over Madras last week-end. A *Cyclone visits Madras* gale of seventy miles an hour at its height, blew continuously for twelve hours during which time no less than seven inches of rain were recorded.

During October the gradual withdrawal of the S. W. Monsoon from the North whence it curves on to the Coromandel Coast brings with it the heavy rain squalls of the N. E. Monsoon and this year the rainfall has been unprecedented, over thirty inches being registered in October alone.

The storm referred to above however was one of those cyclonic storms originating far out from land which become extensive and dangerous before they reach the coast and was in many respects similar to the one which visited South India in November, 1916.

The streets of Madras the morning after were strewn with trees and no less than 800 telephone lines in the city were damaged with the result that Madras was isolated so far as telegraphic communication was concerned. The whole of the Island except the Gymkhana was under several inches of water and all railway communications to the South were cut off.

Guests attending the Reception at Government House in the evening, found themselves in a sorry plight when the time came for them to go home as the storm was then at its height and with practically every road in Madras blocked by trees uprooted, it required no small effort to find a way through, especially as all lighting had long since failed. The experience will no doubt influence some of us to regard more kindly the sun whose heat and rays we anathematise, when in April we seek to escape from them.

BUSINESS MEN AND THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

by

HERBERT S. OAKLEY

Much appears to be expected of the business men's National Council of Industry and Commerce, which was formed at the enthusiastic meeting held recently. No doubt can be entertained regarding the standing or experience of the men who are supporting the movement. The sum of their knowledge is vast and covers every side of the nation's industrial and commercial life. The doubt lies rather in how far business principles and practice can be usefully imposed on the political machine. It can even be asserted that much of the trouble now lying heavy on the nation is due to the failure of the business men in their own particular spheres.

The position of the tin, copper and rubber industries certainly suggests that something has gone awry in organization or management. No doubt in every case the business man will declare that he has been the victim of circumstances over which he has no control, but we seem to remember similar pleas from politicians who have failed to carry out their election promises. It is useful, therefore, at a time when hopes are rising high at the incursion of business men into national affairs to make something in the nature of an intensive study of at least one of the industries in which they appear to have come a cropper.

This month, therefore, we propose to invite attention to the Rubber industry and the causes of the parlous condition in which it finds itself. As the Chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Company pointed out recently, it is a young industry, only some thirty years old. Its growth has practically synchronized with that of the motor industry. As the civilized world has developed the use of the oil engine for transport, so it has demanded means whereby that transport shall be made more comfortable and more accommodating to the human frame. The want has been supplied by the Rubber industry. Vast sums of money have been expended on plantations as the industry sought with ever growing enterprise to meet the enormous demand for its product. In 1904 only 50,000 acres were planted with rubber trees. To-day there are over 6,500,000 acres. By 1910 the production of rubber had reached only 11,000 tons a year. Last year 820,000 tons were produced.

For many years, it might be said, right up to the War, the production of rubber was regarded as a more speculative operation than even mining. Fluctuations in price were extreme. At one time rubber sold as high as 12s. 6d. per lb. Huge profits were made by the companies concerned in the industry, and Rubber shares were looked upon as the speculator's paradise. Everything was for the best in the best of all possible Rubber worlds. The business men who ran the industry were busy harvesting their profits. But wonderful though their enterprise had been in the establishment and development of the industry, as has so often been the case in the world of industry and commerce, they failed to look ahead. They went on planting estates, the British in Malaya and Ceylon, and the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies. They encouraged the native producer to bring his small individual quota to the market. The world wants and can use, they declared, all the rubber we can produce.

Then came the War, and after it the deluge. In 1922 rubber was selling at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The industry was declared to be in a state of

semi bankruptcy. All the trouble was attributed to over-production. But the business men could find no remedy. They had to appeal for help to the politicians. The Stevenson scheme was put into operation. It was a Government scheme and depended on the limitation of output by means of taxation. To a certain extent it succeeded. During the six years it was in operation the average price of rubber was 1s. 7½d. per lb., and most rubber companies made substantial profits.

The scheme only applied to British possessions. The Dutch refused to accept it, and with such a limitation it was obviously only a palliative and not a permanent part of the organization of the industry. It simply provided a breathing space in which, had the business men been wise, they would have taken thought for the future and sought remedies for the patent defects in their methods and organization. But once again they failed. Instead of controlling the price as well as the output, they left it to the vagaries of a disorganized market, annoying their best customers, the American consumers, by allowing the widest fluctuations. At one time in 1925 the price rose to 4s. 8d. per lb. At the end of the six years hardly a change had taken place in the organization of the industry. The same vested interests which secured control in its early days were still in the saddle with the same utter lack of co-operation either in the production or the marketing of the commodity which had always characterized it.

Meanwhile the Dutch producers and their native contributors were smiling. They continued to produce at the maximum. As British production was restricted, so Dutch and native production grew. There was practically no diminution in the total output. But world consumption was growing and the reduction in the British output was just sufficient to keep production and consumption in line with each other. It was steadily becoming evident, however, that the British estates once predominant in the industry were losing headway steadily. All the increase in production demanded by the growing world needs was coming from the Dutch and the native side.

The native contribution to the world output of rubber was indeed becoming a serious menace. Asiatic ownership in 1922-23 controlled 1,230,000 acres in Malaya and 360,000 acres in the Netherlands East Indies. By 1929 these totals had grown in Malaya by only 170,000 acres to 1,400,000 acres, but in the Dutch colony by nearly 1,000,000 acres to 1,300,000. The last figure is not exact owing to the lack of official registration, but it is the mean of various estimates between 1,050,000 and 1,600,000 acres. Asiatic ownership in Malaya is practically limited to plantations owned by men of wealth and worked by hired labour, or to small gardens attached to the owner's homestead. In the Netherlands East Indies there are no large Asiatic owners, but in addition to the small gardens there is a practice among the natives of acquiring jungle land which they clear for cultivation. They then plant rubber seed along with their rice, and after growing two crops of rice on the virgin soil, leave the young rubber trees to mature while they repeat the process on fresh jungle land.

When the price of rubber is high the rubber trees are tapped; when it is low, some other means of earning a livelihood is adopted. Last year the output from these native producers reached just over 100,000 tons, but as Sir Eric Geddes showed, 'under the urge of high prices it is estimated by careful investigators of British, Dutch, and American nationality, that production can be very quickly raised to 350,000 tons per annum.' The only way that Western Rubber planters can take to protect themselves against

the threatening native rubber production is, declared one investigator, to decrease their cost price and make it not worth the while of the native planter to tap his trees.

Sir Eric Geddes attributes this immense growth of the potential native production directly to the Stevenson Restriction scheme. Few people disagree with him. It was sufficient to justify the decision of the British Government to bring the scheme to an end, and the business men who so roundly denounced that decision have only themselves to thank for the plight in which they now find themselves. Once more they have been spending months in endeavouring to obtain another Government restriction scheme. This time they have obtained the support of an important section of the Dutch planters, who are sincerely regretting the halcyon days of the Stevenson scheme when they grew fat at the expense of their British contemporaries. But last month any hopes in this direction were finally dissipated. The Dutch Government refused point blank to adopt a policy which would penalize the native producers, while the British Government believing that 'unilateral restriction' applied to the British side of the industry alone would be worse than useless, declared that 'economic laws must take their course.' Rubber is selling at the extremely low price of about 4d. per lb., and it is safe to say that few companies are earning a profit while most must be making losses.

Holders of rubber shares valued in 1928 at £200,000,000, and now worth about £80,000,000, would appear to have some justification for complaint against the business men to whom they had entrusted their interests. It is not suggested that these same shareholders have ever taken the long view. But then shareholders are always the same. They judge their investments by the immediate return they are receiving, and take no thought for the morrow. That is the duty of the business men who control the industry.

It will naturally be urged that the world-wide slump in trade has proved particularly disastrous to the Rubber industry. No one will deny this. The point is that industry should be organized to meet bad times as well as good. All experience teaches us that industry runs in cycles. Prosperity follows depression as well as depression follows prosperity. The business men in the Rubber industry have always ignored this essential feature of all industrial life. They failed utterly to learn the lesson of the shock they received in 1922. They sought and found temporary shelter from the storm behind Government control and now that this has been removed they are once more quite helpless.

No doubt the industry will eventually emerge from the Slough of Despond in which it is struggling. The world cannot do without rubber, and its producers cannot continue for long working at a loss. The recovery will not be made, however, without many disasters and much loss of capital. It will be a case of the survival of the fittest.

The great defect of the present organization of the Rubber industry is the extent to which vested interests have been built up in its present method of organization. This is practically the same as it was twenty years ago. When the industry was in its infancy and rubber production was merely a speculation, the organization in small units each with its separate Board of Directors was a means of spreading the risk. The secretaries and agents drawing fees and commissions were sufficiently useful in aiding in the development of new estates. To-day, however, the industry is out of the speculative stage. It supplies a world necessity. Consumers of its

product in all parts of the world are justified in demanding a stable price, providing no more than a reasonable profit for the producer. Such stability is impossible where hundreds of small producers are offering their product in strenuous competition with each other.

The Rubber Producers' Annual, the most comprehensive reference book for the industry, shows that the British companies operating in Malaya and Ceylon number about 590. They employ and pay fees to 860 directors, and their affairs are managed by 175 secretaries and agents, of whom 91 act for single companies and the rest deal with anything from two to thirty-two companies each. In many cases the directors of the companies are also members of the firms acting as secretaries and agents. Dozens of directorships are held by individuals who presumably receive the requisite fees from each company. The fact that one firm of secretaries and agents acts for a number of companies in no way provides that those companies are working in co-operation. Take almost any square exist, and generally it will be found that a dozen different agents act for as many different estates. Neither geographically, financially, nor commercially are the estates brought into any kind of unity.

Finance, administration, supplies of labour and research are all rendered more costly by the small units into which the industry is divided. The business men who control the industry know this, and admit it. Any hope of a radical change in organization, a real 'rationalization,' is defeated, however, by the fact that the main interests of those who could bring it about are bound up with the present method of organization. It may be forced on them. As economic laws take their course, the present position may become untenable. But that goodwill and leadership which could substantially shorten the period of depression is woefully absent.

No doubt can exist as to what could be done by wholesale reorganization on modern lines. The shining example of the Dunlop Rubber Plantations, and of one or two other large organizations, stands out to show the way. Dunlop's Plantations cover something over 70,000 acres. They are managed on the spot by competent ruler men with a Board of Directors numbering only five, sitting in London, dealing with finance and general policy. The estates are in a magnificent condition, valuable research work is carried on, the labourers are well cared for; in every way the estates are models of their kind. And yet rubber is being produced at 4d. per lb., and there is an expectation of being able to reduce the cost figure to 3d. As Sir Eric Geddes declared, 'These cost figures have been obtained by rigid economy, extensive group management, improved methods of tapping, cultivation, manuring, rejuvenation of old rubber land, and in our new areas by the use of improved planting methods and materials.' Results such as those achieved by the Dunlop Organization are impossible to small isolated companies.

If the present position of the Rubber industry is to be taken as an illustration of what business men can do in their own particular line, there is little in its story to encourage the nation in hoping for salvation from the new National Council. A great statesman must have vision. He must be able to view national needs from an entirely impersonal standpoint. The business man on the other hand is invariably the more successful as he becomes completely immersed in the particular industry with which he is concerned. There may be men in the business world who could serve the nation better as politicians than they do as industrialists. But it is certain that any attempt to run the nation on the lines adopted by a typical Board of Directors would in the long run prove more disastrous than beneficial.

INDIAN RUBBER STATISTICS

Statistics have just been issued relating to the area under rubber in India and Burma. The area planted during the year amounted to 8,668 acres, and the area of old cultivation abandoned to 4,820 acres, showing a net increase of 3,848 acres over the total area of 167,058 acres in 1928. The total area under rubber in the year under report was thus 170,906 acres, which is 2 per cent above the area of the previous year, and of this area only 112,177 acres were tapped. Of the total area under cultivation, 53 per cent was in Burma, 30 per cent in Travancore, 9 per cent in Madras, 6 per cent in Cochin, and 2 per cent in Coorg and Mysore.

The total production of raw rubber during the year is reported to have been 28,022,842 lb. (Hevea 27,704,626 lb., Ceara 302,433 lb., and Ficus elastica 15,783 lb.), as against 26,839,332 lb. (Hevea 26,736,441 lb., Ceara 64,278 lb., and Ficus elastica 38,613 lb.) a year ago. The yield per acre of tapped area was 317 (280) lb. in Cochin, 266 (260) lb. in Travancore, 235 (239) lb. in Burma, 228 (240) lb. in Madras, 195 (174) lb. in Coorg, and 38 (20) lb. in Mysore, the figures for 1928 being shown in brackets. There was a general increase in the production in the year under review, except in Madras, which showed a fall of about 8 per cent. The daily average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1929 was returned at 48,704, of which 41,743 were permanently employed and 6,958 temporarily employed, as compared with 58,292 (40,982 permanent and 17,310 temporary) in the preceding year.

The total stock of dry rubber held on December 31, 1929, was estimated at 5,607,992 lb. (Hevea 5,446,584 lb., Ceara 156,505 lb. and Ficus elastica 4,903 lb.), as against 5,854,148 lb. (Hevea 5,789,922 lb., Ceara 54,447 lb., and Ficus elastica 9,779 lb.), on the same date of 1928. The exports of rubber by sea from British India to foreign countries during 1929-30 amounted to 25·7 million lb.—almost the same quantity recorded in the preceding year.

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DISTRICT NOTES

NILGIRI-WYNAAD

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Nilgiri-Wynaad Planters' Association held on Friday October 31, 1930, at the Mango Range Club

Present :

Messrs. R. Fowke (*Chairman*), E. S. Conner, I. W. Finlayson, J. E. Hancock, N. Johnston, A. L. Lang and A. R. Innes (*Honorary Secretary*).

Notice calling the meeting was taken as read.

Letters regretting inability to attend the meeting were read from Messrs. J. E. Bisset, G. W. Fulcher, C. K. Pittock and Capt. R. C. Horsley.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

Bangalore Meeting.—Mr. A. R. Innes read the Delegates' Report on the business of the U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting at Bangalore:—

* **GENTLEMAN,**

We, your delegates to the Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. held at Bangalore from August 18 until August 22, have pleasure in submitting the following report on the business of that meeting.

Coffee.—The recently discovered Stephanoderes pest in South Indian coffee and the scheme which had been drawn up to combat this pest were discussed at length. Dr. Coleman of the Mysore Agricultural Department explained that the original scheme for combating the pest and which was to have cost approximately Rs. 2,70,000 would not be carried out, owing to the disappointing attitude of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, who were not prepared to put forward anything approaching the amount of money anticipated, and who had declined to have anything to do with the scheme propounded by Dr. Coleman and Mr. Hilson, unless there were drastic revisions made. The Council had suggested that the Mysore Government and the U.P.A.S.I. should share half the recurring cost and the total non-recurring cost of the scheme. The Mysore Government were not prepared to meet this request and had reluctantly decided to have nothing to do with any proposal with which the Imperial Council were concerned. The question for the U.P.A.S.I. to decide was, whether we were to join with the Mysore Government and solicit the assistance of the Madras and Coorg Administrations and then consider a less ambitious scheme than the first one; or we could with the possible help of the Imperial Council, Madras and Coorg Government develop one of our own. The decision which the meeting came to, and which was supported by your delegates was that the closest co-operation should be made between the Mysore Government and the other interested bodies in South India and that the conditions laid down by the Imperial Council were not acceptable in their present form, at the same time it was considered that a direct approach should be made to the Government of India through the Government of Madras for assistance. Resolutions were passed urging the 'immediate prohibition of the Import of raw coffee into India and expressing regret at the Government's inaction in not appreciating the necessity for this in the past.'

It was unanimously decided to abolish the Labour Department Control Committees. It was considered that these committees were not really necessary and the running of the Labour Department was quite safe in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Tea Experimental Station.—We supported the resolution abolishing the Tea Advisory Committee. The report of the Special Committee which had been convened under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. S. Cameron, to endeavour to ascertain the ultimate goal of our Tea Scientific Department was read to the meeting. Unfortunately the findings of this Committee had not been issued in time for District Associations to discuss them and hence it was impossible for any decision to be arrived at.

We supported a resolution that the Executive Committee negotiate with the Ceylon Tea Research Institute as to our Department being received as a branch of that Institute. We also supported a resolution that the Executive Committee should consider and report to District Associations on the feasibility of combining all U.P.A.S.I. Scientific Departments and another that the Executive Committee be empowered to negotiate with the Indian Tea Association with reference to the continued affiliation with that body on a reduced subscription. Mr. Cameron's committee's report is on the table and should you desire it will be read to you this morning. There can be no decision as to the future of the Tea Scientific Department, pending the result of the resolutions we have mentioned, when the whole matter will be put up to District Associations.

The West Coast Planters' Association withdrew their resolution urging the removal of the U.P.A.S.I. offices to Coimbatore and in its place put up one requesting the Executive Committee to go further into the question of the desirability of moving the offices and the reduction of staff it may entail and report fully to the District Associations as early as possible.

As you may guess, Gentlemen, the vital interest of the week was the question of economy. Your delegates supported the following resolutions :—

1. That a remission be made of the current year's subscriptions for all productions.
2. That the surplus balance of departments as at the end of last season after crediting Scientific cess for the current year with Rs. 27,000 saved, be carried forward to a General Fund and that from the current year adjustments be made in the cesses collected in the second half of each year to bring the income raised to the approximate level of expenditure. Any credit or debit balance in the respective departmental accounts at the end of each season in future be carried forward annually in that department's accounts.

You can appreciate from this resolution that there can be no 'possibility in the future of over-subscription and the forming of unnecessary large reserves.' Each department's requirements will be adjusted in the second half of each year to cover the actual running costs only and any credit or debit balance will be carried forward to the following year.

All past accumulated funds standing to the credit or debit of the various departments have been formed into what will be known as the General Fund for the use of all products.

We also supported resolutions urging the necessity of the reduction of cesses when the next budget is prepared, that a half-yearly statement of the U.P.A.S.I. accounts be circulated to the Executive Committee and District Associations. It is hoped that the latter resolution will keep subscribers more in touch with the financial side of the Association.

That the General Fund contribute a sum of Rs. 75,000 annually to the revenue of the Labour Department. This last resolution was necessitated through the decision to merge all accumulated funds into a General Fund, as you know in the past, the Labour Department has been assisted by a grant from the Subscription.'

Political Department.—We supported the West Coast Planters' Association's Resolution asking for a higher contribution from the European Association and the Chambers of Commerce, to the cost of running the Political Department. We understand that this request is likely to receive a favourable response.

General.—We supported the Wynnaad Planters' Association's resolution protesting against the injustice of the proposed Water Tax. Our resolution in respect to the introduction of the Malabar Tenants' Improvement Act into our District was carried. There was a lengthy discussion on the future of the Sports Club and it was, finally decided to refer the subject to District Associations and ascertain whether the Club was really wanted or not. On the subject of roads we put up a resolution which was carried asking the Government of Madras to consider the handing over of the main road from Choladi Bridge to Ootacamund, to the Public Works Department for future upkeep.

We think we have touched on most of the business of the meeting which is of interest to this Association, but shall be glad to give any information that has been omitted from this report. In conclusion, Gentlemen, we would like to express our thanks for the honour you made us in asking us to represent you at Bangalore.'

Mr. I. W. Finlayson proposed and Mr. A. L. Lang seconded that a vote of thanks be accorded to the Delegates for attending the Bangalore Meeting on behalf of the Association, and that their expenses be paid as in previous years.'

Carried.

The U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club.—The resolution passed at Bangalore re. the Sports Club, referring to District Associations, the question of discontinuing the club, was discussed. The meeting considered that as there was not at present sufficient support to run the club it would be advisable to close it down temporarily. It was adverse to definitely closing down the club and it was against funds of the club being allocated to other departments of the U.P.A.S.I. The following resolution was moved from the chair and carried unanimously.

'This Association while fully appreciating the success the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club has been in the past and the generosity of the donors of cups, etc., and of the unstinted work done by the office holders especially Mr. Fulcher, considers that until times are more prosperous subscriptions should be discontinued and activities should be suspended and in the meantime the funds of the Club should be placed on Fixed Deposit and the accruing interest be placed to the credit of the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club.'

The Coffee Board of Great Britain.—The Honorary Secretary read copy of letter from the Chairman and Secretary of the Coffee Board of Great Britain to the Secretary of the U.P.A.S.I. and also letters were read from Mr. Wapshare and Mr. C. K. Pittock with reference to the scheme. The meeting was in full sympathy with the scheme and considered it was well worth the support but considered it was a question for the coffee interests to raise a cess for this purpose.

Accounts.—Mr. K. V. Gopalaiyar was re-elected auditor for the current year.

Correspondence and other Business.—The Honorary Secretary read the report of the Sub-committee which had been convened under Mr. H. S. Cameron, to endeavour to ascertain the ultimate goal of the Tea Scientific Department.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Labour, informing that the Medical Officer at Gudalur had been empowered to certify as to the fitness of children employed in tea factories in the District.

Read letter from the Vice-President of the Estates' Association (Nilgiri-Wynnaad Branch). The Honorary Secretary was instructed to reply to the letter expressing the

Association's wish to support and help the Estates Staffs' Association of South India as far as was possible.

Tea Experimental Station.—In view of the desire for economy it was decided to cancel the proposed tour of the District in December by the Chief Tea Scientific Officer.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the President, Honorary Secretary and members of the Mango Range Club for permitting the meeting to be held there.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

A. R. INNES,

Honorary Secretary.

R. FOWKE,

Chairman.

MUNDAKAYAM

Minutes of the 3rd (1930-31) Quarterly General Meeting of the Mundakayam Planters' Association (Incorporated) held in the Mundakayam Club on Saturday

November 15, 1930 at 4 p.m.

Present:

Messrs. O. J. Egan-Wyer (*Chairman*), J. L. Hall, R. M. Saywell, M. R. Coghlan, J. N. James, C. L. McLean, H. B. Macpherson, J. R. Vincent, L. N. Hunter, H. R. Bowling, B. S. I. Champion, J. Doig, C. D. Henderson and R. A. McKay (*Honorary Secretary*.)

Visitor:

Mr. G. N. Frattini, Scientific Officer.

Notice calling the Meeting was read by the Honorary Secretary.

Agenda.

1. *Confirmation of Minutes.*—The Minutes of the last two Committee Meetings and the last Extraordinary General Meeting having been read and commented on, the Chairman moved that the Minutes be adopted.

Carried.

2. *U.P.A.S.I. Annual General Meeting.*—In introducing the 2nd item of the Agenda the Chairman requested permission to deal with No. 9—U.P.A.S.I. Subscriptions and Expenditure—at the same time, as the two subjects had a bearing on each other, but first of all presented his Report as Delegate to the Bangalore Meeting. Members having received copies of the Book of Proceedings he merely summarized the proceedings by stating that though reductions in U.P.A.S.I. subscriptions had been obtained, mainly through the requisitioning of a sum from the Reserve, no definite savings in expenditure had been effected.

The Members expressed their disappointment at the outcome of the Annual General Meeting, but thanked the Delegate for his services on their behalf.

2B. Mr. McLean proposed that the payment of the Delegate's expenses be confirmed; seconded by Mr. Saywell and carried.

U.P.A.S.I. Subscriptions and Expenditure.—Mr. J. R. Vincent then addressed the Meeting on this subject, his speech being given verbatim below.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

It was with the greatest reluctance that I asked our Secretary to place for discussion on to-day's agenda, the subject of U.P.A.S.I. Subscriptions and Expenditure. For several years past I have taken no active part in the activities of our Association, and I do not wish to take any part in future, but conditions have now arisen which affect our industry so vitally, that I feel it would be wrong for us not to place on record the views which, I believe, are held by most of those here present, and therefore by the Association as a whole. In putting these into concrete form, so to speak, I may be in danger of falling into error owing to my not having kept in touch with the work of the Association. If I should be wrong in any particular, I must ask you to correct me, so that when we present a case to the parent Association, as I hope we will do, we shall be sure of our ground.

It is unnecessary to detail the present condition of our industry. The effects of this condition have been felt by all of us in the shape of reduced salaries, in the loss of commissions and bonuses, and to those who have invested in rubber, in the absence of any profit or dividend. As to the length of time during which these hard times will last, that is a matter for conjecture, but it is conceivable that no great improvement will take place for another two or three years and that even then, the palmy days of rubber will be over for all time. These lamentable results have not only restricted our personal expenditures, but have also forced us to adopt economies in Estate management. In one direction however, there has been no economy whatever, and that is with regard to our subscriptions to the U.P.A.S.I.

The note of warning sounded by Mr. J. Mackie at the meeting of the South Indian Association early this year, was followed by effort made by rubber planters at the last Annual Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. to indicate ways and means of reducing the expenditure of that Association. A natural concomitant of a reduction of U.P.A.S.I. expenditure, is the lessening of subscriptions, and it is with the idea of reducing these subscriptions that I am addressing you to-day. Speaking for myself, it was with the greatest regret that I gathered from the Book of Proceedings the fact that, apparently, nothing has been done to reduce the expenditure of the U.P.A.S.I. in any direction either on the Labour Department, the Scientific Department, the Political Department, or the expenditure on its own activities. In connection with reduction in expenditure, the resolutions which have been carried are (1) For the Executive Committee to report on any reduction of staff likely to occur should the U.P.A.S.I. Head Office be removed from Madras to Coimbatore, (2) when the Budget for 1931-32 is being framed, an effort be made to reduce all cesses, (3) that a remission be made of the balance of this year's subscription for all products, and (4) that other interested parties should be requested to bear a higher proportion of expenditure on the Political Department.

Mr. Chairman, I think you and all the Estate representatives here present will agree that the above is, at best, a very poor result. Here we have an industry which is in danger of disappearing owing to sale prices remaining at a lower level than production costs. In an attempt to help to lower these costs by reducing U.P.A.S.I. subscriptions, all we have been able to achieve is an investigation into a possible reduction in staff, a pious hope, and nothing more, that an effort will be made to reduce expenses in the future, a transfer from the reserve fund, and an attempt to get others to help to pay for our Political Department. Nothing really helpful has been decided upon, and I cannot see how, from the above resolutions, any real economy will be made. The time has now come to state our position, and our views on that position as clearly as possible, in an attempt to bring home to those responsible for the management of the U.P.A.S.I. the real gravity of the situation so far as we are concerned.

In the first place, the acreage of rubber subscribing to the U.P.A.S.I. is given as 46,318 acres. In the 1930-31 Budget there is estimated a sum of Rs. 46,264, say one rupee per acre, with which to help pay for the Rs. 51,600 expenditure on the Rubber Experimental Station. Out of that acreage I am informed that some 20,000 acres have sent in provisional resignations, and I understand that further large acreages are about to secede. Does this mean that the acreages left in the Association will have to 'carry the baby'? If so, then those members who do not resign can look forward to an unwelcome doubling of the amount of their subscriptions, unless the Station is to be closed down, or at least kept open at a/much reduced expenditure.

Even should no acreages resign, the position remains that we shall be paying Rs. 1-8-0 per acre to the U.P.A.S.I. and our local Association, just the same as before, instead of paying, at a maximum, say a half of that sum. Does this not mean that we should request the R.A.C. to meet and decide what is to be done with regard to cutting the Experimental Station expenses down to, say Rs. 25,000, and if possible, cancelling the appointment of the new Scientific Officer?

We have all of us had our salaries cut down, commissions decreased to nil, and in some instances, I believe, home furlough pay stopped. The time has come for us to ask whether the officers attached to the U.P.A.S.I. have had their pay reduced? Some of the salaries now being paid—for instance those of the Secretary (who by the way is not a whole time man) and the Director of the Labour Department, are about four hundred per cent. more than the average Superintendent of an Estate is receiving. There is room for economy here. Then, again, there is the Political Department. It has been said often as to lose its real significance, that a representative on the Madras Legislative Council is of no use to us in Native States, but we have to pay for him all the same. Of the thirteen Associations forming the U.P.A.S.I. seven of them, or more than half, have nothing to do with the Madras Legislature and cannot possibly derive any

benefit from it. Is it asking too much to request those six Associations who are in British India, to pay for their Political Officer if they require his services?

With regard to the Labour Department, its expenditure in 1929-30 amounted to, in round figures, to 3 lakhs. The Labour Department cess realised only Rs. 2,40,000. It would appear, although I am open to correction, that the remaining Rs. 60,000 were contributed by the U.P.A.S.I. Is there no possibility of saving the whole of the Rs. 60,000 in some way or other? Unless you wish to continue to pay for these huge expenditures it is for you bring home to those responsible for the management of the U.P.A.S.I. the necessity for a big reduction.

I will enumerate, out of 1929-30, expenditure account some of the items of expenditure which, I believe, could be very considerably reduced or done away with, without impairing the efficiency of the organization.

1. Secretary's Salary	... Save Rs. 10,000.
2. Assistant Secretary's Salary	... Delete. Saving Rs. 7,800.
3. Secretary's Motor Mileage	... Delete. Saving Rs. 437-8-0.
4. Office Establishment Salaries	... Saving Rs. 1000.
5. Rent	... Saving.
6. Provident Fund contribution (European)	Save Rs. 2,285.
7. Passage	... 25 per cent per annum on say saving of Rs. 435.
8. General and Committee Meetings	... ?
9. Enquiry Commission	... Save Rs. 1,981.
10. Political Department	... Save Rs. 22,256.
11. Scientific Department. (Rubber)	... Save Rs. 25,000.
12. Labour Department	... Save Rs. 60,000.

The total savings suggested would amount to about Rs. 1,30,000. Is it possible that we have developed an attitude towards the U.P.A.S.I. such as we have towards a Government Department, that is to say, that we deplore certain things connected with it but feel powerless to do anything? If so, this attitude must be changed. It is we who created the U.P.A.S.I. and who have moulded its constitution and we still have the power to re-mould it.

To carry out our ideas of economy, I think we should call for an extraordinary Meeting of the Rubber Advisory Committee to go into details regarding the cost of our Research Station, regarding the amount of acreage left to pay for it, and to inform us of the cost per acre after the resignations have taken effect.

We should obtain from the U.P.A.S.I. Secretary a list showing the Estates and their acreages of those who have resigned (separately under Tea, Coffee, and Rubber).

We should also appoint a Committee, or authorise our own General Committee, to study the U.P.A.S.I. expenditure in all its details and report to this Association its recommendations for reduction in expenditure.

We should invite our U.P.A.S.I. Executive Committee Member, and the Member-in-waiting, to discuss the situation with us and get them to bring to the notice of the Executive Committee the suggestions we make. As rubber men they will doubtlessly agree with our views.

I have not proposed any resolutions. I think this must be done after the discussion, if any, on what I have now said.

On behalf of those present the Chairman thanked Mr. Vincent for his able and interesting address, and suggested that before the discussion on it, the Report of the District Member of the Rubber Advisory Committee should be read out.

No. 6. *Rubber Advisory Committee Member's Report.*—In the absence of Mr. Hartley, the District Member, who wrote expressing his regret at being unable to be present, the Honorary Secretary read out his Report of the Rubber Advisory Committee Meeting held at the Rubber Experimental Station on the 18th October.

Regarding the decision of the Rubber Advisory Committee not to renew the agreement with the Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd., for the Aneikolam Station, the Meeting wished to put on record their thanks to Mr. R. Harley for his assistance and for the use of the land for experimental purposes in the past.

It was moved from the Chair that the Meeting record their appreciation of Mr. Hartley's services on the Committee, and that his request that a Member resident in Mundakayam should be elected in his stead should be given consideration.

Accorded.

The Meeting then dealt with Mr. Vincent's address, there being very full discussion on each of the items referred to therein, and having in conclusion expressed their unanimous and complete accord with the substance of the address, proceeded further to discuss the questions raised in the five penultimate paragraphs of his speech. It was proposed by Mr. Vincent and seconded by Mr. McLean 'That the Rubber Advisory Committee should be asked to call an Extraordinary Meeting to make out Estimates as cheaply as possible, for the running of the Rubber Experimental Station in 1931-32. Also to go into the question of the Resignations of Acreages from the U.P.A.S.I., calculating the Cess it would be necessary for the Acreages remaining to pay up'.

It was pointed out (as stated in the address) that, as at present it was not definitely known what acreages had already intimated their Resignations from the U.P.A.S.I., or shortly proposed doing so, it would be necessary to obtain the information from the U.P.A.S.I., in order to give the R.A.C. some data to work on. It was considered possible, that if the R.A.C. could affect a considerable saving in the Station Expenditure, that some Estates which purposed resigning might not do so.

Appointment of Mr. R. A. Taylor.—The question of the appointment of Mr. R. A. Taylor was brought up, and the R.A.C. Secretary informed those present what opinions that Committee held regarding the appointment and the circumstances concerning it. It was felt that in view of all present circumstances, Mr. Taylor's salary could not be afforded, as the Station could only be carried on on a skeleton and maintenance basis, if at all; there being no alternative between materially reducing the expenditure or closing down the Station altogether.

The Meeting expressed a unanimous opinion that the cancelling of Mr. Taylors' appointment should be strongly pressed for, if it was at all possible.

After some further discussion the Chairman read out Mr. Vincent's resolution, which was put to the Meeting and

Carried unanimously.

The following Resolution was then tabled by Mr. Macpherson.

'That the R.A.C., subsequent to the holding of their Meeting, call a Special General Meeting of Rubber Representatives in South India to discuss the findings of the R.A.C., and to go into the matter of U.P.A.S.I. Expenditure, at as early a date as possible after the R.A.C. Meeting.' Seconded by Mr. Saywell and

Carried unanimously.

The Honorary Secretary was then instructed to write the Secretary of the U.P.A.S.I. requesting information regarding the resignations and provisional Resignations resignations from the U.P.A.S.I., a full statement of the U.P.A.S.I. accounts to date in detail. Also to circulate to the other Rubber Planters' Associations a copy of Mr. Vincent's speech along with a summary of the conclusions arrived at by the Meeting so that they might have an opportunity of discussing the matter.

The Secretary of the R.A.C. was also asked to communicate with the Members of the R. A. Committee regarding Mr. Vincent's speech and to inform them of the Resolutions passed at the Meeting.

U.P.A.S.I. Expenditure.—There followed considerable discussion on the suggestions made in the address as to how economies might be effected in the U.P.A.S.I. Expenditure, and each of the 12 headings mentioned was carefully gone into.

The opinion was expressed that the whole system of U.P.A.S.I. accounts required reorganizing, because at present it was almost impossible, from the statements issued from time to time, to gain any clear idea of the details of expenditure under the various items in the accounts.

The Chairman was asked why it had never seemed possible to obtain the full time services of the Secretary of the U.P.A.S.I. At present he was also Secretary of the U.P.A.S.I. remunerated by the Chamber of Commerce, which body, it was understood, had the use of the U.P.A.S.I. offices and office furnishings. This question it considered ought to be looked into, as the time had come when it was impossible to overlook these things, and the Secretary's salary justified his being required to give full time work to the U.P.A.S.I., and so make it possible to dispense with the services of an Assistant Secretary.

Regarding the necessity of the Planters' Associations being in possession of full information and figures relating to the Experimental Stations and the U.P.A.S.I., the

Meeting expressed the unanimous opinion that on all occasions when such figures were required they should be demanded of the U.P.A.S.I., and received, and that the requests should not be withdrawn under any circumstances.

Special Committee.—It was now proposed by the Chair ‘That a Special Committee, composed of the following Members, Messrs. Egan-Wyer, Vincent, McLean, Macpherson, Saywell, James, Coghlan, and the Honorary Secretary should be called by the Honorary Secretary to meet immediately after hearing from the U.P.A.S.I. regarding resignations of Acreages and Accounts, to go into the matter of U.P.A.S.I. Expenditure in all its details and to report to the Association its recommendations for economies. The Executive Member, and the Member-in-waiting should be invited to attend.’

Put to the Meeting and *Carried unanimously.*

The Members of this Special Committee all being present, a general discussion on expenditure was entered into, with a view to assisting the Committee in their forthcoming deliberations on the subject.

In thanking the Members for their appreciative remarks on his address, Mr. J. R. Vincent asked them to bear in mind that the times were such that straight thinking and plain speaking were essential for only by the most stringent economies in all directions could the closing down of the U.P.A.S.I. be avoided.

3. *Election of Member to Sree Mulam.*—The Committee having previously put forward Mr. Egan-Wyer's name for election, this was duly confirmed, by the meeting, no other Member's name being proposed. Mr. Egan-Wyer signified his willingness to accept.

4. *Instructions on Subjects for Member.*—It was finally decided that the Delegate should bring up the Subjects of 1. Constitution of the Road Board, and 2. Income-Tax, with special reference to certain anomalies in the Act.

5. *Road Board Member's Report.*—Mr. Coghlan, the Association's Member on the Board, addressed the meeting on the business conducted during the past session, and explained what progress had been made on Recommendations. The outcome had been disappointing, as of the thirty-seven Recommendations put forward by the Devicolam Division, only three had been passed.

The Representative was accorded a vote of thanks for his speech and his services on the Road Board.

7. *U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club.*—The Meeting failed to come to a unanimous decision on this subject, but the majority were in favour of closing down the Club, and so disposing of the balance funds in hand, that they could be called upon at any time to help in resurrecting the Club if required, or to go towards the Benevolent Fund if the Club was finally dropped. The Honorary Secretary was instructed to inform the Secretary of the U.P.A.S.I. of their decision.

8. *Correspondence.*—The Honorary Secretary read out a letter from the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I. enclosing application from a Col. Tarr, M.D., and was instructed to forward this to the Medical Association.

A letter from the T.C.P.A. on the subject of the Food Adulteration Act and Tea Export Duty was read out, and the Chairman remarked that these matters were already in the hands most capable of looking after them.

Mr. T P. M. Alexander's letter on the subject of legislation against Tea and Rubber Thefts was read, and the Chairman informed the Meeting how matters stood in this connection. The proposal made some months ago to form a Honorary Bench of Magistrates in Mundakayam had come to nothing as the Chief Magistrate required six gentlemen who had no connection with Tea and/or Rubber as planters or dealers, and had vouchsafed no reply as to whether any other arrangement could be come to.

Time of Meetings.—Several Members having complained that the hour of the meetings of the Association was not quite suitable, the Honorary Secretary was instructed to write all Members enquiring as to what time they wished Meetings called for, and to act on the opinion of the majority.

With the usual vote of thanks to the Chair, the Meeting was declared closed.

R. A. McKAY,
Honorary Secretary.

O. J. EGAN-WYER,
Chairman.

SOUTH TRAVANCORE

Minutes of the Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the South Travancore Planters' Association held at the Kalthurity Valley Club on Saturday, November 15, 1930.

Present :

Personal Members.—Messrs. W. Gillespie (*Chairman*), F. Hawkings, A. W. Leslie, T. W. U. Park, H. R. C. Parker, F. H. Powell, C. E. Smith, A. H. L. White.

Honorary Members.

Messrs. P. Cruickshank, W. Dunbar, I. D. Edward, L. H. Jacob, R. M. Lawson, J. A. Stevenson, D. Bryson, A. P. D. Lodge (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitors :

Messrs. Angus, M. W. Mackay, J. M. Mortimer.

1. The Honorary Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

2. The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read, having been published in the *Planters' Chronicle*. Mr. T. W. U. Park proposed that these be confirmed, seconded by Mr. H. R. C. Parker.

Carried.

3. *U.P.A.S.I. General Meeting.*—Mr. Gillespie read his report giving full details regarding resolutions brought forward by this Association, and those resolutions of other Planters' Associations which he had been instructed to either oppose or to vote for.

Our resolution asking for Budget figures to be sent in earlier so as to enable Planters' Associations to have them in good time for discussing at their meetings was defeated, but an amendment moved by Mundakayam Planters' Association to the effect that the date of the General Committee Meeting be held during the latter half of March each year, which was carried, was quite satisfactory, and gave us the point aimed for.

The Advisory Committees were abolished, and the question of economy under Tea Scientific Department is being considered by the Executive Committee: regarding transferring the U.P.A.S.I. head office to Coimbatore, this is likewise under consideration, and a report on these two matters should be received soon.

Several questions were asked, and duly answered by our delegate.

Mr. Lodge then stated that he considered it matter of a great regret that the result of the Bangalore meeting from the point of view of effecting economies has been so disappointing. The only real economy effected to-date appears to be the cutting down of T. A. for Labour Department employees, whereas the greater question of transferring the head office to Coimbatore, cost of an Assistant Secretary, and reduction in expenses of removing the Tea Scientific Station was referred back to the Executive Committee for their further consideration and report. Yet in spite of the desperate position of rubber companies three months have already elapsed, and nothing definite appears to have been done. I should like to know what steps the Chairman of the U.P.A.S.I. is taking in these matters. Unless the Executive Committee can be made to realize the seriousness of the present crisis, and economies effected *immediately*, there appeared a likelihood of many more rubber concerns resigning. Already the acreage under rubber which has notified the intention to resign is large, and is steadily increasing.

A discussion took place. Mr. T. W. U. Park then proposed the following resolution, notice of which had been given to the Committee :—

' That the Association is of opinion that, in view of the prevailing market conditions, more drastic economies in U.P.A.S.I. expenditure are necessary, and urges the U.P.A.S.I. Executive Committee to effect a reduction in the salaries of all members of the U.P.A.S.I. staff, European and Indian, to take effect from January 1, 1931, the Budget for 1931-32 to be framed allowing for these reductions.'

He explained that whereas the majority of planters had had their salaries reduced, their commission or bonus cut off, and in some cases had been dismissed owing to the rubber crisis, employees of the U.P.A.S.I., a proportion of whose salary was found by rubber companies, should bear their share of meeting the crisis. This resolution was seconded by Mr. H. R. C. Parker.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. H. R. C. Parker proposed a vote of thanks to our delegate, seconded by Mr. F. Hawkings.

Carried unanimously.

4. *Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.*—The Chairman pointed out that in previous years our delegate was often given insufficient time to 'work up' his two subjects. After some discussion the Honorary Secretary was instructed to circulate all members at an early date asking for their suggestions, which would then be duly considered by the Committee.

5. *Rubber Advisory Committee.*—Mr. W. Gillespie gave a resumé of work done at the Experimental station, the activities of the R.A.C., and an account of the meeting of rubber interests held on October 18, 1930.

Mr. Parker wanted to know how, why, and by whom the meeting of rubber interests had been called. No previous notice had apparently been given, unless a telegram two days before could be considered as such, nor had any agenda been made out. As this was the third meeting held, as Mr. Gillespie informed them, why were the minutes of the previous meeting not read and confirmed? The minutes of the meeting just held, he considered, ought to be published in the *Planters' Chronicle*, and this Journal be made more use of in occasionally publishing accounts of the activities of the R.A.C. Experimental Station, etc.

The question of whether the Aneikulam Station was to be retained or not was discussed, and ultimately Mr. H. R. C. Parker proposed and Mr. T. W. U. Park seconded the following resolution :—

'That the Association recommends the continuity of the Aneikulam Station for another year to allow Mr. Taylor to decide whether it be continued or not.'

Carried unanimously.

Other questions were duly answered by our representative, and he was asked to write to the Secretary, R. A. C., giving the views of our Association.

7. *Articles of Association: Personal Membership.*—The Honorary Secretary informed the meeting that the Articles dealing with membership and voting powers appeared to be unsatisfactory. No Superintendent had a vote unless he was also a personal member. An acting or newly appointed Superintendent had no vote, but the general opinion of Proprietors and Agents appeared to be that the paying of Rs. 10 subscription from each estate entitled their Superintendents to one.

The Chairman proposed that the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., should be asked to obtain legal advice on the matter, as other Planters' Associations had the same rules as South Travancore.

8. *U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club.*—The Honorary Secretary informed the meeting that in reply to his circular regarding the question of discontinuing the club, all individual club members in this Planters' Association had agreed that this should be done. The Committee had, however, suggested the possibility of it continuing for the purpose of encouraging Rugger, etc., the club either to be continued in its present form, or a new club started.

The meeting discussed the suggestion, and ultimately the Honorary Secretary was instructed to obtain the opinion of other Planters' Associations.

9. *Rates of mileage and expenses.*—As no definite rates had been fixed for this Association, the Chairman proposed the following resolution :—

'That rates for mileage and batta for members travelling on Planters' Association business be paid at the same rates as those laid down for the U.P.A.S.I. Labour Department.'

Carried unanimously.

10. *S. I. Planters' Benevolent Fund.*—The Chairman spoke regarding the urgent need for subscription and donations to the above fund. He proposed that Rs. 50 be subscribed by this Planters' Association.

Carried unanimously.

The Honorary Secretary was instructed to circulate all members and honorary members asking for their assistance.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

A. P. D. LODGE,
Honorary Secretary.
November 25, 1930.

W. GILLESPIE,
Chairman.

WYNAAD

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Wynnaad Planters' Association held at Meppadi Club, at 2.30 p.m. on November 19, 1930,

Present :

Messrs. R. N. W. Jodrell (*Chairman*), B. St. J. Boulbee, C. E. A. Ewart, F. H. Farmer, T. E. Howe, T. Ryan, E. E. Eyre, R. P. N. Swayne, H. S. Lake, T. P. Gauld, D. Bate, R. W. M. Hay, P. A. Naylor, E. A. Cowdrey, G. Bayzand, (*Honorary Secretary*.)

Visitors :

Messrs. I. W. Finlayson and D. M. Hanbury.

- (1) The Notice calling the Meeting was taken as read.
- (2) The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.
- (3) Report of the Delegates attending the Thirty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

Mr. Jodrell addressed the Meeting as follows :—

'GENTLEMEN,

We had the honour of representing you at the above Conference held at Bangalore from August 18 to 24.

As the Book of Proceedings has been in your hands for some time you will realize that there is no necessity for a lengthy report from your Delegates, but we feel that the importance of certain resolutions directly affecting this Association call for further comment.

Generally speaking the Meeting was a successful one and some resolutions, particularly those on finance, should have a far-reaching effect in future besides settling once and for all Rubber's past grievance regarding its share in reserves.

COFFEE

Stephanoderes.—A resolution pointing out to the Imperial Government the extreme urgency of prohibiting the import of raw coffee into India was supported.

Since then information has been received to the effect that a notification prohibiting the import of Coffee into Travancore was to have been published in the *Travancore Gazette* of October 30, last.

RULES

You will note that it has been decided that the Budget meeting of the General Committee will be held at any convenient date in the latter half of March each year.

Whilst on this subject I would like to draw your attention to a request made by the South Indian Association in London that the budget be submitted to its Committee in full detail in time for them to express their views before it is passed by the General Committee of the U.P.A.S.I., and also in time to enable members of the South Indian Association to communicate instructions to their representatives in India.

I understand that there is nothing to prevent this request being met if District Associations would only comply with the U.P.A.S.I. rule 1 :—

"That each District Association shall register with the Secretary not later than January 1 each year details of the area on which subscriptions are to be calculated."

Gentlemen, I trust that each of you will see that our Honorary Secretary obtains the necessary acreage figures in time for him to submit to Mr. Waddington early in December.

Labour Department.—Your delegates voted in favour of the resolution which was passed to abolish Control Committees. It must be admitted that this step brings about an economy which is not likely to decrease the efficiency of this department.

Tea Scientific Department.—As you know, gentlemen, I had the honour of being elected a member of a Special Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. S. Cameron, set up by the Executive Committee to go into all questions regarding our Tea Scientific Station and its future.

The report was duly submitted which I trust you have all read.

We supported the resolution passed instructing the Executive Committee to institute negotiations with Ceylon Tea Research Institute with a view to our Tea Scientific Department being received as a branch of that Institute. I understand that three delegates from the U.P.A.S.I. will probably proceed to Ceylon next month with the object of discussing this question with representatives of Ceylon Tea Research Institute.

The idea is that the U.P.A.S.I. should investigate the basis upon which closer co-operation can be obtained between the Ceylon Institute and our Scientific Station.

It has been recognized, I think, that District Associations will be given an opportunity of approving, modifying or cancelling the terms under which our Scientific Station may be received as a branch.

We gave support to the resolution abolishing the Tea Advisory Committee, and in its place a small Committee consisting of three tea members of the Executive Committee be set up.

Your delegates were of the opinion that value was not being received for the annual donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Indian Tea Association and proposed that it be discontinued. We did not, however, secure a majority but a resolution was passed for a reduction in subscription. Our view was that Rs. 10,000 could be more usefully employed in increasing the staff and thereby the efficiency of our own Station, where the need for the services of a Mycologist and Entomologist is most apparent to any one who has a knowledge of the activities of our Station.

ACCOUNTS

Under this heading a number of proposed resolutions were withdrawn in favour of two resolutions put up by the West Coast Association and the result of them is that this season's proposed general subscription has been reduced by half. Further, last season's surplus balances under Scientific Departments aggregating Rs. 27,000 are to be carried forward to this season's scientific expenditure. The remaining surpluses are to be brought forward under one general fund along with the past accumulated funds, to be available at any time for any product or purpose. By adjusting cesses to be collected during the second half of each season, with the anticipated expenditure a stop will be made to the practice of collecting more funds than are required annually under Scientific and Labour Departments.

Though these are steps in the right direction we feel that they do not bring about any definite economy; which, in view of the distressed state of some products contributing to the Association, is imperative at the present time.

WATER TAX

The wording of your resolution on this subject was altered under advice from Mr. F. E. James and was finally passed in the form recorded in the Book of Proceedings. Mr. James has this matter in hand and I have no doubt that we shall have some thing definite to report shortly.

ROADS

As you will see, gentlemen, we have asked the U.P.A.S.I. to approach the Madras Government with the request that the P.W.D. will continue in the future to maintain the up-keep of roads in this district which they are at present putting into order. You will agree that it is of the utmost importance to all residents in this district that the condition of the Chundale-Choladi section of the Calicut-Gudalur road is not allowed to revert to its previous state.

If there are any questions any member would care to ask with regard to the proceedings of the August Meeting we shall be very pleased to do our best to answer them.'

After a few questions on the Budget and future economy and the proposal for forming the Tea Scientific Station as a branch of the Ceylon Tea Research Institute, Mr. Gauld proposed and Mr. Boultbee seconded a very hearty vote of thanks to the Delegates for attending the Meeting.

The Meeting voted the usual Delegates' expenses.

Before closing the discussion the Chairman referred to a joint meeting of representatives of the South India Association and U.P.A.S.I. held in London on October 1. From a letter recording the subjects discussed at this Meeting it is quite clear that the South India Association, whose members it must be remembered control the majority of the acreage subscribing to the U.P.A.S.I., wish to have an opportunity of expressing its views on important subjects and in particular expenditure.

The South India Association further point out that they have no wish to interfere with the domestic affairs of the U.P.A.S.I., but by closer co-operation it was felt that mutual advantage to both bodies would be secured.

(4) Roads.—The following resolution proposed by Mr. Gauld and seconded by Mr. Farmer was carried:—

'That this Association draws the attention of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., to the following. At 6 a.m. on the 19th instant a large tree of about 5 ft. diameter was felled across the road between the 45-46th mile on the Calicut-Gudalur road, completely blocking it, and no suitable arrangements had been made for immediately clearing it away. The result was that both up and down traffic was held up for the entire day to

the great inconvenience of the public. This Association requests that steps be taken to ensure that such an occurrence will not happen again.'

Other members rose and instanced several other similar cases which had occurred recently. It was felt that this practice was not unavoidable and that if the Overseer found himself in difficulties, neighbouring estates would be only too glad to assist him should he make the request.

The Honorary Secretary was asked to write to the Secretary, Upasi, to ascertain what has been the outcome of the resolution put up by this Association and passed at the Annual General Meeting at Bangalore regarding the future maintenance of the roads through the Malabar Wynnaads now under the control of the P.W.D.

The Chairman asked Mr. Howe whether he could give the Meeting any information regarding the future maintenance of the Meppadi-Vellaramala Road.

Mr. Howe said that the contract had been transferred to his name, but that owing to the proximity of the close of the season it would be impracticable for him to do anything on the road with the exception of cutting back the jungle. He regretted that owing to pressure of work he would find it impossible to take on the contract after March 31, 1931.

As the money had been allocated and as the road was getting into a very bad state of repair, it was agreed after some discussion that neighbouring estates would undertake to carry out the necessary works before March 31, next.

The Honorary Secretary was requested to write to the District Board regarding the very dangerous state of several bridges and the surface of the road between Chundale and Sultan's Battery, especially that bridge between the steel bridge and Kalpetta village and the bridge short of the Panamarram turn-off.

The surface of the road between Kalpetta and Chundale is deplorable, and considering the fact that last year this section was completely re-done with the aid of a steam roller it would appear that the work put into it at that time must have been of a poor standard.

(5) *Benevolent Fund.*—The Honorary Secretary stated that the response to the appeal had been very gratifying, but that there were still a very few members who had not subscribed. It was hoped that should these remarks catch their eye their cheque will be forthcoming.

(6) *Competent Business.*—Read letter from the Billigirangan Planters' Association regarding the reduction in cooly wages. This Association was opposed to this proposal on the grounds that the conditions prevailing in Mysore do not apply to this District and also that the labour is already having its pay cut under the present tea restriction scheme.

With regard to the reduction per head of Maistries' advances, whilst being in full sympathy with the proposition it was felt that this be left to the individual Managers who will naturally not give greater advances than are necessary.

Read letter from the Secretary, Upasi, regarding the application by Lt.-Col. Tarr, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. There being no such billet available the Honorary Secretary was asked to reply to that effect.

The Honorary Secretary was asked to write to the Secretary, Upasi, for the acreage figures of each product which had resigned or which had given notice of resignation from the Labour Department since the last budget was drawn up.

There being no further business, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

G. BAYZAND,
Honorary Secretary.

R. N. W. JODRELL,
Chairman.

SHEVAROYS

Proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shevaroy Planters' Association (Incorporated) held at the Victoria Assembly Rooms, Yercaud on Thursday November 20, 1930, at 2 p.m.

Members present :

Capt. E. H. A. Travers Drapes (*Chairman*), Mrs. V. A. Lechler, Messrs. C. D. Ryle, C. L. Hight, E. L. Poyer, A. R. D'Silva, E. H. Gilby and P. Villiers Briscoe (*Honorary Secretary*).

Visitor :

Miss D. Lechler.

On opening the Meeting, the Chairman referred to the death of Mr. Frank Carey which occurred on the 19th instant at Bangalore. The Chairman proposed that this

Association do offer to the relatives of the late Mr. Frank Carey their sincere sympathies and condolence in their recent bereavement.

AGENDA

1. *Notice calling the Meeting.*—The notice calling the Meeting was read.
2. *Confirmation of Proceedings.*—Read and confirmed Proceedings of the Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on July 24, 1930.
3. *U. P. A. S. I. Annual General Meeting-Delegates Report.*—The Delegates' Report on the 37th Annual General Meeting of the U.P.A.S.I. was read.
Proposed by Mr. C. D. Ryle, seconded by Mr. E. L. Poyer, that 'the Delegates' Report be adopted and that a vote of thanks be accorded the Delegates for representing their Association's interests.'

Carried unanimously.

4. (a) *The Coffee Board Scheme of Advertising Coffee.*—After considerable discussion on the subject proposed by Mr. E. L. Poyer and seconded by Mr. C. D. Ryle that 'This Association strongly supports the Coffee Board's Scheme of advertising coffee provided the subscription asked for is more commensurate with the amount of coffee produced in Southern India.'

Carried unanimously.

- (b) *The Coffee Outlook.*—Our Members unanimously agreed that up to a point the scheme was a good one but that it did not go far enough inasmuch as no suggestion is made regarding advertising or how purchasers of coffee are to be found in excess of those already existing and no provision is made for the popularizing of coffee drinking or no suggestion made as to how this is to be brought about.

5. *U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club.*—Our Association came to the conclusion that owing to the lack of support, the U.P.A.S.I. Sports Club be suspended for a year, after which the question can be brought up again.

6. *Correspondence.*—Read letters from the Mysore, Coorg and Anamallais Planters' Associations re. disinfection of coffee bags at curing works.

After a full discussion, our Association was of opinion that as all Planters on these Hills use their own bags for despatching coffee to curing works, there was no necessity for fumigating as far as the Shevaroys were concerned.

Read letter from Mr. C. H. Ashe, Bangalore, re. starting a motor lorry service from Yercaud to Salem Junction. It was thought that there would not be enough work for a fleet of lorries as some of the outlying estates would be difficult to reach on account of the state of the roads and besides a number of estates sell their coffee locally to chetties who find their own means of transport more especially as this year's crops are small. The rates quoted by Mr. Ashe were however considered favourable.

There being no further business the meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

P. VILLIERS BRISCOE,
Honorary Secretary.

E. H. A. TRAVERS DRAPES,
Chairman.

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CORRESPONDENCE

The Coffee Board of Great Britain

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'.

SIR,

The Coffee Board of Great Britain has recently been founded in London with the express idea of increasing the consumption of Coffee throughout Great Britain by a strenuous advertising effort. A most successful Inaugural Banquet was held on April 3 last and I am enclosing with this letter a copy of the report of the proceedings from which you will see that among our Vice-Presidents occur the names of the Rt. Hon. Lord Cunliffe, Captain The Hon. Jas. Crichton, D.S.O., and Mr. W. L. Lyall

Grant (of Messrs. T. H. Allan & Co.). These names will, I hope, convince you of the importance of the Board.

The aim of the Coffee Board is to increase the consumption of Coffee generally, irrespective of its origin. With this end in view the Board has set out to raise a sum of £50,000 per annum for five years for the advertising campaign. To promote this fund we are inviting contributions from all the Coffee Producing Countries as well as from the Coffee Trade in Great Britain—all will obviously profit by the campaign.

Thus we have appealed to the United Planters' Association of Southern India to subscribe to our fund to the fullest extent possible.

In considering my Board's appeal three points should be borne in mind :—

- (i) The total Coffee exports of Southern India.
- (ii) The percentage of Coffee imported from Southern India by Great Britain relative to her imports from other Coffee growing countries.
- (iii) The importance of the Coffee trade to the Planters of Southern India.

The proposed advertising campaign has been entrusted to Messrs. Saward Baker & Co., Ltd., one of the leading advertising services in Europe. This firm has been responsible for the remarkably successful ' Eat more fish ' campaign. The advertising expenditure last year for this campaign was £43,000 and as a result the Trawler Owners received £1,100,000 in cash more than they received during the previous year. Complete confidence may be felt that the campaign has been placed in able hands.

We are most anxious to continue the propaganda work which has already started. It is in the hope of arousing keen interest and enthusiasm among individual members that I am asking you to publish this letter in your valuable paper, realizing that the decision of the governing council of U.P.A.S.I. must be influenced to a great extent by the prevailing attitude of its members, which will no doubt be made known by letters addressed to ourselves and to the head office of your important Association.

Increased sales of your readers' Coffee, at good prices, should undoubtedly result from the success of our campaign ; but that success is largely dependent upon the measure and speed of their support.

Southern Indian Coffee has already proved very popular in this country, and its valuable qualities are rightly appreciated, in addition to its particular appeal as an Empire product. Any increased consumption of Coffee in this country would therefore undoubtedly serve to stabilize the rather fluctuating demand that is tending to affect your yearly shipments.

DRURY HOUSE,
RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, W. C. 2,
November 5, 1930.

I am,
Yours very truly,
for The Coffee Board,
ALEX. J. PARNELL,
Chairman.

Parchment Coffee

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'.

SIR,

Will you kindly insert the following in your next issue?

Drying Parchment Coffee.—What is the correct way to do this? What I wish to know is, should it be dried quickly, or slowly? I was in the habit of placing the parchment, after washing, for 24 hours on tables covered with coarse coir matting to drain, and then placing it very thin on flooring tiles, whereby, I could dry it sufficiently (34 to 35 lbs. per bushel) in about 3 days, provided there was good sun.

I am told this is wrong, and that it should be dried very thickly and take days for the process. One gets to the 'Acme' of this, if there happens to be rain during the drying, when it takes the best part of a fortnight to get the parchment down in weight, but, even then, not near 34 or 35 lbs. per bushel. What is the correct weight the parchment should be dried down to per bushel before despatch to the Coast?

Washing Parchment.—Is there any advantage in giving it several washings, say 8 fresh waters? Personally, I do not see any useful advantage in several washings, as long as the saccharine matter is removed, why bother further with it?

Has the several washings any effect on the Colour or Outturns of the bean? Should Parchment or Hulled (Clean) Coffee decrease or increase in weight on the way to the Coast? I have heard it evaporates, sometimes considerably, on the journey. What is approximately the proper time in days or weeks that one should get the results of the outturns of an invoice in? Should it run into months before getting them, and, if so, does the coffee decrease or increase in weight?

Yours, etc.
ASSAM.

Insecticides and Fungicides

The Editor, 'The Planters' Chronicle'.

SIR,

A section of the technical and research staff of Imperial Chemical Industries are now devoting their attention to the question of insecticides and fungicides, and to assist them in their investigations they would be glad to receive information regarding the insecticides and fungicides now in use in this country together with statements regarding their effectiveness and the particular directions in which they fail to perform satisfactorily the work required of them. It would also be of interest to know what is the maximum cost per acre which can be spent on insecticides and fungicides and still make their use an economic proposition. If any planters have any information in this connection, which would be of assistance to those who are conducting these researches, will they be good enough to send it to Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., 119, 120, Armenian Street, Madras, who will see that it is passed on to the right quarter.

Yours, etc.

*Imperial Chemical
Industries (India) Ltd.,
Madras,
November 25, 1930.*

J. B. MACKIE,
Acting Manager.

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Mark	Best prices realized.		District	Average prices obtained for tea.			
	Pkgs.	Price		Week ending Nov. 13, 1930	January 1 to Nov. 13, 1930	January 1 to Nov. 13, 1929	
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, November 13, 1930)		s. d.	N. India.	s. 1 2·52	d. 1 2·73	s. 1 4·16	
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —			S. India.	a 1 2·56	b 1 2·48	c 1 3·60	
Thay Mudi	239	1 4	Ceylon...	1 6·85	1 6·57	1 7·12	
Thoni Mudi	338	1 3½	Java ...	11·16	10·11	1 0·12	
*Kallyar	71	1 1½	Sumatra.	11·66	11·21	1 2·14	
*Stanmore	129	1 0½	Nyassa-land	9·54	9·26	1 0·29	
Sirikundra	155	1 0½	Total...	d 1 3·10	e 1 3·24	f 1 4·54	
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i> —			<i>N.B.</i> —The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—				
Twyford and Ashley Est., Vembanaad...	40	1 6½	a 5,126	b 302,097	c 317,060		
Fairfield	81	1 5½	d 73,046	e 3,586,804	f 3,556,618		
Cheenthalaar	75	1 5½					
*Ladrum	126	1 4½					
Tunga Mullay	78	1 3½					
Mount	73	1 2½					
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —							
Yellapatty	130	1 8½					
Surianalle	64	1 7½					
Upper Surianalle	91	1 5½					
Lockhart	119	1 4½					
Chokanaad	90	1 4½					
Pullivassal	145	1 4½					
(d) <i>Mundakayam</i> —							
Valley End	106	1 13½					
Yendayar	111	1 14					
(e) <i>Nilgiris</i> —							
Bhawani	31	1 11					
Parkside	83	1 9½					
*Chamraj	70	1 7½					
Terramia	101	1 6½					
Katary	68	1 6½					
Sutton	51	1 3½					
(f) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —							
Seaforth	89	1 2½					
Wentworth	70	1 1½					
Mayfield	150	1 0½					
(g) <i>South Travancore</i> —							
Poonmudi	71	1 3					
(h) <i>Wynaad</i> —							
*Pootoomulla	94	1 2½					
Tanga Mulla	69	1 2½					
*Chundale	100	1 0½					
*Perengoda	76	1 0½					

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, December 4, 1930

Planting.—This section has shown more signs of life during the last fortnight and there was moderate business both in Rubbers and Teas. Raw Rubber has improved to just below 4½d. and prices are steadier in London. Locally *Thirumbadis* after a long interval were accepted at Rs. 6, *Malayalam*s were bought at 17s. 6d. and there are fair buyers out for the cheaper shares. In Teas *Vellamalais* saw a marking at Rs. 17 and were taken up readily at Rs. 16½ on outside markets selling.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or - on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£	1	0 3 9	- 3d.
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£	1	0 13 9	...
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£	1	0 17 3	+ 3d.
4. Merlinau Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 4½	...
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£	1	1 10 0	- 2s. 6d.
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 7½	- 1½d.
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£	1	0 5 6	+ 6d.
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	0 5 0	...
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£	1	1 4 6	- 3d.
10. Travancore Rubber	..	£	1	0 16 3	+ 1s. 3d.

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	3
Cochins Rs. 15	10	12½
Devasholas Rs. 9	...	7
Halleyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	...	25
Highland Produce Rs. 10	...	11½
Kalasas Rs. 15	...	6½
Malankaras Rs. 30	35	40
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	...	3
7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	95
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy Rs. 10	...	5
7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	90	92½
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	22	23½
Peria Karamalaik Rs. 15	34C.D.	37½C.D.
(Rs. 15) Non Participating	...	25
Pernasholas Rs. 10	...	2
Periyars Rs. 10	...	6
Thodapuzhas Rs. 10	14	3
Thirumbadis Rs. 10	6	10
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	94	96
Vellamalaik (Rs. 15)	16	17

III. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on November 25, 1930)

TEA.—The quantity offered on November 25, totalled 2,233,657 lbs. There was a poor demand. Prices ruled very irregular and the general trend of the market was lower. *Nuwara Eliya and Maturala.*—Selection was limited and quality was useful. With the exception of Orange Pekoes prices were easier. *High Grown.*—Quality was about equal to last. Broken Orange Pekoes and Broken Pekoes were in poor request and there were many withdrawals. Other grades sold at around last prices but generally tended lower. *Medium Grown.*—Broken Orange Pekoes and Orange Pekoes were in good request and fully firm with occasional individual lots rather dearer. Broken Pekoes and Pekoes were irregular and easier. *Low Grown.*—All grades were lower consequent

to the lack of support for these teas. *Fannings and Dusts* :—These grades were again lower, more especially the better quality lots.

South Indian Teas in Auction of November 18, 1930, obtained the following prices :—

Estates					Total lbs.	Average
Chittavurrai	...	...	...	...	13,124	76
Madupatty	...	...	...	...	18,551	70
Kanniamallay	...	...	...	...	15,394	69
Do.	...	...	...	...	13,200	67

RUBBER.—About 275 tons were offered at the auctions held on November 20, 1930. There was a strong and active market with a good general demand and a further improvement in prices. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet opened at 21 cents but soon firmed to 21½ cents and demand was well maintained at this figure showing an advance of 2 cents on last week's prices. All other grades of Sheet met with good competition and these advanced 2½-3 cents on previous rates. Contract Crepe was a steady market throughout at 20½ cents and a few stand-out lots realised 21 cents showing an improvement of 1½ cents on last sale rates. Off and Mottled sorts showed a similar improvement. All grades of Scrap Crepe met with a firm enquiry and were 2-2½ cents dearer. There was an improved demand for Curly Scraps and these may be quoted at 2-3 cents dearer.

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

November 16, 1930 to November 29, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total.
1. Thuckalai ..	7·53	72·14	79·67	24. Coonoor ...	0·79	43·17	43·96
2. Kalthurthy.	0·41	147·60	117·14	25. Kotagiri ...	0·36	61·98	62·34
3. Kallar Bdg.	4·63	142·97	147·60	26. Ootacamund.	0·47	56·01	56·48
4. Kosey ...	3·77	117·61	121·38	27. Yercaud ...	1·08	63·65	64·73
5. Pattanapura.	4·93	102·70	107·63	28. Mango Range	2·60	105·19	107·79
6. M'kayam ...	...	88·35	88·35	29. Devala ...	0·14	88·56	88·70
6a Peravanthan.	9·05	178·76	187·81	30. Devarshola.	0·61	74·17	74·78
7. Peermade ...	8·32	184·96	193·28	31. CALICUT ...	0·12	115·20	115·32
8. Twyford ...	6·90	227·17	234·07	32. Kuttiyad ...	4·17	120·58	124·75
9. V'periyar ...	...	88·92	88·92	33. Vayitri ...	1·41	153·44	154·85
10. Kalaat ...	2·34	217·10	219·44	34. Manantoddi.	1·00	101·35	102·35
11. Chittuvurrai	1·50	50·21	51·71	35. Billigiris ...	1·85	79·55	81·40
12. Bodr'KANUR	1·71	24·96	26·67	36. Sidapur ...	...	32·75	32·75
13. COCHIN	4·91	108·59	113·50	37. Pollibetta ...	...	76·42	76·42
14. Mooply ...	1·77	130·59	132·36	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	2·52	116·81	119·33	39. Saklaspur ...	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	1·39	182·13	183·52	40. Kadamanie ...	...	230·02	230·02
17. POLLACHIE	0·31	46·75	47·06	41. Ballupete ...	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	1·24	115·64	116·88	42. Balehonnur...	...	71·31	71·31
19. Karapara ...	3·39	149·34	152·73	43. Merthisubgey.	...	110·50	110·50
20. Pullengode ..	0·20	124·55	124·75	44. Kelagur ...	...	107·36	107·36
21. Nilambur ...	0·13	98·30	98·43	45. Durgadabettta.	...	101·99	101·96
22. Naduvattam	1·78	123·95	125·73	46. MANGALORE ...	...	136·20	136·20
23. Nilgiri Peak.	1·71	120·13	121·84	47. MADRAS ...	14·44	53·54	67·98

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

Planters' Chronicle



Vol. XXV, No. 28]

December 20, 1930

[Price As. 8

All communications to be addressed to the Editor

Post Box No. 158, MADRAS

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EDITORIAL

THE deputation from the U. P. A. S. I. consisting of the Chairman, Mr. C. R. T. Congreve, and Messrs. J. S. B. Wallace and H. S. Cameron, *U. P. A. S. I.* who have been on a visit to Ceylon to negotiate with *Tea Deputation to Ceylon* the Ceylon Tea Research Institute, arrived in Madras on Saturday, the 13th inst.

Whilst we understand that the result of their visit to Ceylon and their consultation with the C. R. T. I. have been eminently satisfactory, we are unable to give further details until the report of their final discussion has been received from Dr. Norris, Director of the C. R. T. I. Further information will be published in these columns as soon as we are in a position to do so.

SHORTLY after their arrival in Madras on the 13th inst., the Executive Committee held a Meeting at the Madras Club which lasted until well on into the evening. We regret that Mr. A. E. J. Nicolls, *Executive Meeting* who has not yet sufficiently recovered from his severe accident, was unable to be present and in his stead, Capt. E. H. Travers-Drapes represented coffee interests.

THIS Twenty-eighth number of the Twenty-fifth volume sees yet another old year out and for the first time in its history the *Planters' Chronicle* is being run as a fortnightly. At its inception in September *Reminiscences* 1906, Vol. I, No. 1 appeared and then continued as a monthly publication for four volumes until weekly issues were introduced in 1910 and continued until February of this year. The Paper was edited at Bangalore until the late Mr. Fletcher Norton resigned the Editorship at the end of 1918 and from 1919 until June 1925 the Paper was edited at Coimbatore, since which date the Editorial offices were housed again in the U. P. A. S. I. headquarters and have continued ever since. Such is in brief the history of the *Chronicle* during the period covered by the twenty-five annual volumes issued to date.

IN the short space of six months we have naturally only met a few of our readers, but an Editor has the privilege of sending seasonal greetings to unknown as well as known friends. We therefore, *Season's Greetings* unblushingly, claim this privilege and wish all connected with the planting industry of Southern India a very jolly Xmas and a prosperous New Year.

OFFICIAL felicitations are, we know, rather apt to be taken as a matter of form and such wishes have, on some occasions, to be given with a certain amount of reserve. Rubber, as we all know, has been passing through the most critical period in its history *Tea, Coffee and Rubber* but there are indications that the tide has turned and to those who have been hard hit, we offer our sincere sympathy. Tea now commands better prices than those prevailing at the same date last year and there is every reason for anticipating that the season will end under favourable conditions and that the long expected improvement is close at hand. Coffee is in a firm enough position to enable producers to refuse sales at indifferent prices, a state of affairs which augurs well for the future. Some fear was expressed a short while ago that the revolution in Brazil might lead to a change in that country's policy of regulating coffee exports, but no such change is now considered to be at all likely. The expectation that the new Government would unload the accumulation of vast quantities of coffee in storage on the market, unsaleable except at ruinous prices, thus cutting its losses thereon, has not been fulfilled and South Indian coffee planters will breathe freely once more.

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KULU FRUITS

MR. C. FORREST, the Managing Proprietor of the Aramgarh and Raison Orchards, Kulu, writes to inform us that the name of these orchards has now been changed to 'Minniken's Orchards' after their founder who is also the pioneer of the English fruit industry in the Kulu valley.

The excellent quality of the fruit received from these orchards is too well known to require any eulogy from us but not a little of its success can be attributed to the careful packing and prompt despatch of all orders received, thus ensuring good condition on arrival for which the management are to be congratulated because one of the defects of fruit by V.P.P. is that samples are not always up to standard.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS

COFFEE CIRCULAR

New crop is arriving slowly in the markets and is finding a ready sale Mysore at Rs. 51 and Nilgiri at Rs. 60. Forward business is dull and rates are Rs. 47/48 for Mysore and Rs. 58 for Nilgiri Parchment Assortment. Europe is showing no interest and we fear will not do so till the New Year at the earliest, but early arrivals in London are expected to get good prices. There is no material change in the Brazil rate or situation.—*Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd.*, December 10, 1930.

* * * *

JAMAICA GINGER PARALYSIS

A recent epidemic of poisoning has been traced by the Public Health Service to beverages made from ginger, popularly known as 'ginger jake.' The actual poison was tri-ortho-cresol phosphate, which was used in making a so-called fluid extract of ginger. The poison is colourless, odourless, and causes paralysis and even death. According to the public health service, information received from forty-seven State Health Officers showed that 4,837 cases of Jamaica ginger paralysis have been officially reported. It is estimated, however, that many cases were not reported officially. It is understood that the Director of the Bureau of Prohibition of the Department of Justice estimates that approximately 20,000 cases of this condition have occurred in the United States. On July 29, it was reported that twenty-one men, including eighteen from New York City and Brooklyn, and three from Kansas ; and six Brooklyn and New York corporations were indicted for conspiracy to violate federal laws following an investigation into the manufacture, distribution and sale of adulterated Jamaica ginger.

* * * *

COFFEE IN CEYLON

The possibility of reviving the cultivation of coffee in Ceylon writes *The Home and Colonial Mail* of November 20, 1930 was brought forward when a paper was read by Mr. E. H. Holland, Manager of the Experimental Station, Peradeniya, on the commercial possibilities of Robusta coffees at the Agricultural Conference at Kandy last month. Mr. Holland began by referring to the tragic termination of the great coffee industry of Ceylon as a result of leaf disease. The coffee then grown was 'Coffee Arabica' or Arabian coffee, which, on account of its superior quality, still constitutes the bulk of the world's supply of commercial coffee. With the provision of adequate shade, and with modern knowledge in the control of plant pests, it is possible that Arabian coffee could again be profitably cultivated in Ceylon. A few small plantations do in fact exist, but the leaf disease, though not necessarily severe is always present and large scale planting of Arabian coffee could not be safely recommended. There are other types of coffee, however, which are far more resistant to the leaf disease. The Robusta types have now been established in Ceylon for a considerable number of years, and these coffees are practically unaffected by the leaf disease. Unfortunately, though the yield is good, the product is inferior in quality to Arabian coffee. Robusta coffees, however, have acquired a definite position in the world's markets, and it is believed that these coffees can be profitably cultivated in Ceylon at the present time.

WORLD CROPS OF COFFEE

I have made a practice of giving you some general coffee statistics at our annual meetings.

World crops of coffee during the last three seasons have been approximately :—

	1927-8	1928-9	1929-30
	Bags	Bags	Bags
San Paulo	... 20,000,000	6,500,000	22,000,000
Other Brazil	... 7,500,000	3,500,000	8,000,000
Milds (Exports)	... 8,000,000	8,800,000	8,300,000
Total	... 35,500,000	18,800,000	38,300,000

The consumption of coffee during 1929-30 was approximately 24,000,000 bags ; the actual deliveries are given at 23,800,000 bags.

The estimates of output for 1930-1 season average as follows :—

	Bags
San Paulo	... 8,000,000
Other Brazil	... 7,000,000
Milds	... 9,000,000
Total	... 24,000,000

Extract from Mr. H. Eric Miller's Address to the Bajoe Kidoel Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd.

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THE TEA INDUSTRY'S BEST POLICY

Three months ago, writes the *Rubber and Tea Quarterly* we had occasion to point out that the great weight of tea, from last year's over-abundance, which had still to find its way to the ultimate consumer, was likely to delay the normal effect of the reduction of current outturn under the Restriction Scheme, since the market would always be swayed less by a prospective falling-off in future supplies than by an abundance of the ready-to-hand. We further urged that growers should recognize the danger of over-production, in any shape or form, in the future, and should without delay, consider their policy for 1931.

The whole of the last quarter's events may be regarded as a commentary on this view. A detailed account of the course of the market is given in a succeeding article. Broadly speaking, the first sale of August, which marked the definite opening of the market for the new season's teas from Northern India, was disappointing. The well-distributed demand for tea possessing outstanding merit, either in leaf or liquor, was the sole encouraging feature, the reception of everything below an approximate figure of 1s. 9d. being apathetic in the extreme, with teas between 10d. and 1s. 4d. making the worst showing. This experience, which is now accentuated, was a painful reminder of the extent to which last year's over-abundance of all tea was dogging the footsteps of producers. Subsequently, as the effects of the Restriction Scheme were progressively reflected in export figures from all countries of production, the markets took on a temporarily better tone, chiefly influenced by attractive quality, but it cannot be said that the quarter closed on a note of confidence ; the reverse was the case.

Looking back over the last few months, producers may at least congratulate themselves on the fact that in the universal depression of industry and trade, which has fallen with particular severity on the raw material and foodstuff producing industries, the price of tea has suffered less than that of any other commodity. At the same time, it would be foolish to refuse to recognize that the present position contains more elements of instability than one would desire. Last year's over-abundance of tea has not been removed merely by the transference of its ownership from producers to buyers. This excess of supply, particularly of low and plain medium teas, remains in being as weight, and is a potential handicap on the effective functioning of the Restriction Scheme. So long as weekly offerings, in the market, are on a liberal scale, an opportunity is given for the immediate replacement, in large measure, of any weight of tea that may be drawn from the stock. Under these conditions, the producer must expect to be faced with an unresponsive and disappointing market for all but the best growths, which becomes accentuated as quality declines. He must be prepared, further, to forego the material reward of better quality and lower yield. In other words, he stands inevitably to lose both ways.

This feature is the more regrettable since the Northern India teas marketed in the past quarter have been of a high standard of average quality, which has been maintained longer than usual. This applies specially to Assam and with even greater force to the Darjeeling crop, which has been particularly high-class. For this Hill district, 1930 has indeed been a 'vintage' year.

The advisability of a considered policy, chiefly in the marketing of supplies might be examined in the light of available statistics regarding the present position. How far has the Restriction Scheme been reflected, up to the present moment, in any actual reduction of supplies from the producing areas, and under what conditions have these supplies been moved and marketed? It may be recalled that the Scheme envisaged the following approximate percentage reductions, as compared with 1929 :—

(Millions lbs.)

Crop.	1929 Reduction Envisaged by Scheme.		
	Amount.	Per cent.	
Northern India ...	370 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	8·65
Southern India ...	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7·65
Ceylon ...	251 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	4·37
Java and Sumatra ...	158 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	6·30

Of all these areas, only Northern India is so well organized that it is in a position to give actual monthly crop figures. Here, adverse weather has intensified the voluntary efforts of growers, and the crop figures to the end of October show a reduction of 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs., which exceeds the total reduction specified under the Scheme by approximately 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs., and a further reduction is certain. In the other areas, progress can be ascertained only by reference to the figures of total exports. Taking the latest returns, a comparison of aggregate shipments to all ports is :—

1930 COMPARED WITH 1929

			Difference
Northern India ...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ % less
Southern India ...	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ % less
Ceylon ...	...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ % less
Java and Sumatra ...	...	...	5 % less

What progress has been made in the disposal of these crops? The available information is insufficient to give a *definite* answer but the comparative position can be gauged in some measure from the latest figures for London and the East and from those of Holland.

1930 COMPARED WITH 1929

				<i>Difference</i>
NORTHERN INDIA—				
In Calcutta from commencement of New Season	...			24% less
In London	...	...	...	10% less
SOUTHERN INDIA—				
In London from June	...	...	...	5% less
CEYLON—				
In Colombo from May	...	...	...	14½% less
In London from June	...	...	...	½% less
JAVA AND SUMATRA—				
In London from June	...	...	...	Nil
In Holland from June	...	...	...	10% more

No centre publishes details of private sales, for which, consequently, no allowance is made in the above figures. We invite our readers to draw their own conclusions from the statistics we have set out, which by reason of the obvious and unavoidable imperfections of the data can claim to give only the broadest of views of the position. In reviewing these figures due regard must be given to allowance for time, and to the fact that while Northern India harvests its crop in eight months, all other centres have no dormant period and plucking proceeds throughout the year.

Speaking very broadly, it may be said that up to quite a recent date the total export figures from each country of production were not proportionate to the dimensions envisaged by the Restriction Scheme. Restriction to be really effective should be sensibly reflected at all stages from the removal of the leaf from the bush to the time when it passes outside the producer's control altogether. The effect of restriction has not been uniformly so reflected in the process of shipping and marketing. Some reasonable allowance must be made for a variety of influences that cannot be promptly or easily overcome, but Northern India tea, despite a consistent shrinkage in crop from the start of the season, came forward quickly, while Ceylon and Java have shown a desire to rush supplies to the markets of London and Amsterdam.

This is unfortunate, since the statistical position has been misleading. Evidence of a full and ready-to-hand supply in London tends to influence liberal offerings at a time when the actual position, as known by some crop figures, would suggest lighter sales than are declared.

The effect of this tendency has been only too readily apparent in market phases. On a reasonable estimate, the total visible reduction in supplies of all tea to October is between 50 and 60 millions, and it may ultimately reach 60 to 70 millions. Under normal conditions, without last year's plethora, this should have done more than steady the market. Even this relatively small comfort, however, has been denied to producers. The fact is that the unwieldy stock, bequeathed from the past, is not being greatly reduced. If the general level of values is to be

raised, consumption of an abnormally heavy stock must be forced as soon as possible, and this can be achieved only if sellers can see their way to lighten the buyers' burden by every possible means and to refrain from adding new tea to the surplus.

Without taking too decided a view, unless producers are prepared to take measures to implement short crops by judicious handling of supplies to the markets, the evils of the excessive production of 1929 may well be prolonged, in view of the abundance of supplies still represented by the stock figures.

The facts elucidated in this article present a strong case for action along two lines. Firstly, producers might agree promptly upon the continuance of regulation in 1931 and broadcast that determination. Secondly, the shipments from the East and sales of tea in the West might be regularized, and adjusted more in accordance with the short outturns. Producers might also consider, for instance, whether, during the early months of selling, a greater percentage of reduction should be agreed upon as regards market offerings than as regards crop. It may be found, for instance, that if (for argument's sake) a 10 per cent crop restriction is deemed advisable, offerings in the early markets should be restricted by at least 15 per cent.

The latest figures, which are given earlier in this article, are, with some exceptions, much more in accordance with the desired objective than those of earlier months. As progress is made in realizing the crops, a full appreciation of the potential strength of the position might further the fashioning of a policy that would ensure a more responsive market, in the near and distant future, than has been experienced in the past.

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GOOD MANNERS OF THE ROAD

Work of Motor-Cycle Police

'Toujours la politesse', has suddenly become the spirit pervading British roads since December 1, when there came into force some important sections of the Road Act, not only laying down heavy penalties for dangerous or careless driving but enjoining 'good road manners' to be enforced by a corps of uniformed police on swift mounts.

Whether the magnificent spirit which observers profess to have noted since December 1, must be ascribed to a furtive apprehension that at any moment a driver may be confronted by a constable arriving on a meteor-like motor-cycle to draw attention with politeness (as his instructions insist) but nevertheless with humiliating firmness, to some infraction of highway etiquette or whether it is due to motorists' intention to give the new regulations a fair chance can only be guessed. The former contingency, however, actually has not arisen as the mobile police is not yet mobilized. Scotland Yard has procured its fleet of several hundred sleek looking motor-cycles and motor-cars but has not quite completed recruitment and the specialized training of the personnel.

The great road reform by personal contact will probably really start throughout the country on January 1. Careful motorists are officially assured that there is no need to fear harshness as the spirit of the new instructions is 'to help not to harry the motorist', but strictly unofficially they are warned not to refer to 'speed cops' a term resented by the British police as connoting methods attributed to the American guardians of the law.

FERTILISER STATISTICS

We publish below certain statistics taken from a technical journal which will be of interest as indicating the growing increase in the use of artificial fertilisers in India and Ceylon.

They also show that the use of Sulphate of Ammonia is becoming more general than the other forms of nitrogenous fertilisers, e.g. Nitrate of Soda and Calcium Cyanamide.

In Ceylon this increase must be attributable to the higher consumption by planters, whilst in British India the increase is more due to the use of artificials by the ryots than to increasing consumption by European and Indian planters, although, during the period stated, it is true that the latter has increased to some extent.

With regard to the figures for Bone Meal and Groundnut Cake, although they do not necessarily indicate that there has been no increase in consumption in India, they evidently show a decrease in Ceylon.—Ed.

Fertilisers—Statistics for yearly periods ending March 31 in each case

BRITISH INDIA.—

<i>Imports :</i>	1927-28		1928-29	1929-30
			<i>Tons</i>	
Nitrate of Soda	...	7,458	8,840	11,722
Sulphate of Ammonia	...	3,915	17,993	24,819
Other Mineral Fertilisers	...	18,676	25,743	30,867

Exports :

Bone Meal	...	39,319	34,171	36,188
Sulphate of Ammonia	...	3,756	10	...
Groundnut Cake	...	147,471	163,162	172,467

CEYLON :—

<i>Imports :</i>	1928	1929	1930
Nitrate of Soda	...	898	2,046
Sulphate of Ammonia	...	5,049	4,635
Cyanamide	...	1,283	852
Superphosphates	...	1,274	1,661
Bone Meal	...	6,027	6,396
Groundnut Cake	...	17,527	15,000
			13,897

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The consumption in the British Isles has increased as follows :—

1924-25—153,200 tons; 1929-30—183,516 tons.

Nitro-chalk.—The consumption during the last year amounted to about 10,500 tons against 6,000 tons in previous year. This fertiliser is gaining ground rapidly and must shortly become a serious competitor to the old nitric fertilisers.

PLANTING DEPUTATION TO DEWAN OF COCHIN

The following account has been sent us for publication from the Nelliampathy Hills (Cochin) Estates Company, Limited.

On November 1, the Dewan, Cochin State received a Deputation from the Nelliampathy Planters' Association at the Huzur office, Ernakulam. The Association was represented by Messrs. E. G. Cameron (*Chairman*) and Mr. P. W. Davis. The following subjects were discussed :—

- (1) Railways, with particular reference to the proposed Kollengode-Trichur Railway.
- (2) Roads in connection with the Nelliampathies.
- (3) Rogue elephant.
- (4) Land with reference to upset prices and quit rents.

The Anamallais Planters' Association associated itself with the Deputation in the matter of Railway and was represented by Messrs. C. R. T. Congreve and G. B. Reade (*Secretary*).

Railways.—The Deputation stressed the desirability of early construction of the Kollengode-Trichur Railway. With the importance of this view the Deputation was given to understand the Cochin Durbar was in complete agreement. The Deputation also expressed the view that the present scheme of converting the Shoranur-Ernakulam line to broad gauge should be carried out with the idea of later connecting the metre gauge to the Ernakulam water front either by duplication or by a third rail as might be deemed most convenient. The difficulty of two gauges in the one Port could, the Associations considered, be overcome by opening metre gauge yards at Ernakulam as it is understood that broad gauge yards will eventually be on the reclamation at Cochin.

The Associations considered that loading into lighters at Ernakulam would be far preferable to break of gauge elsewhere even though it should not prove possible to give both gauges yards on the Cochin Reclamation later. The desirability of considering the electrification of the Kollengode-Trichur line when in construction was indicated, as it was considered that electric power might materially simplify track survey and construction as steeper gradients would probably be feasible.

The Dewan gave the Deputation to understand that these points of view would be put before the Conference which meets in December to consider these and allied subjects.

Roads.—The Nelliampathy Association requested the Dewan to have an estimate made for construction of the Nadgnani-Karapara section of the ghat road. It pointed out that this road was essential to enable the Government to reap the reward for the capital sunk in the ghât road now under construction.

It suggested that present interests might contribute to the Road if a definite scheme were put forward and that the remainder of the cost could be recovered by a small addition to the purchase price of land sold henceforth in the District.

The absolute necessity of completing at once the road to the Polyampara turn-off was indicated. This being the head of the ghat proper no traffic can enter or leave the District before its completion. The old trace is usable to a large extent and the cost of construction would be but small

on this section. The Deputation's views would receive careful consideration, said the Dewan, who added that he anticipated visiting the District himself at no distant date.

Rogue Elephant.—As the result of representation made on this point the Deputation understood that the Karapara rogue would be proscribed.

Land Rates and Quit Rents.—The Dewan was given comparison of local rates with those in other districts and gave the Deputation to understand that the matter would be gone into carefully with a view to investigating the Association's opinion that revision was desirable.

The Deputation thanked the Dewan for his kindness in seeing the Deputation.

Later in the morning the members of the Deputation were, by the kindness of Mr. Bristowe, the Executive Engineer controlling Cochin Port Development, given the opportunity of visiting the dry dock, the dredger and the Reclamation and generally of seeing the progress being made in connection with the Port. Mr. Bristowe also gave the members an interesting outline of the general scheme of future development.

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INDIAN TEA CESS COMMITTEE

PROPAGANDA IN SOUTH INDIA

Bazaar Work.—The methods followed in the past are being continued, viz.—Public demonstrations are given (*a*) showing how to prepare tea, (*b*) lectures are delivered on the advantages of tea drinking, (*c*) dealers are canvassed to take up the sale of leaf tea and liquid tea, (*d*) extensive advertising by posters and handbills, and stencilled advertisements are put up in each town simultaneously with the work above enumerated.

In South India, during the eight months ended November 1930:—

58,659 demonstrations were held.

394,300 pice packets of tea were sold on behalf of shopkeepers by demonstrators.

542,871 handbills were distributed.

23,233 stencilled advertisements were put up.

53 liquid tea shops were assisted.

101 leaf tea shops were assisted.

Work is being carried on at the present time in the following towns:—

No. 1 Section.—Chamrajnagar, Nanjangud, Mysore City, Seringapatam, Chennapatna, Closepet, Bangalore City, Hole Narsipur, Hassan, Tarikere.

No. 2 Section.—Harihar, Devangere, Chitaldroog, Gubbi, Tumkur, Devanhalli, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Dodballapur, Bowringpet, Kolar Gold Fields.

No. 3 Section.—Hindupur, Penukonda, Dharmavaram, Anantapur, Pamidi, Kadiri, Chittoor, Arcot, Walajapet, Gudiyattam, Ambur.

No. 4 Section.—Kurnool, Nandyal, Gooty, Tadpatri, Cuddapah, Razampeta, Tirupati, Kalahasti, Venkatagiri.

No. 5 Section.—Nayudupeta, Gudur, Nellore, Kavali, Ongole, Chirala, Bapatla, Tenali, Repalle, Guntur.

No. 6 Section.—Trivellore, Raichur, Bellary, Arkonam, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Adoni, Hospet.

Demonstrations, lectures, and advertising work was carried on at the following large gatherings by a demonstration party specially employed for such work :—

Narashinma Jatra (Car Festival) at Kadiri.
 Amavasya Festival at Trivellore.
 Budupareswar Festival at Sriperambudur.
 Panganitsarum Festival at Tiruvalangadu.
 Sri Ramnavaminthsam Mela at Chittor.
 Rathotsavam Festival at Nanjangud.
 Sri Bhashya Karlu Mela at Sriperambudur.
 Sri Veeraraghava Swami Brahmotsvam at Trivellore.
 Garudotsvam at Conjeevaram.
 Shiva Car Mela at Venkatagiri.
 Veera Raghava Perumal or Floating Festival at Trivellore.
 Brahmotsavam Jatra at Tirupati.
 Dussera Festival at Mysore.
 Industrial Exhibition at Mysore.
 Babia Fakhruddin Urus Mela at Penukonda.

Eight Europeans and thirty-six Indians are employed for work in bazaars and at melas in South India.

Railway Work.—From early in 1929 the work of supervision and improvement of the arrangements for the supply of tea to lower class passengers on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has been carried on ; three Europeans and five Indians are employed on this railway.

Expenditure.—Out of the Rs. 7,50,000 allotted for work in India for 1930–31, approximately Rs. 5,50,000 is being expended on the bazaar work and approximately Rs. 2,00,000 on railway work. One-quarter of the total bazaar work is carried on in the South Indian towns enumerated above, and one-fifth of the total expenditure on railways is incurred on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. From this expenditure the South Indian tea planters should directly benefit. In the figures given above, I have not included any of the expenditure incurred on H.E.H. The Nizam's State Railways or the Great Indian Peninsula Railway,—at several stations on both railways South India tea is used.

Bad Tea.—There are eleven towns in the Madras Presidency where the Prevention of Adulteration Act is in force, and the Act is at present being operated in Madras, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Calicut. My assistant is assisting the health authorities in these towns and samples of suspicious teas have been and are still being taken from the shops with a view to official action being taken to stop the sale of imitation and adulterated teas.

In Trichinopoly, eight prosecution cases have been instituted, and the result of one is that the dealer has been convicted and fined Rs. 20. The result of the others are not yet known.

In Nellore, Vizagapatam, Karaikudi, and Rajahmundry, no action is necessary as no bad teas are being sold in these towns for human consumption.

In Ootacamund, the Health Officer is not able to operate the Act until certain bye-laws are passed by the Municipality. This matter however is receiving his attention, and he has promised to advise me immediately the necessary bye-laws are passed so that I can send one of my assistants to assist his food Inspector in taking samples from the shops for the purpose of analysis.

In Guntur, the Health Officer is unable to operate the Act, as the necessary powers have not yet been delegated to him. This matter however is receiving his attention and necessary action to stop the sale of bad tea will be taken in due course.

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TEA PUBLICITY DEVELOPMENTS

On September 23 a meeting of tea packers and importers was held at the Wool Club, New York, to discuss plans for further tea publicity in the United States, at which time it was decided to discontinue all efforts to advertise under the auspices of the Tea Association, until such time as a substantial amount could be raised so as to conduct an extensive campaign over a reasonably long period.

It is said that the Tea Association has received encouraging advices from the producers of Ceylon tea, indicating that some of the leaders favour the spending of at least a half million dollars in the United States each year. Plans are being discussed for a campaign to advertise tea in general to be financed jointly by equal contributions from Ceylon, India, Java and the tea trade of the United States. It is understood that steps are being taken to enlist the interest of the various associations in the producing countries in such a programme.

DETAILS CONCERNING RECENT TEA PUBLICITY

For the past two years the Tea Association of the United States, in conjunction with a group of packers known as the Tea Club, have been conducting a publicity campaign in behalf of tea. During the first year a fund of about \$12,000 was raised by voluntary subscription among the members of the trade in this country, and a contract for 'free publicity' was made with the Inter-Ocean Syndicate for one year beginning July 1928, at a cost of \$12,000. This contract was renewed for another year beginning with September 1929.

During the past year funds were secured from the tea producing countries totalling about \$34,000. This, together with money raised in the United States, produced a total fund of approximately \$40,000. This amount, over and above the \$12,000 spent with Inter-Ocean Syndicate, has been used to finance a brief radio broadcast schedule, and to pay for the writing and printing of a tea booklet, which was used to answer inquiries received from the radio broadcast and for distribution among tea packers, who were to see that it reached consumers — *Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*.

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U.P.A.S.I. NOTES

Sports Club.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on December 13, the views of District Associations regarding the Sports Club were taken into consideration. It was found that, of those Associations which had replied to the reference made by the Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., seven were in favour of either closing down the Club or suspending it indefinitely and four in favour of suspending it for one year only. Two were in favour of transferring the balance funds to the Benevolent Fund and nine that they

should be placed on deposit. The Executive Committee resolved to suspend the activities of the Club indefinitely and place balance funds on deposit.

* * *

Travelling Allowances.—As there has been recently considerable misunderstanding regarding the rates at which travelling allowance is allowed by the Association, the following rules are published under instructions from the Executive Committee of the Association for the general information of planters.

U.P.A.S.I. TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE RULES

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Planters' Association of Southern India held on December 10, 1929, the following scale of travelling allowances was adopted :—

1. For such part of a journey as cannot be made by rail motor allowance at 6 annas per mile.
2. For railway journeys 1 and 1/3rd first class fare to cover food on the journey and cost of servant.
3. Halting allowance at Rs. 15 per diem to include all charges including taxi hire.
4. At the time of the Annual General Meeting members of the Executive Committee to be paid for attendance at Executive Meetings only. If an Executive Committee member at the time of an annual meeting or meeting of the General Committee, is also a delegate of a District Association, the U.P.A.S.I., to pay travelling expenses only.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Substitute for Inverted glass tubes used in the Grafting of Coffee.

The Editor, 'Planters' Chronicle'.

No. Roc. 1476 of 1930-1.

SIR,

A certain number of coffee planters in South India have expressed an interest in the grafting of coffee. A report on coffee cultivation in Java based on my recent observations there and on a considerable mass of Dutch literature, which is being submitted to Government and which will probably appear in printed form, deals fully with this subject. As it may be some time before the report is printed I wish to give planters interested in the subject one very useful tip.

Heretofore, we have been using inverted glass tubes to cover the grafted plants. This practice which we copied from Java is rather expensive as the glass tubes are not cheap and moreover frequently break. These glass tubes have been replaced in Java by tubes made of paper soaked in melted paraffin wax. The paper is rolled around any cylindrical object about one inch in diameter tied at the top with twine and dipped in melted paraffin. Ordinary newspaper is quite satisfactory.

Tubes of this kind are proving more satisfactory than glass ones and are of course very much cheaper.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,
BANGALORE,
December 11, 1930.

Yours, etc.,
LESLIE C. COLEMAN,
Director of Agriculture.

MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

I. The London Market

Mark	Pkgs.	Price	District	Average prices obtained for tea.			
				Week ending Nov. 27, 1930	January 1 to Nov. 27, 1930	January 1 to Nov. 27, 1930	January 1 to Nov. 27, 1929
(A) TEA (Week ending Thursday, November 27, 1930)		s. d.	N. India.	s. 1 2·65	s. 1 2·73	s. 1 3·96	
(a) <i>Anamallais</i> —			S. India.	a 1 3·07	b 1 2·49	c 1 3·46	
Thay Mudi	138	1 5½					
Pachaimallai	77	1 5½					
Mukkotti Mudi	166	1 5	Ceylon...	1 7·18	1 6·59	1 7·08	
Thoni Mudi	180	1 4½					
*Eeeteear	97	1 4½	Java ...	1 0·72	10·16	1 0·04	
Selaliparai	53	1 4½					
*Naduar Est. Naduar.	85	1 4	Sumatra.	1 0·23	11·23	1 2·08	
(b) <i>Central Travancore</i> —							
Ladrum	183	1 4½	Nyassa-land	10·04	9·31	1 0·29	
Tunga Mullay	81	1 4½					
Carady Goody	100	1 4					
Nellikai	120	1 3½	Total...	d 1 3·38	e 1 3·25	f 1 4·41	
Twyford and Ashley							
Est., Vembanaad...	114	1 3½					
Munja Mallay	100	1 3½					
(c) <i>Kanan Devans</i> —							
Surianalle	69	1 7½					
Yellappatty	129	1 7					
Upper Surianalle	105	1 7					
Gundumallay	104	1 7					
*Thenmallay	128	1 6½					
Talliar	121	1 5½					
*Grahamsland	68	1 5½					
Lockhart	117	1 5½					
(d) <i>Mundakayam</i> —							
Orkaden	139	1 2½					
(e) <i>Nilgiris</i> —							
Parkside	64	1 11½					
Craigmore	122	1 9½					
Chamraj	37	1 9½					
Prospect	83	1 8½					
*Singara	155	1 6½					
Bhawani	138	1 6½					
(f) <i>Nilgiri-Wynaad</i> —							
Wentworth	82	1 2½					
New Hope	87	1 1½					
Mayfield	119	1 1					
(g) <i>South Travancore</i> —							
Ani Erangel	216	1 3½					
Konley	85	1 1½					
Mahendragiri	36	1 0½					
(h) <i>Wynaad</i> —							
Pootoomulla	65	1 2½					
Tanga Mulla	99	1 2					
Touramulla	107	1 1½					
Chundale	111	1 1½					
Arrapetta	124	1 1					

N.B.—The number of packages on which the South Indian averages are based is given below :—

a 7,940 *b* 317,223 *c* 331,377
d 74,614 *e* 3,738,358 *f* 3,729,532

(B) COFFEE.—

SPECIAL CABLE
LONDON 'A' QUALITY

DECEMBER 17, 1930 105s. MARKET EASY

(C) RUBBER.—

The London 'Spot' Quotations for Plantation First Latex Crêpe on Tuesday, December 16, 1930 was 4½d.

London Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday, December 19, 1930, were 77,493 tons, an increase of 616 tons on December 6, 1930 inventory.

Liverpool Rubber Stocks for week ending Saturday, December 13, 1930, were 40,281 tons, a decrease of 68 tons on December 6, 1930 inventory.

*Where invoices are not sold, or only part sold, the prices bid are taken in calculating the Averages.

II. The Madras Market

For the Fortnight ending Thursday, December 18, 1930

Planting.—Interest having been diverted chiefly to Sterling Industrial Market, business in this Section was dull and confined only to small speculators. In *Rubbers* there was little doing except for some liquidation in Dollar Scrips. *Teas* were rather more active, *Devasholas* and *United Nilgiris*' Debentures being dealt in fairly freely. *Highland Produce* after a long interval have changed hands at par later quoting at Rs. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bid. This Section closed with a quiet tone. *Raw Rubber* is now easier at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Sterling Companies	Paid up Value	Middle Price			+ or - on the last fortnight
		£	s.	d.	
1. Kerala Calicut Estates	...	£	1	0 3 9	...
2. Linggi Plantations	...	£	1	0 13 6	- 3d.
3. Malayalam Plantations	...	£	1	0 16 3	- 1s.
4. Merlinian Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
5. Nilgiri Plantations	...	£	1	1 7 6	- 2s. 6d.
6. Poonmudi Tea and Rubber	...	2s.	0	1 9	+ 1d.
7. Pullangode Rubber	...	£	1	0 5 6	...
8. Rani Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	0 5 6	+ 6d.
9. Rubber Plantations Investment	...	£	1	1 3 3	- 1s. 3d.
10. Travancore Rubber	...	£	1	0 16 3	...

Rupee Companies	Buyers	Sellers
Cochin Malabars Rs. 10	...	4
Cochins Rs. 15	12	...
Devasholas Rs. 9	...	7
Haileyburia Tea Estates Rs. 10	...	25
Highland Produce Rs. 10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Kalasas Rs. 15	...	6
Malankaras Rs. 30	35	40
Nelliampathy Hills Rs. 10	...	8
7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	95
Nilgiri Neerugundi Estates Ordy Rs. 10	...	5
7 per cent. Prefs. Rs. 100	...	90
Peermades Ordy. Rs. 10	22	24
Peria Karamalaik Rs. 15	32 X.D.	36 X.D.
(Rs. 15) Non Participating	21	25
Periasholas Rs. 10	1	2
Periyars Rs. 10	4	6
Thodapushas Rs. 10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thirambadis Rs. 10	6	10
United Nilgiris Rs. 100	94	97
Vellamalaik (Rs. 15)	16	17

III. The Colombo Market

(Issued by the Colombo Brokers' Association on December 9, 1930)

TEA.—The sale on December 9, totalled 2,448,959 lbs. *Nuwara Eliya* and *Maturata*.—There was a fair selection with quality about on a par with last offerings. Quotations were materially unchanged, there being a fair demand for all grades. *High Grown*.—Teas from the Dimbula side frequently showed improvement otherwise offerings in this category were fair average for the time of year. *Brokens* with colour realized rather dearer rates while other grades remained steady. *Medium Grown*.—Quality was quite useful. *Broken* grades met with rather more competition than of late and were frequently rather dearer, *leaf* grades were firm. *Low Grown*.—With the exception of *Orange Pekoes* which were fully steady, all other grades were a weak

market and prices receded somewhat but have recovered slightly since the sale.
Fannings and Dusts.—Good quality fannings tended dearer, other kinds sold without quotable change.

South Indian Teas in Auction of December 2, 1930, obtained the following prices :—

Estates	Total lbs.	Average
Kanniamallay ...	15,727	68
Pullivassal ...	14,438	63
Karandy Valley ...	7,469	50

RUBBER.—About 267 tons were offered at the auction held on December 4, 1930. There was a good demand for Standards and a strong market for all off grades with prices showing an advance. Contract Quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet opened at 21 cents but soon firmed to 21½ cents showing an improvement of 1½ cents on last week's rates. Fair and Off quality Sheets were well supported and showed a similar improvement while inferior quality sheet was a half cent dearer than previously. Contract Crepe was a good market at 21 cents showing an advance of 2 cents on last week's prices. Off and Mottled sorts met with good competition and were one cent up. Demand for all grades of Scrap Crêpe was fully maintained, No. 1 sorts being one cent dearer, medium sorts a half cent dearer, and black and earth sorts one cent dearer. Scraps showed a recovery and prices improved one cent.

FORTNIGHTLY RAINFALL STATEMENT

November 30, 1930 to December 13, 1930 (inclusive).

(Stations are arranged in order approximately south to north, and those not in planting districts are shown in small capitals.)

Stations	F.	P.	Total.	Stations	F.	P.	Total.
1. Thuckalai...	...	79·67	79·67	24. Coonoor ...	...	43·96	43·96
2. Kalthuritty.	...	119·39	119·39	25. Kotagiri ...	...	62·34	62·34
3. Kallar Bdge.	1·21	147·60	148·81	26. Ootacamund.	...	56·48	56·48
4. Koney ...	1·53	121·38	122·91	27. Yercaud ...	...	64·73	64·73
5. Pattanapura.	2·33	107·63	109·96	28. Mango Range	22·47	111·77	134·24
6. M'kayam ...	...	88·35	88·35	29. Devala ...	4·07	88·70	92·77
6z Peravanthan.	4·71	187·81	192·52	30. Devashola,	0·87	74·78	75·65
7. Peermade ...	...	193·28	193·28	31. CALICUR ...	...	115·32	115·32
8. Twyford ...	7·02	234·07	241·09	32. Kuttiyadi ...	7·05	124·75	131·80
9. V'periyar ...	2·77	92·92	95·69	33. Vayitri ...	...	154·85	154·85
10. Kalaar ...	0·22	219·44	219·66	34. Manantoddi.	...	102·35	102·45
11. Chittuvurrai	1·78	51·71	53·49	35. Billigiris ...	1·90	81·40	83·30
12. Bodr' KANUR	...	26·67	26·67	36. Sidapur ...	...	32·75	32·75
13. COCHIN ...	...	113·50	113·50	37. Pollibetta ...	...	76·42	76·42
14. Mooply ...	7·23	132·36	139·59	38. Somwarpett.	...	...	...
15. Pachaimalai.	2·69	119·33	122·02	39. Saklaspur ...	...	...	...
16. Mudis ...	3·19	183·52	186·71	40. Kadamanie ...	...	230·02	230·02
17. POLLACHIE	...	47·06	47·06	41. Ballupete ...	...	...	...
18. Nell'pathy...	5·56	116·88	122·44	42. Balehonnur...	...	71·31	71·31 ^{ft}
19. Karapara ...	1·12	152·73	153·85	43. Merthisubgey.	0·91	110·05	110·96
20. Pullengode...	1·50	124·75	126·25	44. Kelagur ...	...	107·36	107·36
21. Nilambur ...	...	98·43	98·43	45. Durgadbettta.	...	101·99	101·99
22. Naduvattam ...	...	125·73	125·73	46. MANGALORE ...	...	136·20	136·20
23. Nilgiri Peak.	...	121·84	121·84	47. MADRAS ...	0·28	67·98	68·26

F=During the Fortnight.

P=Previously (i.e., from April 1, 1930).

I. A. R. I. 75.

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